

T H E
W O R K S
O F
HENRY FIELDING, Esq;
W I T H
The LIFE of the AUTHOR.
V O L. IV.
The SECOND EDITION.



L O N D O N:
Printed for A. MILLAR, in the Strand.
M.DCC.LXII.

W O R K S

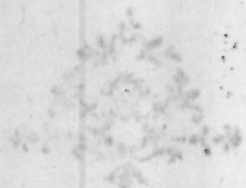


HENRY F. ING. JR.

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MDCCLXXI

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FOURTH VOLUME.

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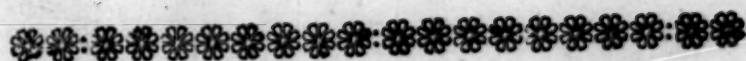
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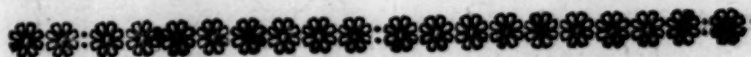




A
J O U R N E Y

FROM THIS
W O R L D

To the Next, &c.



VOL. IV.

B

1

JOHN F. Y.



WORLD

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Vol. IV

T H E

INTRODUCTION.

WHETHER the ensuing pages were really the dream or vision of some very pious and holy person; or whether they were really written in the other world, and sent back to this, which is the opinion of many, (tho' I think, too much inclining to superstition;) or lastly, whether, as infinitely the greatest part imagine, they were really the production of some choice inhabitant of New-Bethlehem, is not necessary nor easy to determine. It will be abundantly sufficient, if I give the reader an account by what means they came into my possession.

MR. Robert Powney stationer, who dwells opposite to Catharine-Street in the Strand, a very honest man, and of great gravity of countenance; who, among other excellent stationary commodities, is particularly eminent for his pens, which I am abundantly bound to acknowledge, as I owe to their peculiar goodness, that my manuscripts have by any means been legible: this gentleman, I say, furnished me some time since with a bundle of those pens, wrapt up with great care and caution, in a very large sheet of paper full of characters, written as it seemed in a very bad hand. Now, I have a surprising curiosity to read every thing which is almost illegible;

THE INTRODUCTION.

partly, perhaps, from the sweet remembrance of the dear Scrawls, Skrawls, or Skrales, (for the word is variously spelt) which I have in my youth received from that lovely part of the creation for which I have the tenderest regard; and partly from that temper of mind which makes men set an immense value on old manuscripts so effaced, bustos so maimed, and pictures so black, that no one can tell what to make of them. I therefore perused this sheet with wonderful application, and in about a day's time discovered that I could not understand it. I immediately repaired to Mr. Powney, and inquired very eagerly, whether he had not more of the same manuscript. He produced about one hundred pages, acquainting me that he had saved no more; but that the book was originally a huge folio, had been left in his garret by a gentleman who lodged there, and who had left him no other satisfaction for nine months lodging. He proceeded to inform me, that the manuscript had been hawked about (as he phrased it) among all the booksellers, who refused to meddle; some alledged that they could not read, others that they could not understand it. Some would have it to be an atheistical book, and some that it was a libel on the government; for one or other of which reasons, they all refused to print it. That it had been likewise shewn to the R— Society, but they shook their heads, saying, there was nothing in it wonderful enough for them. That hearing the gentleman was gone to the West-Indies, and believing it to be good for nothing else, he had used it as waste paper. He said, I was welcome to what remained, and he was heartily sorry for what was missing, as I seemed to set some value on it.

I DESIRED him much to name a price: but he would receive no consideration farther than the payment of a small bill I owed him, which at that time he said he looked on as so much money given him.

I PRE-

THE INTRODUCTION.

I PRESENTLY communicated this manuscript to my friend parson Abraham Adams, who, after a long and careful perusal, returned it me with his opinion, that there was more in it than at first appeared, that the author seemed not entirely unacquainted with the writings of Plato: but he wished he had quoted him sometimes in his margin, that I might be sure (said he) he had read him in the original: for nothing, continued the parson, is commoner than for men now-a-days to pretend to have read Greek authors, who have met with them only in translations, and cannot conjugate a verb in *mi*.

To deliver my own sentiments on the occasion, I think the author discovers a philosophical turn of thinking, with some little knowledge of the world, and no very inadequate value of it. There are some indeed, who, from the vivacity of their temper, and the happiness of their station, are willing to consider its blessings as more substantial, and the whole to be a scene of more consequence than it is here represented: but without controverting their opinions at present, the number of wise and good men, who have thought with our author, are sufficient to keep him in countenance; nor can this be attended with any ill inference, since he every where teaches this moral, That the greatest and truest happiness which this world affords, is to be found only in the possession of goodness and virtue; a doctrine, which as it is undoubtedly true, so hath it so noble and practical a tendency, that it can never be too often or too strongly inculcated on the minds of men.

A

J O U R N E Y, &c.

B O O K I.

C H A P I.

The author dies, meets with Mercury, and is by him conducted to the stage which sets out for the other world.

ON the first day of December 1741*, I departed this life, at my lodgings in Cheapside. My body had been some time dead before I was at liberty to quit it, lest it should by any accident return to life: this is an injunction imposed on all souls by the eternal law of fate, to prevent the inconveniencies which would follow. As soon as the destined period was expired (being no longer than till the body is become perfectly cold and stiff) I began to move; but found myself under a difficulty of making

* Some doubt whether this should not be rather 1641, which is a date more agreeable to the account given of it in the introduction: but then there are some passages which seem to relate to transactions infinitely later, even within this year or two.— To say the truth, there are difficulties attend either conjecture; so the reader may take which he pleases.



making my escape, for the mouth, or door, was shut; so that it was impossible for me to go out at it, and the windows, vulgarly called the eyes, were so closely pulled down by the fingers of a nurse, that I could by no means open them. At last, I perceived a beam of light glimmering at the top of the house, (for such I may call the body I had been inclosed in) whither ascending, I gently let myself down through a kind of chimney, and issued out at the nostrils.

No prisoner discharged from a long confinement, ever tasted the sweets of liberty with a more exquisite relish, than I enjoyed in this delivery from a dungeon wherein I had been detained upwards of forty years, and with much the same kind of regard I cast * my eyes backwards upon it.

My friends and relations had all quitted the room, being all (as I plainly overheard) very loudly quarrelling below-stairs about my will; there was only an old woman left above, to guard the body, as I apprehend. She was in a fast sleep, occasioned, as from her savour it seemed, by a comfortable dose of gin. I had no pleasure in this company, and therefore as the window was wide open, I sallied forth into the open air: but to my great astonishment found myself unable to fly, which I had always during my habitation in the body conceived of spirits; however, I came so lightly to the ground, that I did not hurt myself; and though I had not the gift of flying (owing probably to my having neither feathers nor wings) I was capable of hopping such a prodigious way at once, that it served my turn almost as well.

I HAD not hopped far, before I perceived a tall young gentleman in a silk waistcoat, with a wing on his left heel, a garland on his head, and a caduceus in

B b 4

his

* Eyes are not perhaps so properly adapted to a spiritual substance: but we are here, as in many other places, obliged to use corporeal terms to make ourselves the better understood.

9 A JOURNEY FROM THIS

his right hand *. I thought, I had seen this person before, but had not time to recollect where, when he called out to me, and asked me how long I had been departed. I answered, I was just come forth. You must not stay here, replied he, unless you had been murdered; in which case, indeed, you might have been suffered to walk some time: but if you died a natural death, you must set out for the other world immediately. I desired to know the way. O, cried the gentleman, I will shew you to the inn whence the stage proceeds: for I am the porter. Perhaps you never heard of me, my name is Mercury. Sure, Sir, said I, I have seen you at the playhouse. Upon which he smiled, and without satisfying me, as to that point, walked directly forward, bidding me hop after him. I obeyed him, and soon found myself in Warwick-Lane; where Mercury, making a full stop, pointed at a particular house, where he bad me enquire for the stage, and wishing me a good journey, took his leave, saying, he must go seek after other customers.

I ARRIVED just as the coach was setting out, and found I had no occasion for enquiry: for every person seemed to know my business, the moment I appeared at the door: the coachman told me, his horses were to, but that he had no place left; however, though there were already six, the passengers offered to make room for me. I thanked them, and ascended without much ceremony. We immediately began our journey, being seven in number; for as the women wore no hoops, three of them were but equal to two men.

PERHAPS, reader, thou may'st be pleased with an account of this whole equipage, as peradventure thou wilt not, while alive, see any such. The coach was made

* This is the dress in which the god appears to mortals at the theatres. One of the offices attributed to this god by the ancients, was to collect the ghosts as a shepherd doth a flock of sheep, and drive them with his wand into the other world.

made by an eminent toyman, who is well known to deal in immaterial substance, that being the matter of which it was compounded. The work was so extremely fine, that it was entirely invisible to the human eye. The horses which drew this extraordinary vehicle were all spiritual, as well as the passengers. They had, indeed, all died in the service of a certain post-master; and as for the coachman, who was a very thin piece of immaterial substance, he had the honour, while alive, of driving the Great Peter, or Peter the Great, in whose service his soul, as well as body, was almost starved to death.

SUCH was the vehicle in which I set out, and now, those who are not willing to travel on with me, may, if they please, stop here; those who are, must proceed to the subsequent chapters, in which this journey is continued.

C H A P. II.

In which the author first refutes some idle opinions concerning spirits, and then the passengers relate their several deaths.

IT is the common opinion, that spirits, like owls, can see in the dark; nay, and can then most easily be perceived by others. For which reason, many persons of good understanding, to prevent being terrified with such objects, usually keep a candle burning by them, that the light may prevent their seeing. Mr. Locke, in direct opposition to this, hath not doubted to assert that you may see a spirit in open day-light full as well as in the darkest night.

It was very dark when we sat out from the inn, nor could we see any more than if every soul of us had been alive. We had travelled a good way, before any one offered to open his mouth: indeed, most
of

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of the company were fast asleep *: but as I could not close my own eyes, and perceived the spirit, who sat opposite to me, to be likewise awake, I began to make overtures of conversation, by complaining *how dark it was*. ‘ And extremely cold too, answered my fellow-traveller, tho’ I thank God, as I have no body, I feel no inconvenience from it : But you will believe, Sir, that this frosty air must seem very sharp to one just issued forth out of an oven : for such was the inflamed habitation I am lately departed from. How did you come to your end, Sir ? said I. I was murdered, Sir, answered the gentleman. I am surprized then, replied I, that you did not divert yourself by walking up and down, and playing some merry tricks with the murderer. Oh, Sir, returned he, I had not that privilege, I was lawfully put to death. In short, a physician set me on fire, by giving me medicines to throw out my distemper. I died of a hot regimen, as they call it, in the small pox.

ONE of the spirits at that word started up, and cried out, ‘ The small pox ! bless me ! I hope I am not in company with that distemper, which I have all my life with such caution avoided, and have so happily escaped hitherto !’ This fright set all the passengers who were awake into a loud laughter ; and the gentleman recollecting himself with some confusion, and not without blushing, asked pardon, crying, ‘ I protest I dreamt that I was alive. Perhaps, Sir, said I, you died of that distemper, which therefore made so strong an impression on you. No, Sir, answered he, I never had it in my life ; but the continual and dreadful apprehension it kept me so long under, cannot I see be so immediately eradicated. You must know, Sir, I avoided coming to London for thirty years together, for fear of the small pox, till the most urgent business brought me

* Those who have read of the gods sleeping in Homer, will not be surprized at this happening to spirits.

‘ me thither about five days ago. I was so dread-
 ‘ fully afraid of this disease, that I refused the second
 ‘ night of my arrival to sup with a friend, whose wife
 ‘ had recovered of it several months before, and the
 ‘ same evening got a surfeit by eating too many
 ‘ muscles, which brought me into this good com-
 ‘ pany.’

‘ I WILL lay a wager, cried the spirit, who sat
 ‘ next him, there is not one in the coach able to guess
 ‘ my distemper.’ I desired the favour of him, to
 acquaint us with it, if it was so uncommon. ‘ Why,
 ‘ Sir, (said he) I died of honour.—Of honour, Sir !
 ‘ repeated I, with some surprize. Yes, Sir, answered
 ‘ the spirit, of honour, for I was killed in a duel.’

‘ FOR my part, said a fair Spirit, I was inoculated
 ‘ last summer, and had the good fortune to escape
 ‘ with a very few marks in my face. I esteemed my-
 ‘ self now perfectly happy, as I imagined I had no
 ‘ restraint to a full enjoyment of the diversions of the
 ‘ town ; but within a few days after my coming up,
 ‘ I caught cold by over-dancing myself at a ball,
 ‘ and last night died of a violent fever.

AFTER a short silence, which now ensued, the fair
 spirit who spoke last, it being now day-light, ad-
 dressed herself to a female, who sat next her, and
 asked her to what chance they owed the happiness of
 her company. She answered, she apprehended to a
 consumption ; but the physicians were not agreed
 concerning her distemper, for she left two of them in
 a very hot dispute about it, when she came out of her
 body. And pray, madam, said the same spirit, to
 the sixth passenger, ‘ How came you to leave the
 ‘ other world ?’ But that female spirit screwing up
 her mouth, answered, she wondered at the curiosity
 of some people ; that perhaps persons had already
 heard some reports of her death, which were far from
 being true : that whatever was the occasion of it, she
 was glad at being delivered from a world, in which
 she had no pleasure, and where there was nothing but
 nonsense

nonsense and impertinence; particularly among her own sex, whose loose conduct she had long been entirely ashamed of.

THE beauteous spirit perceiving her question gave offence, pursued it no farther. She had indeed all the sweetness and good-humour, which are so extremely amiable (when found) in that sex, which tenderness most exquisitely becomes. Her countenance displayed all the cheerfulness, the good-nature, and the modesty, which diffuse such brightness round the beauty of Seraphina*, awing every beholder with respect, and, at the same time, ravishing him with admiration. Had it not been indeed for our conversation on the small-pox, I should have imagined we had been honoured with her identical presence. This opinion might have been heightened by the good sense she uttered, whenever she spoke; by the delicacy of her sentiments, and the complacency of her behaviour, together with a certain dignity, which attended every look, word, and gesture; qualities, which could not fail making an impression on a heart † so capable of receiving it as mine, nor was she long in raising in me a very violent degree of seraphic love. I do not intend by this, that sort of love which men are very properly said to make to women in the lower world, and which seldom lasts any longer than while it is making. I mean by seraphic love, an extreme delicacy and tenderness of friendship, of which, my worthy reader, if thou hast no conception, as it is probable thou may'st not, my endeavour to instruct thee would be as fruitless, as it would be to explain the most difficult problems of Sir Isaac Newton, to one ignorant of vulgar arithmetic.

To

* A particular lady of quality is meant here; but every lady of quality, or no quality, are welcome to apply the character to themselves.

† We have before made an apology for this language, which we here repeat for the last time: tho' the heart may, we hope, be metaphorically used here with more propriety, than when we apply those passions to the body, which belong to the soul.

To return therefore to matters comprehensible by all understandings: the discourse now turned on the vanity, folly, and misery of the lower world, from which every passenger in the coach expressed the highest satisfaction in being delivered: tho' it was very remarkable, that notwithstanding the joy we declared at our death, there was not one of us who did not mention the accident which occasioned it, as a thing we would have avoided if we could. Nay, the very grave lady herself, who was the forwardest in testifying her delight, confess'd inadvertently, that she left a physician by her bed-side. And the gentleman, who died of honour, very liberally cursed both his folly, and his fencing. While we were entertaining ourselves with these matters, on a sudden a most offensive smell began to invade our nostrils. This very much resembled the flavour, which travellers, in summer, perceive at their approach to that beautiful village of the Hague, arising from those delicious canals, which, as they consist of standing water, do at that time emit odours greatly agreeable to a Dutch taste, but not so pleasant to any other. Those perfumes, with the assistance of a fair wind, begin to affect persons of quick olfactory nerves at a league's distance, and increase gradually as you approach. In the same manner, did the smell I have just mentioned, more and more invade us, till one of the spirits, looking out of the coach-window, declared we were just arrived at a very large city; and indeed he had scarce said so, before we found ourselves in the suburbs, and at the same time, the coachman being asked by another, informed us, that the name of this place was the City of Diseases. The road to it was extremely smooth, and excepting the abovementioned flavour, delightfully pleasant. The streets of the suburbs were lined with bagnios, taverns, and cooks shops; in the first we saw several beautiful women, but in tawdry dresses, looking out at the windows; and in the latter, were visibly exposed all kinds of the
richest

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richest dainties : but on our entring the city, we found, contrary to all we had seen in the other world, that the suburbs were infinitely pleasanter than the city itself. It was indeed, a very dull, dark, and melancholy place. Few people appeared in the streets, and these, for the most part, were old women, and here and there a formal grave gentleman, who seemed to be thinking, with large tie-wigs on, and amber-headed canes in their hands. We were all in hopes, that our vehicle would not stop here ; but, to our sorrow, the coach soon drove into an inn, and we were obliged to alight.

C H A P. III.

The adventures we met with in the City of Diseases.

WE had not been long arrived in our inn, where it seems we were to spend the remainder of the day, before our host acquainted us, that it was customary for all spirits, in their passage through that city, to pay their respects to that lady Disease, to whose assistance they had owed their deliverance from the lower world. We answered, we should not fail in any complacence, which was usual to others ; upon which our host replied, he would immediately send porters to conduct us. He had not long quitted the room, before we were attended by some of those grave persons, whom I have before described in large tie-wigs, with amber-headed canes. These gentlemen are the ticket-porters in this city, and their canes are the *insignia*, or tickets denoting their office. We informed them of the several ladies, to whom we were obliged, and were preparing to follow them, when on a sudden they all stared at one another, and left us in a hurry, with a frown on every countenance. We were surprized at this behaviour, and presently summoned the host, who was no sooner acquainted with it, than he burst into a hearty laugh, and told us the
reason

reason was, because we did not see the gentlemen the moment they came in, according to the custom of the place. We answered with some confusion, we had brought nothing with us from the other world, which we had been all our lives informed was not lawful to do. 'No, no, master, replied the host, I am apprized of that, and indeed it was my fault. I should have first sent you to my lord * Scrape; who would have supplied you with what you want. My lord Scrape supply us! said I with astonishment: Sure you must know we cannot give him security; and I am convinced he never lent a shilling without it in his life. No, Sir, answered the host, and for that reason he is obliged to do it here, where he is sentenced to keep a bank, and to distribute money *gratis* to all passengers. This bank originally consisted of just that sum, which he had miserably hoarded up in the other world, and he is to perceive it decrease visibly one shilling a day, 'till it is totally exhausted; after which, he is to return to the other world, and perform the part of a miser for seventy years; then being purified in the body of a Hog, he is to enter the human species again, and take a second trial. Sir, said I, you tell me wonders: but if his bank be to decrease only a shilling a day, how can he furnish all passengers? The rest, answered the host, is supplied again; but in a manner, which I cannot easily explain to you. I apprehend, said I, this distribution of his money is inflicted on him as a punishment; but I do not see how it can answer that end, when he knows it is to be restored to him again. Would it not serve the purpose as well, if he parted only with the single Shilling, which it seems is all he is really to lose? Sir, cries the host, When you observe the agonies with which he parts with every guinea, you will be

* That we may mention it once for all, in the panegyrical part of this work, some particular person is always meant, but in the satirical no body.

‘ of another opinion. No prisoner condemned to death ever begged so heartily for transportation, as he, when he received his sentence, did to go to hell, provided he might carry his money with him. But you will know more of these things, when you arrive at the upper world ; and now, if you please, I will attend you to my lord’s, who is obliged to supply you with whatever you desire.’

We found his lordship sitting at the upper end of a table, on which was an immense sum of money, disposed in several heaps, every one of which would have purchased the honour of some patriots, and the chastity of some prudes. The moment he saw us, he turned pale, and sighed, as well apprehending our business. Mine host accosted him with a familiar air, which at first surprized me, who so well remembered the respect I had formerly seen paid this lord, by men infinitely superior in quality to the person who now saluted him in the following manner : ‘ Here, you lord, and be dam—d to your little sneaking soul, tell out your money, and supply your betters with what they want. Be quick, firrah, or I’ll fetch the beadle to you. Don’t fancy yourself in the lower world again, with your privilege at your a—.’ He then shook a cane at his lordship, who immediately began to tell out his money with the same miserable air and face, which the miser on our stage wears, while he delivers his bank-bills. This affected some of us so much, that we had certainly returned with no more than what would have been sufficient to see the porters, had not our host, perceiving our compassion, begged us not to spare a fellow, who in the midst of immense wealth had always refused the least contribution to charity. Our hearts were hardened with this reflection, and we all filled our pockets with his money. I remarked a poetical spirit in particular, who swore he would have a hearty gripe at him : ‘ For, says he, the rascal not only refused to subscribe to my works ; but sent back my
‘ letter

‘letter unanswered, tho’ I’m a better gentleman than himself.’

WE now returned from this miserable object, greatly admiring the propriety as well as justice of his punishment, which consisted, as our host informed us, merely in the delivering forth his money; and he observed we could not wonder at the pain this gave him, since it was as reasonable that the bare parting with money should make him miserable, as that the bare having money without using it should have made him happy.

OTHER tie-wig porters, (for those we had summoned before refused to visit us again) now attended us; and we having feed them the instant they entered the room, according to the instructions of our host, they bowed and smiled, and offered to introduce us to whatever disease we pleased.

WE set out several ways, as we were all to pay our respects to different ladies. I directed my porter to shew me to the Fever on the Spirits, being the disease which had delivered me from the flesh. My guide and I traversed many streets, and knocked at several doors, but to no purpose. At one we were told, lived the Consumption; at another, the *Maladie Alamode*, a French lady; at the third, the Dropsy; at the fourth, the Rheumatism; at the fifth, Intemperance; at the sixth, Misfortune. I was tired, and had exhausted my patience, and almost my purse; for I gave my porter a new fee at every blunder he made: when my guide, with a solemn countenance, told me, he could do no more; and marched off without any farther ceremony.

HE was no sooner gone, than I met another gentleman with a ticket, i. e. an amber-headed cane in his hand. I first feed him, and then acquainted him with the name of the disease. He cast himself for two or three minutes into a thoughtful posture, then pulled a piece of paper out of his pocket, on which he writ something in one of the oriental languages, I

believe; for I could not read a syllable: he bad me carry it to such a particular shop, and telling me it would do my business, he took his leave.

SECURE, as I now thought myself of my direction, I went to the shop, which very much resembled an apothecary's. The person who officiated, having read the paper, took down about twenty different jars, and pouring something out of every one of them, made a mixture, which he delivered to me in a bottle, having first tied a paper round the neck of it, on which were written three or four words, the last containing eleven syllables. I mentioned the name of the disease I wanted to find out; but received no other answer, than that he had done as he was ordered, and the drugs were excellent.

I BEGAN now to be enraged, and quitting the shop with some anger in my countenance, I intended to find out my inn: but meeting in the way a porter, whose countenance had in it something more pleasing than ordinary, I resolved to try once more, and clapt a fee into his hand. As soon as I mentioned the disease to him, he laughed heartily, and told me I had been imposed on: for in reality, no such disease was to be found in that city. He then enquired into the particulars of my case, and was no sooner acquainted with them, than he informed me that the *Maladie Alamode* was the lady, to whom I was obliged. I thanked him, and immediately went to pay my respects to her.

THE house, or rather palace, of this lady, was one of the most beautiful and magnificent in the city. The avenue to it was planted with sycamore trees, with beds of flowers on each side; it was extremely pleasant, but short. I was conducted through a magnificent hall, adorned with several statues and bustoes, most of them maimed, whence I concluded them all to be true antiques; but was informed they were the figures of several modern heroes, who had died martyrs to her ladyship's cause. I next mount-

ed

ed through a large painted stair-case, where several persons were depicted in caracatura; and upon enquiry, was told they were the portraits of those who had distinguished themselves against the lady in the lower world. I suppose, I should have known the faces of many physicians and surgeons, had they not been so violently distorted by the painter. Indeed, he had exerted so much malice in his work, that I believe he had himself received some particular favours from the lady of this mansion: It is difficult to conceive a groupe of stranger figures. I then entered a long room hung round with the pictures of women of such exact shapes and features, that I should have thought myself in a gallery of beauties, had not a certain fallow paleness in their complexions given me a more distasteful idea. Through this, I proceeded to a second apartment, adorned, if I may so call it, with the figures of old ladies. Upon my seeming to admire at this furniture, the servant told me with a smile, that these had been very good friends of his lady, and had done her eminent service in the lower world. I immediately recollected the faces of one or two of my acquaintance, who had formerly kept bagnio's: but was very much surprized to see the resemblance of a lady of great distinction in such company. The servant, upon my mentioning this, made no other answer than that his lady had pictures of all degrees.

I WAS now introduced into the presence of the lady herself. She was a thin, or rather meagre person, very wan in the countenance, had no nose, and many pimples in her face. She offered to rise at my entrance, but could not stand. After many compliments, much congratulation on her side, and the most fervent expressions of gratitude on mine, she asked me many questions concerning the situation of her affairs in the lower world; most of which I answered to her intire satisfaction. At last with a kind of forced smile, she said, I suppose the Pill and

Drop go on swimmingly. I told her, they were reported to have done great cures. She replied, she could apprehend no danger from any person, who was not of regular practice; for however simple mankind are, said she, or however afraid they are of death, they prefer dying in a regular manner to being cured by a nostrum. She then express'd great pleasure at the account I gave her of the beau-monde. She said, she had, herself, removed the hundreds of Drury to the hundreds of Charing cross, and was very much delighted to find they had spread into St. James's; that she imputed this chiefly to several of her dear and worthy friends, who had lately published their excellent works, endeavouring to extirpate all notions of religion and virtue; and particularly to the deserving author of the Batchelor's Estimate, to whom, said she, if I had not reason to think he was a surgeon, and had therefore written from mercenary views, I could never sufficiently own my obligations. She spoke likewise greatly in approbation of the method so generally used by parents, of marrying children very young, and without the least affection between the parties; and concluded by saying, that if these fashions continued to spread, she doubted not, but she should shortly be the only disease who would ever receive a visit from any person of considerable rank.

WHILE we were discoursing, her three daughters entered the room. They were all called by hard names, the eldest was named * Lepra, the second Chæras, and the third Scorbutia. They were all genteel, but ugly. I could not help observing the little respect they paid their parent; which the old lady remarking in my countenance, as soon as they quitted the room, which soon happened, acquainted me with her unhappiness in her offspring, every one

* These ladies, I believe, by their names, presided over the leprosy, king's-evil, and scurvy.

one of which had the confidence to deny themselves to be her children, though she said she had been a very indulgent mother, and had plentifully provided for them all. As family complaints generally as much tire the hearer, as they relieve him who makes them, when I found her launching farther into this subject, I resolved to put an end to my visit; and taking my leave, with many thanks for the favour she had done me, I returned to the inn, where I found my fellow-travellers just mounting into their vehicle. I shook hands with my host, and accompanied them into the coach, which immediately after proceeded on its journey.

C H A P. IV.

Discourses on the road, and a description of the palace of Death.

WE were all silent for some minutes, till being well shaken into our several seats, I opened my mouth first, and related what had happened to me after our separation in the city we had just left. The rest of the company, except the grave female spirit, whom our reader may remember to have refused giving an account of the distemper, which occasioned her dissolution, did the same. It might be tedious to relate these at large, we shall therefore only mention a very remarkable inveteracy, which the Surfeit declared to all the other diseases, especially to the Fever, who she said, by the roguery of the porters, received acknowledgments from numberless passengers, which were due to herself. ‘ Indeed (says she) those cane-headed fellows (for so she called them, alluding, I suppose, to their ticket) are constantly making such mistakes: there is no gratitude in those fellows; for I am sure they have greater obligations to me, than to any other disease, except

‘the vapours.’ These relations were no sooner over, than one of the company informed us, we were approaching to the most noble building he had ever beheld, and which we learnt from our coachman, was the palace of Death. Its outside, indeed, appeared extremely magnificent. Its structure was of the gothic order: vast beyond imagination, the whole pile consisting of black marble. Rows of immense yews form an amphitheatre round it of such height and thickness, that no ray of the sun ever perforates this grove; where black eternal darkness would reign, was it not excluded by innumerable lamps, which are placed in pyramids round the grove. So that the distant reflection they cast on the palace, which is plentifully gilt with gold on the outside, is inconceivably solemn. To this I may add, the hollow murmur of winds constantly heard from the grove, and the very remote sound of roaring waters. Indeed, every circumstance seems to conspire to fill the mind with horror and consternation as we approach to this palace. Which we had scarce time to admire, before our vehicle stopped at the gate, and we were desired to alight in order to pay our respects to his most mortal majesty, (this being the title which it seems he assumes.) The outward court was full of soldiers, and, indeed, the whole very much resembled the state of an earthly monarch, only more magnificent. We past through several courts, into a vast hall, which led to a spacious stair-case, at the bottom of which stood two pages, with very grave countenances; whom I recollected afterwards to have formerly been very eminent undertakers, and were in reality the only dismal faces I saw here: for this palace, so awful and tremendous without, is all gay and sprightly within, so that we soon lost all those dismal and gloomy ideas we had contracted in approaching it. Indeed, the still silence maintained among the guards and attendants resembled rather the stately pomp of eastern courts; but there was on every face such

such symptoms of content and happiness, that diffused an air of chearfulness all round. We ascended the stair-case, and past through many noble apartments, whose walls were adorned with various battle-pieces in tapisstry, and which we spent some time in observing. These brought to my mind those beautiful ones I had in my life-time seen at Blenheim, nor could I prevent my curiosity from enquiring where the duke of Marlborough's victories were placed; (for I think they were almost the only battles of any eminence I had read of, which I did not meet with :) when the skeleton of a beef-eater shaking his head, told me, a certain gentleman, one Lewis 14th, who had great interest with his most mortal majesty, had prevented any such from being hung up there; besides, (says he) his majesty, hath no great respect for that duke, for he never sent him a subject he could keep from him, nor did he ever get a single subject by his means, but he lost 1000 others for him. We found the presence-chamber, at our entrance, very full and a buz ran through it, as in all assemblies, before the principal figure enters; for his majesty was not yet come out. At the bottom of the room were two persons in close conference, one with a square black cap on his head, and the other with a robe embroidered with flames of fire. These, I was informed, were a judge long since dead, and an inquisitor-general. I overheard them disputing with great eagerness, whether the one had hanged, or the other burnt the most. While I was listening to this dispute which seemed to be in no likelihood of a speedy decision, the emperor entered the room, and placed himself between two figures, one of which was remarkable for the roughness, and the other for the beauty of his appearance. These were, it seems, Charles the 12th of Sweden, and Alexander of Macedon. I was at too great a distance to hear any of the conversation, so could only satisfy my curiosity by contemplating the several personages present, of

whose names I informed myself by a page, who looked as pale and meagre as any court page in the other world, but was somewhat more modest. He shewed me here two or three Turkish emperors, to whom his most mortal majesty seemed to express much civility. Here were likewise several of the Roman emperors, among whom none seemed so much caressed as Caligula, on account, as the page told me, of his pious wish, that he could send all the Romans hither at one blow. The reader may be perhaps surprised, that I saw no physicians here; as indeed I was myself, till informed that they were all departed to the city of diseases, where they were busy in an experiment to purge away the immortality of the soul.

It would be tedious to recollect the many individuals I saw here: but I cannot omit a fat figure well drest in the French fashion, who was received with extraordinary complacence by the emperor, and whom I imagined to be Lewis the 14th himself; but the page acquainted me he was a celebrated French cook.

WE were at length introduced to the royal presence, and had the honour to kiss hands. His majesty asked us a few questions, not very material to relate, and soon after retired.

WHEN we returned into the yard, we found our caravan ready to set out, at which we all declared ourselves well pleased; for we were sufficiently tired with the formality of a court, notwithstanding its outward splendor and magnificence.

C H A P. V.

The travellers proceed on their journey, and meet several spirits, who are coming into the flesh.

WE now came to the banks of the great river Cocytus, where we quitted our vehicle, and
past

past the water in a boat, after which we were obliged to travel on foot the rest of our journey; and now we met, for the first time, several passengers travelling to the world we had left, who informed us they were souls going into the flesh.

THE two first we met were walking arm in arm in very close and friendly conference; they informed us, that one of them was intended for a duke, and the other for a hackney coachman. As we had not yet arrived at the place where we were to deposite our passions, we were all surprized at the familiarity, which subsisted between persons of such different degrees, nor could the grave lady help expressing her astonishment at it. The future coachman then replied with a laugh, that they had exchanged lots: for that the duke had with his dukedom drawn a shrew of a wife, and the coachman only a single state.

As we proceeded on our journey, we met a solemn spirit walking alone with great gravity in his countenance: our curiosity invited us, notwithstanding his reserve, to ask what lot he had drawn. He answered with a smile, he was to have the reputation of a wise man with 100000*l.* in his pocket, and that he was practising the solemnity, which he was to act in the other world.

A LITTLE farther we met a company of very merry spirits, whom we imagined by their mirth to have drawn some mighty lot, but on enquiry, they informed us they were to be beggars.

THE farther we advanced, the greater numbers we met, and now we discovered two large roads leading different ways, and of very different appearance; the one all craggy with rocks, full as it seemed of boggy grounds, and every where beset with briars, so that it was impossible to pass through it without the utmost danger and difficulty; the other, the most delightful imaginable, leading through the most verdant meadows, painted and perfumed with all kinds of beautiful

beautiful flowers; in short, the most wanton imagination could imagine nothing more lovely. Notwithstanding which, we were surprized to see great numbers crowding into the former, and only one or two solitary spirits chusing the latter. On enquiry we were acquainted that the bad road was the way to Greatness, and the other to Goodness. When we express'd our surprize at the preference given to the former, we were acquainted that it was chosen for the sake of the music of drums and trumpets, and the perpetual acclamations of the mob; with which, those who travelled this way, were constantly saluted. We were told likewise, that there were several noble palaces to be seen, and lodged in on this road, by those who had past through the difficulties of it, (which indeed many were not able to surmount) and great quantities of all sorts of treasure to be found in it; whereas the other had little inviting more than the beauty of the way, scarce a handsome building, save one greatly resembling a certain house by the Bath, to be seen during that whole journey; and lastly, that it was thought very scandalous and mean-spirited to travel through this, and as highly honourable and noble to pass by the other.

We now heard a violent noise, when casting our eyes forwards, we perceived a vast number of spirits advancing in pursuit of one, whom they mocked and insulted with all kinds of scorn. I cannot give my reader a more adequate idea of this scene, than by comparing it to an English mob conducting a pick-pocket to the water; or by supposing that an incensed audience at a play-house had unhappily possessed themselves of the miserable damned poet. Some laughed, some hiss'd, some squawled, some groaned, some bawled, some spit at him, some threw dirt at him. It was impossible not to ask who or what the wretched spirit was, whom they treated in this barbarous manner; when, to our great surprize, we were informed that it was a king: we were likewise told, that

that this manner of behaviour was usual among the spirits to those who drew the lots of emperors, kings, and other great men, not from envy or anger, but mere derision and contempt of earthly grandeur: that nothing was more common, than for those who had drawn these great prizes, (as to us they seemed) to exchange them with taylor and cobler; and that Alexander the Great, and Diogenes had formerly done so; he that was afterwards Diogenes having originally fallen on the lot of Alexander.

AND now on a sudden, the mockery ceased, and the king spirit having obtained a hearing, began to speak as follows: for we were now near enough to hear him distinctly.

‘ GENTLEMEN,

‘ I am justly surprized at your treating me in
 ‘ this manner; since whatever lot I have drawn, I
 ‘ did not chuse: if therefore it be worthy of de-
 ‘ rision, you should compassionate me, for it might
 ‘ have fallen to any of your shares. I know in how
 ‘ low a light the station to which fate hath assigned
 ‘ me is considered here, and that, when ambition
 ‘ doth not support it, it becomes generally so intol-
 ‘ lerable, that there is scarce any other condition for
 ‘ which it is not gladly exchanged: for what por-
 ‘ tion, in the world to which we are going, is so mi-
 ‘ serable as that of care? Should I therefore consider
 ‘ myself as become by this lot essentially your supe-
 ‘ rior, and of a higher order of being than the rest of
 ‘ my fellow-creatures: should I foolishly imagine
 ‘ myself without wisdom superior to the wise, with-
 ‘ out knowledge to the learned, without courage to the
 ‘ brave, and without goodness and virtue to the good
 ‘ and virtuous; surely so preposterous, so absurd a
 ‘ pride, would justly render me the object of ridicule.
 ‘ But far be it from me to entertain it. And yet, gen-
 ‘ tlemen, I prize the lot I have drawn, nor would I
 ‘ exchange it with any of yours, seeing it is in my eye
 ‘ so

' so much greater than the rest. Ambition, which I
 ' own myself possess of, teaches me this. Ambiti-
 ' on, which makes me covet praise, assures me, that
 ' I shall enjoy a much larger proportion of it than
 ' can fall within your power either to deserve or ob-
 ' tain. I am then superior to you all, when I am able
 ' to do more good, and when I execute that power.
 ' What the father is to the son, the guardian to the
 ' orphan, or the patron to his client, that am I to
 ' you. You are my children, to whom I will be a
 ' father, a guardian, and a patron. Not one even-
 ' ing in my long reign (for so it is to be) will I repose
 ' myself to rest, without the glorious, the heart-warm-
 ' ing consideration, that thousands that night owe
 ' their sweetest rest to me. What a delicious for-
 ' tune is it to him, whose strongest appetite is doing
 ' good, to have every day the opportunity and the
 ' power of satisfying it! If such a man hath ambi-
 ' tion, how happy is it for him to be seated so on
 ' high, that every act blazes abroad, and attracts
 ' to him praises tainted with neither sarcasm nor
 ' adulation; but such as the nicest and most delicate
 ' mind may relish? Thus therefore, while you de-
 ' rive your good from me, I am your superior. If
 ' to my strict distribution of justice you owe the
 ' safety of your property from domestic enemies: if
 ' by my vigilance and valour you are protected from
 ' foreign foes: if by my encouragement of genuine
 ' industry, every science, every art which can em-
 ' bellish or sweeten life is produced and flourishes a-
 ' mong you; will any of you be so insensible or un-
 ' grateful, as to deny praise and respect to him, by
 ' whose care and conduct you enjoy these blessings?
 ' I wonder not at the censure which so frequently
 ' falls on those in my station: but I wonder that those
 ' in my station so frequently deserve it. What
 ' strange perverseness of nature! What wanton de-
 ' light in mischief must taint his composition, who
 ' prefers dangers, difficulty and disgrace, by doing
 ' evil,

‘ evil, to safety, ease, and honour, by doing good?
 ‘ who refuses happiness in the other world, and heaven in this, for misery there, and hell here? But
 ‘ be assured, my intentions are different. I shall always endeavour the ease, the happiness, and the
 ‘ glory of my people, being confident that by so doing, I take the most certain method of procuring
 ‘ them all to myself.’—He then struck directly into the road of Goodness, and received such a shout of applause, as I never remember to have heard equalled.

HE was gone a little way, when a spirit limped after him, swearing he would fetch him back. This spirit, I was presently informed, was one who had drawn the lot of his prime minister.

C H A P. VI.

An account of the wheel of Fortune, with a method of preparing a spirit for this world.

WE now proceeded on our journey, without staying to see whether he fulfilled his word or no; and, without encountering any thing worth mentioning, came to the place where the spirits on their passage to the other world were obliged to decide by lot the station in which every one was to act there. Here was a monstrous wheel, infinitely larger than those in which I had formerly seen lottery tickets deposited. This was called the WHEEL OF FORTUNE. The goddess herself was present. She was one of the most deformed females I ever beheld; nor could I help observing the frowns she express’d when any beautiful spirit of her own sex passed by her, nor the affability which smiled in her countenance on the approach of any handsome male spirits. Hence I accounted for the truth of an observation I had often made on earth, that nothing is more fortunate than handsome men, nor more unfortunate than handsome women.

The

30 A JOURNEY FROM THIS

The reader may be perhaps pleased with an account of the whole method of equipping a spirit for his entrance into the flesh.

FIRST then, he receives from a very sage person, whose look much resembled that of an apothecary, (his warehouse likewise bearing an affinity to an apothecary's shop) a small phial inscribed, THE PATHETIC POTION, to be taken just before you are born. This potion is a mixture of all the passions, but in no exact proportion, so that sometimes one predominates and sometimes another; nay, often in the hurry of making up, one particular ingredient is as we were informed left out. The spirit receiveth at the same time another medicine called the NOUSPHORIC DECOCTION, of which he is to drink *ad libitum*. This decoction is an extract from the faculties of the mind, sometimes extremely strong and spirituous, and sometimes altogether as weak: for very little care is taken in the preparation. This decoction is so extremely bitter and unpleasant, that notwithstanding its wholesomeness, several spirits will not be persuaded to swallow a drop of it; but throw it away, or give it to any other who will receive it: by which means some who were not disgusted by the nauseousness, drank double and treble portions. I observed a beautiful young female, who tasting it immediately from curiosity, screwed up her face and cast it from her with great disdain, whence advancing presently to the wheel, she drew a coronet, which she clapped up so eagerly, that I could not distinguish the degree; and indeed, I observed several of the same sex, after a very small sip, throw the bottles away.

As soon as the spirit is dismissed by the operator, or apothecary, he is at liberty to approach the wheel, where he hath a right to extract a single lot: but those whom fortune favours, she permits sometimes secretly to draw three or four. I observed a comical kind of figure who drew forth a handful, which, when he opened, were a bishop, a general, a privy-counsellor,

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counsellor, a player, and a poet laureate, and returning the three first, he walked off smiling with the two last.

EVERY single lot contained two or more articles, which were generally disposed so as to render the lots as equal as possible to each other.

On one was written	<i>Earl,</i> <i>Riches,</i> <i>Health,</i> <i>Disquietude.</i>
On another,	<i>Cobler,</i> <i>Sickness,</i> <i>Good-humour.</i>
On a Third,	<i>Poet,</i> <i>Contempt,</i> <i>Self-satisfaction.</i>
On a Fourth,	<i>General,</i> <i>Honour,</i> <i>Discontent,</i>
On a Fifth,	<i>Cottage,</i> <i>Happy-love.</i>
On a Sixth,	<i>Coach and six,</i> <i>Impotent jealous husband.</i>
On a Seventh,	<i>Prime-minister,</i> <i>Disgrace.</i>
On an Eighth,	<i>Patriot,</i> <i>Glory.</i>
On a Ninth,	<i>Philosopher,</i> <i>Poverty,</i> <i>Ease.</i>
On a Tenth,	<i>Merchant,</i> <i>Riches,</i> <i>Care.</i>

And indeed the whole seemed to contain such a mixture of good and evil, that it would have puzzled me which to chuse. I must not omit here, that in every lot was directed whether the drawer should marry or remain in celibacy, the married lots being all marked with a large pair of horns.

WE

WE were obliged, before we quitted this place, to take each of us an emetic from the apothecary, which immediately purged us of all our earthly passions, and presently the cloud forsook our eyes, as it doth those of Æneas in Virgil when removed by Venus, and we discerned things in a much clearer light than before. We began to compassionate those spirits who were making their entry into the flesh, whom we had till then secretly envied, and to long eagerly for those delightful plains which now opened themselves to our eyes, and to which we now hastened with the utmost eagerness. On our way, we met with several spirits with very dejected countenances: but our expedition would not suffer us to ask any questions.

AT length, we arrived at the gate of Elysium. Here was a prodigious croud of spirits waiting for admittance, some of whom were admitted, and some were rejected: for all were strictly examined by the porter, whom I soon discovered to be the celebrated judge Minos.

C H A P. VII.

The proceedings of judge Minos, at the gate of Elysium.

I NOW got near enough to the gate, to hear the several claims of those who endeavoured to pass. The first, among other pretensions, set forth, that he had been very liberal to an hospital; but Minos answered, Ostentation, and repulsed him. The second exhibited, that he had constantly frequented his church, been a rigid observer of fast-days. He likewise represented the great animosity he had shewn to vice in others, which never escaped his severest censure; and, as to his own behaviour, he had never been once guilty of whoring, drinking, gluttony, or any other

other excess. He said, he had disinherited his son for getting a bastard.—Have you so, said Minos, then pray return into the other world and beget another; for such an unnatural rascal shall never pass this gate. A dozen others, who had advanced with very confident countenances, seeing him rejected, turned about of their own accord, declaring, if he could not pass, they had no expectation, and accordingly they followed him back to earth; which was the fate of all who were repulsed, they being obliged to take a farther purification, unless those who were guilty of some very heinous crimes, who were hustled in at a little back gate, whence they tumbled immediately into the bottomless pit.

THE next spirit that came up, declared, he had done neither done good nor evil in the world: for that since his arrival at man's estate, he had spent his whole time in search of curiosities; and particularly in the study of butterflies, of which he had collected an immense number. Minos made him no answer, but with great scorn pushed him back.

THERE now advanced a very beautiful spirit indeed. She began to ogle Minos the moment she saw him. She said, she hoped, there was some merit in refusing a great number of lovers, and dying a maid, tho' she had had the choice of a hundred. Minos told her she had not refused enow yet, and turned her back.

SHE was succeeded by a spirit, who told the judge, he believed his works would speak for him. What works? answered Minos. My dramatic works, replied the other, which have done so much good in recommending virtue and punishing vice.—Very well, said the judge, if you please to stand by, the first person who passes the gate, by your means, shall carry you in with him: but if you will take my advice, I think, for expedition sake, you had better return and live another life upon earth. The bard grumbled at this, and replied, that besides his poeti-

cal works, he had done some other good things: for that he had once lent the whole profits of a benefit night to a friend, and by that means had saved him and his family from destruction. Upon this, the gate flew open, and Minos desired him to walk in, telling him, if he had mentioned this at first, he might have spared the remembrance of his plays. The poet answered, he believed, if Minos had read his works, he would set a higher value on them. He was then beginning to repeat, but Minos pushed him forward, and turning his back to him, applied himself to the next passenger; a very genteel spirit, who made a very low bow to Minos, and then threw himself into an erect attitude, and imitated the motion of taking snuff with his right hand.—Minos asked him, what he had to say for himself? He answered, he would dance a minuet with any spirit in Elysium: that he could likewise perform all his other exercises very well, and hoped he had in his life deserved the character of a perfect fine gentleman. Minos replied, it would be great pity to rob the world of so fine a gentleman, and therefore desired him to take the other trip. The beau bowed, thanked the judge, and said he desired no better. Several spirits expressed much astonishment at this his satisfaction; but we were afterwards informed, he had not taken the emetic above mentioned.

A MISERABLE old spirit now crawled forwards, whose face I thought I had formerly seen near Westminster-Abbey. He entertained Minos with a long harangue of what he had done when in the HOUSE; and then proceeded to inform him how much he was worth, without attempting to produce a single instance of any one good action. Minos stopt the career of his discourse, and acquainted him, he must take a trip back again.—What, to S——house, said the spirit in an extasy? But the judge without making him any answer, turned to another, who with a very great solemn air and dignity, acquainted him, he

he was a duke.—To the right about, Mr. duke, cried Minos, you are infinitely too great a man for Elyfium; and then giving him a kick on the b——ch, he address'd himself to a spirit, who with fear and trembling begged he might not go to the bottomless pit: he said, he hoped Minos would consider, that tho' he had gone astray, he had suffered for it, that it was necessity which drove him to the robbery of eighteen pence, which he had committed, and for which he was hanged: that he had done some good actions in his life, that he had supported an aged parent with his labour, that he had been a very tender husband and a kind father, and that he had ruined himself by being bail for his friend. At which words the gate opened, and Minos bid him enter, giving him a slap on the back as he pass'd by him.

A GREAT number of spirits now came forwards, who all declared they had the same claim, and that the captain should speak for them. He acquainted the judge, that they had been all slain in the service of their country. Minos was going to admit them, but had the curiosity to ask who had been the invader, in order, as he said, to prepare the back gate for him. The captain answered, they had been the invaders themselves, that they had entered the enemies country, and burnt and plundered several cities.—And for what reason? said Minos.—By the command of him who paid us, said the captain, that is the reason of a soldier. We are to execute whatever we are commanded, or we should be a disgrace to the army, and very little deserve our pay. You are brave fellows indeed, said Minos, but be pleased to face about, and obey my command for once, in returning back to the other world: for what should such fellows as you do, where there are no cities to be burnt, nor people to be destroy'd? But let me advise you to have a stricter regard to truth for the future, and not call the depopulating other countries the service of your own. The captain answered, in a rage, d—n me, do you

give me the lye? and was going to take Minos by the nose, had not his guards prevented him, and immediately turned him and all his followers back the same road they came.

FOUR spirits informed the judge, that they had been starved to death through poverty; being the father, mother, and two children. That they had been honest, and as industrious as possible, till sickness had prevented the man from labour.—All that is very true, cried a grave spirit, who stood by: I know the fact; for these poor people were under my cure.—You was, I suppose, the parson of the parish, cries Minos; I hope you had a good living, Sir. That was but a small one, replied the spirit: but I had another a little better.—Very well, said Minos, let the poor people pass.—At which the parson was stepping forwards with a stately gait before them; but Minos caught hold of him, and pulled him back, saying, Not so fast, doctor; you must take one step more into the other world first; for no man enters that gate without charity.

A VERY stately figure now presented himself, and informing Minos he was a patriot, began a very florid harangue on public virtue, and the liberties of his country. Upon which, Minos shewed him the utmost respect, and ordered the gate to be opened. The patriot was not contented with this applause—he said, he had behaved as well in place as he had done in the opposition; and that, tho' he was now obliged to embrace the court-measures, yet he had behaved very honestly to his friends, and brought as many in as was possible.—Hold a moment, says Minos, on second consideration, Mr. Patriot, I think a man of your great virtue and abilities will be so much mis'd by your country, that if I might advise you, you should take a journey back again. I am sure you will not decline it, for I am certain you will with great readiness sacrifice your own happiness to the public good. The patriot smiled, and told Minos, he believed

lieved he was in jest ; and was offering to enter the gate, but the judge laid fast hold of him, and insisted on his return, which the patriot still declining, he at last ordered his guards to seize him, and conduct him back.

A SPIRIT now advanced, and the gate was immediately thrown open to him, before he had spoken a word. I heard some whisper,—That is our last Lord Mayor.

IT now came to our company's turn. The fair spirit, which I mentioned with so much applause, in the beginning of my journey, pass'd through very easily ; but the grave lady was rejected on her first appearance, Minos declaring, there was not a single prude in Elysium.

THE judge then address'd himself to me, who little expected to pass this fiery trial. I confess'd I had indulged myself very freely with wine and women in my youth, but had never done an injury to any man living, nor avoided an opportunity of doing good ; that I pretended to very little virtue more than general philanthropy, and private friendship.—I was proceeding, when Minos bid me enter the gate, and not indulge myself with trumpeting forth my virtues. I accordingly pass'd forward with my lovely companion, and embracing her with vast eagerness, but spiritual innocence, she returned my embrace in the same manner, and we both congratulated ourselves on our arrival in this happy region, whose beauty, no painting of the imagination can describe.

C H A P. VIII.

The adventures which the author met on his first entrance into Elysium.

WE pursued our way through a delicious grove of orange-trees, where I saw infinite numbers

bers of spirits, every one of whom I knew, and was known by them: (for spirits here know one another by intuition.) I presently met a little daughter, whom I had lost several years before. Good Gods! what words can describe the raptures, the melting passionate tenderness, with which we kiss'd each other, continuing in our embrace, with the most extatic joy, a space, which if time had been measured here as on earth, could not be less than half a year.

THE first spirit, with whom I entered into discourse, was the famous Leonidas of Sparta. I acquainted him with the honours which had been done him by a celebrated poet of our nation; to which he answered, he was very much obliged to him.

WE were presently afterwards entertained with the most delicious voice I had ever heard, accompanied by a violin, equal to signior Piantanida. I presently discovered the musician and songster to be Orpheus and Sappho.

OLD Homer was present at this concert, (if I may so call it) and madam Dacier sat in his lap. He asked much after Mr. Pope, and said he was very desirous of seeing him; for that he had read his Iliad in his translation with almost as much delight, as he believed he had given others in the original. I had the curiosity to enquire whether he had really writ that poem in detached pieces, and sung it about as ballads all over Greece, according to the report which went of him? He smiled at my question, and asked me whether there appeared any connection in the poem; for if there did, he thought I might answer myself. I then importuned him to acquaint me in which of the cities, which contended for the honour of his birth, he was really born? To which he answered—Upon my soul, I can't tell.

VIRGIL then came up to me, with Mr. Addison under his arm. Well, Sir, said he, how many translations have these few last years produced of my

my *Æneid*? I told him, I believed several, but I could not possibly remember; for that I had never read any but Dr. Trapp's.—Ay, said he, that is a curious piece indeed! I then acquainted him with the discovery made by Mr. Warburton of the Eleusinian mysteries couched in his 6th book. What mysteries? said Mr. Addison. The Eleusinian, answered Virgil, which I have disclosed in my 6th book. How! replied Addison. You never mentioned a word of any such mysteries to me in all our acquaintance. I thought it was unnecessary, cried the other, to a man of your infinite learning: besides, you always told me, you perfectly understood my meaning. Upon this I thought the critic looked a little out of countenance, and turned aside to a very merry spirit, one Dick Steele, who embraced him, and told him, He had been the greatest man upon earth; that he readily resigned up all the merit of his own works to him. Upon which, Addison gave him a gracious smile, and clapping him on the back with much solemnity, cried out, Well said, Dick.

I THEN observed Shakespeare standing between Betterton and Booth, and deciding a difference between those two great actors, concerning the placing an accent in one of his lines: this was disputed on both sides with a warmth, which surprized me in Elysium, till I discovered by intuition, that every soul retained its principal characteristic, being, indeed, its very essence. The line was that celebrated one in *Othello*;

Put out the light, and then put out the light,
according to Betterton. Mr. Booth contended to have it thus;

Put out the light, and then put out THE light.
I could not help offering my conjecture on this occasion, and suggested it might perhaps be,

Put out the light, and then put out THY light,
Another hinted a reading very sophisticated in my opinion,

Put out the light, and then put out THEE, light ;
making light to be the vocative case. Another
would have altered the last word, and read,

Put out thy light, and then put out thy sight.

But Betterton said, if the text was to be disturbed, he saw no reason why a word might not be changed as well as a letter, and instead of 'put out thy light,' you might read 'put out thy eyes.' At last it was agreed on all sides, to refer the matter to the decision of Shakespeare himself, who delivered his sentiments as follows : 'Faith, gentlemen, it is so long
' since I wrote the line, I have forgot my meaning.
' This I know, could I have dreamt so much nonsense would have been talked, and writ about it,
' I would have blotted it out of my works : for I am
' sure, if any of these be my meaning, it doth me
' very little honour.'

He was then interrogated concerning some other ambiguous passages in his works ; but he declined any satisfactory answer : Saying, if Mr. Theobald had not writ about it sufficiently, there were three or four more new editions of his plays coming out, which he hoped would satisfy every one : Concluding, 'I marvel nothing so much as that men will
' gird themselves at discovering obscure beauties in
' an author. Certes the greatest and most pregnant
' beauties are ever the plainest and most evidently
' striking ; and when two meanings of a passage can
' in the least ballance our judgments which to prefer, I hold it matter of unquestionable certainty,
' that neither of them is worth a farthing.'

FROM his works our conversation turned on his monument ; upon which, Shakespeare shaking his sides, and addressing himself to Milton cried out ;
' On my word, brother Milton, they have brought
' a noble set of poets together, they would have been
' hanged erst have convened such a company at their
' tables, when alive.' ' True, brother, answered
' Mil.

‘ Milton, unless we had been as incapable of eating
 ‘ then as we are now.’

C H A P. IX.

More adventures in Elysium.

A CROUD of spirits now joined us, whom I soon perceived to be the heroes, who here frequently pay their respects to the several bards, the recorders of their actions. I now saw Achilles and Ulysses addressing themselves to Homer, and Æneas and Julius Cæsar to Virgil : Adam went up to Milton, upon which I whispered Mr. Dryden, that I thought the devil should have paid his compliments there, according to his opinion. Dryden only answered, I believe the devil was in me, when I said so. Several applied themselves to Shakespeare, amongst whom Henry V. made a very distinguishing appearance. While my eyes were fixed on that monarch, a very small spirit came up to me, shook me heartily by the hand, and told me his name was THOMAS THUMB. I expressed great satisfaction in seeing him, nor could I help speaking my resentment against the historian, who had done such injustice to the stature of this great little man ; which he represented to be no bigger than a span ; whereas I plainly perceived at first sight, he was full a foot and a half, (and the 37th part of an inch more, as he himself informed me) being indeed little shorter than some considerable beaus of the present age.

I ASKED this little hero, concerning the truth of those stories related of him, viz. of the pudding, and the cow’s belly. As to the former, he said it was a ridiculous legend, worthy to be laughed at ; but as to the latter, he could not help owning there was some truth in it : nor had he any reason to be ashamed of it, as he was swallowed by surprize ; adding with great fierceness, that if he had had any
 weapon

weapon in his hand, the cow should have as soon swallowed the devil.

HE spoke the last word with so much fury, and seemed so confounded, that perceiving the effect it had on him, I immediately waved the story, and passing to other matters, we had much conversation touching giants. He said, so far from killing any, he had never seen one alive; that he believed those actions were by mistake recorded of him, instead of Jack the giant-killer, whom he knew very well, and who had, he fancied, extirpated the race. I assured him to the contrary, and told him I had myself seen a huge tame giant, who very complacently staid in London a whole winter, at the special request of several gentlemen and ladies; tho' the affairs of his family called him home to Sweden.

I now beheld a stern-looking spirit leaning on the shoulder of another spirit, and presently discerned the former to be Oliver Cromwell, and the latter Charles Martel. I own I was a little surprized at seeing Cromwell here; for I had been taught by my grand-mother, that he was carried away by the devil himself in a tempest: but he assured me on his honour, there was not the least truth in that story. However, he confessed he had narrowly escaped the bottomless pit; and, if the former part of his conduct had not been more to his honour than the latter, he had been certainly foused into it. He was nevertheless sent back to the upper world with this lot,

Army.

Cavalier.

Distress.

HE was born for the second time, the day of Charles II's restoration, into a family which had lost a very considerable fortune in the service of that prince and his father, for which they received the reward very often conferred by princes on real merit, viz. —000. At 16, his father bought a small com-

mission for him in the army, in which he served without any promotion all the reigns of Charles II. and of his brother. At the revolution he quitted his regiment, and followed the fortunes of his former master, and was in his service dangerously wounded at the famous battle of the Boyne, where he fought in the capacity of a private soldier. He recovered of this wound, and retired after the unfortunate king to Paris, where he was reduced to support a wife, and seven children, (for his lot had horns in it) by cleaning shoes, and snuffing candles at the opera. In which situation after he had spent a few miserable years, he died half-starved and broken-hearted. He then revisited Minos, who compassionating his sufferings, by means of that family, to whom he had been in his former capacity so bitter an enemy, suffered him to enter here.

My curiosity could not refrain asking him one question, i. e. Whether in reality he had any desire to obtain the crown? He smiled and said, No more than an ecclesiastic hath to the mitre, when he cries *Nolo Episcopari*. Indeed, he seemed to express some contempt at the question, and presently turned away.

A VENERABLE spirit appeared next, whom I found to be the great historian Livy. Alexander the Great, who was just arrived from the palace of death, pass'd by him with a frown. The historian observing it, said, 'Ay, you may frown: but those troops which conquered the base Asiatic slaves, would have made no figure against the Romans.' We then privately lamented the loss of the most valuable part of his history, after which he took occasion to commend the judicious collection made by Mr. Hooke, which he said was infinitely preferable to all others; and at my mentioning Echard's, he gave a bounce, not unlike the going off of a squib, and was departing from me, when I begged him to satisfy my curiosity in one point, Whether he was really superstitious or no?

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no? For I had always believed he was, till Mr. Leibnitz had assured me to the contrary. He answered sullenly,—‘ Doth Mr. Leibniz know my mind better than myself?’ and then walked away.

C H A P. X.

The author is surprised at meeting Julian the apostate in Elysium: but is satisfied by him, by what means he procured his entrance there. Julian relates his adventures in the character of a slave.

AS he was departing, I heard him salute a spirit, by the name of Mr. Julian the apostate. This exceedingly amazed me: for I had concluded, that no man ever had a better title to the bottomless pit than he. But I soon found, that this same Julian the apostate was also the very individual archbishop Latimer. He told me, that several lies had been raised on him in his former capacity, nor was he so bad a man as he had been represented. However, he had been denied admittance, and forced to undergo several subsequent pilgrimages on earth, and to act in the different characters of a slave, a Jew, a general, an heir, a carpenter, a beau, a monk, a fidler, a wise man, a king, a fool, a beggar, a prince, a statesman, a soldier, a taylor, an alderman, a poet, a knight, a dancing-master, and three times a bishop before his martyrdom, which, together with his other behaviour in this last character, satisfied the judge, and procured him a passage to the blessed regions.

I TOLD him, such various characters must have produced incidents extremely entertaining; and if he remembered all, as I supposed he did, and had leisure, I should be obliged to him for the recital. He answered, he perfectly recollected every circumstance; and as to leisure, the only business of that

happy place was to contribute to the happiness of each other. He therefore thanked me for adding to his, in proposing to him a method of increasing mine. I then took my little darling in one hand, and my favourite fellow-traveller in the other, and going with him to a sunny bank of flowers, we all sat down, and he began as follows :

‘ I SUPPOSE, you are sufficiently acquainted with my story, during the time I acted the part of the emperor Julian, tho’ I assure you, all which hath been related of me is not true, particularly with regard to the many prodigies forerunning my death. However, they are now very little worth disputing; and if they can serve any purpose of the historian, they are extremely at his service.

‘ My next entrance into the world, was at Laodicea in Syria, in a Roman family of no great note; and being of a roving disposition, I came at the age of seventeen to Constantinople, where, after about a year’s stay, I set out for Thrace at the time when the emperor Valens admitted the *Goths* into that country. I was there so captivated with the beauty of a Gothic lady, the wife of one Rodoric a captain, whose name, out of the most delicate tenderness for her lovely sex, I shall even at this distance conceal; since her behaviour to me was more consistent with good-nature, than with that virtue which women are obliged to preserve against every assailable. In order to procure an intimacy with this woman, I sold myself a slave to her husband, who being of a nation not overinclined to jealousy, presented me to his wife, for those very reasons, which would have induced one of a jealous complexion to have withheld me from her, namely, for that I was young and handsome.

‘ MATTERS succeeded so far according to my wish, and the sequel answered those hopes which this beginning had raised. I soon perceived my service was very acceptable to her, I often met
‘ her

her eyes, nor did she withdraw them without a confusion which is scarce consistent with entire purity of heart. Indeed, she gave me every day fresh encouragement, but the unhappy distance which circumstances had placed between us, deterred me long from making any direct attack; and she was too strict an observer of decorum, to violate the severe rules of modesty by advancing first: but passion, at last, got the better of my respect, and I resolved to make one bold attempt, whatever was the consequence. Accordingly, laying hold of the first kind opportunity, when she was alone, and my master abroad, I stoutly assailed the citadel, and carried it by storm. Well may I say by storm: for the resistance I met was extremely resolute, and indeed, as much as the most perfect decency would require. She swore often she would cry out for help; but I answered, it was in vain, seeing there was no person near to assist her; and probably she believed me, for she did not once actually cry out; which if she had, I might very likely have been prevented.

WHEN she found her virtue thus subdued against her will, she patiently submitted to her fate, and quietly suffered me a long time to enjoy the most delicious fruits of my victory: but envious fortune resolved to make me pay a dear price for my pleasure. One day, in the midst of our happiness, we were suddenly surprized by the unexpected return of her husband, who coming directly into his wife's apartment, just allowed me time to creep under the bed. The disorder in which he found his wife, might have surprized a jealous temper; but his was so far otherwise, that possibly no mischief might have happened, had he not by a cross accident discovered my legs, which were not well hid. He immediately drew me out by them, and then turning to his wife with a stern countenance, began to handle a weapon he wore by his side,

with

' with which I am persuaded he would have instant-
 ' ly dispatched her, had I not very gallantly, and
 ' with many imprecations, asserted her innocence
 ' and my own guilt; which, however, I protested
 ' had hitherto gone no farther than design. She so
 ' well seconded my plea, (for she was a woman of
 ' wonderful art) that he was at length imposed upon;
 ' and now all his rage was directed against me,
 ' threatening all manner of tortures, which the poor
 ' lady was in too great a fright and confusion to
 ' dissuade him from executing; and perhaps, if her
 ' concern for me had made her attempt it, it would
 ' have raised a jealousy in him not afterwards to be
 ' removed.

' AFTER some hesitation, Rodoric cried out, he had
 ' luckily hit on the most proper punishment for me
 ' in the world, by a method which would at once
 ' do severe justice on me for my criminal intention,
 ' and at the same time, prevent me from any danger
 ' of executing my wicked purpose hereafter. This
 ' cruel resolution was immediately executed, and I
 ' was no longer worthy the name of a man.

' HAVING thus disqualified me from doing him
 ' any future injury, he still retained me in his fami-
 ' ly: but the lady, very probably repenting of what
 ' she had done, and looking on me as the author of
 ' her guilt, would never, for the future, give me
 ' either a kind word or look: and shortly after, a
 ' great exchange being made between the Romans
 ' and the Goths of dogs for men, my lady exchanged
 ' me with a Roman widow for a small lapdog, giv-
 ' ing a considerable sum of money to boot.

' IN this widow's service I remained seven years,
 ' during all which time I was very barbarously treat-
 ' ed. I was worked without the least mercy, and
 ' often severely beat by a swinging maid-servant,
 ' who never called me by any other names than those
 ' of the Thing, and the Animal. Though I used
 ' my utmost industry to please, it never was in my
 ' power

* power. Neither the lady nor her woman would
 * eat any thing I touched, saying, they did not be-
 * lieve me wholesome. It is unnecessary to repeat
 * particulars; in a word, you can imagine no kind
 * of ill usage which I did not suffer in this family.

* At last, an heathen priest, an acquaintance of
 * my lady's, obtained me of her for a present. The
 * scene was now totally changed, and I had as much
 * reason to be satisfied with my present situation, as
 * I had to lament my former. I was so absolutely
 * my master's favourite, that the rest of the slaves
 * paid me almost as much regard as they shewed to
 * him, well knowing, that it was entirely in my
 * power to command, and treat them as I pleased.
 * I was intrusted with all my master's secrets, and
 * used to assist him in privately conveying away by
 * night the sacrifices from the altars, which the peo-
 * ple believed the deities themselves devoured. Upon
 * these we feasted very elegantly, nor could invention
 * suggest a rarity which we did not pamper ourselves
 * with. Perhaps you may admire at the close union
 * between this priest and his slave: but we lived in
 * an intimacy which the Christians thought crimi-
 * nal: but my master, who knew the will of the
 * gods, with whom he told me he often conversed,
 * assured me it was perfectly innocent.

* This happy life continued about four years,
 * when my master's death, occasioned by a surfeit
 * got by over-feeding on several exquisite dainties,
 * put an end to it.

* I now fell into the hands of one of a very diffe-
 * rent disposition, and this was no other than the
 * celebrated St. Chrysostome, who dieted me with
 * sermons instead of sacrifices, and filled my ears with
 * good things, but not my belly. Instead of high
 * food to fatten and pamper my flesh, I had receipts
 * to mortify and reduce it. With these I edified so
 * well, that within a few months I became a skele-
 * ton. However, as he had converted me to his
 * faith,

' faith, I was well enough satisfied with this new
 ' manner of living, by which he taught me, I might
 ' insure myself an eternal reward in a future state.
 ' The saint was a good-natured man, and never
 ' gave me an ill word but once, which was occasi-
 ' oned by my neglecting to place Aristophanes,
 ' which was his constant bed-fellow, on his pillow.
 ' He was, indeed, extremely fond of that Greek
 ' poet, and frequently made me read his comedies
 ' to him : when I came to any of the loose passages,
 ' he would smile, and say, *It was pity his matter*
 ' *was not as pure as his style* ; of which latter, he
 ' was so immoderately fond, that notwithstanding
 ' the detestation he expressed for obscenity, he hath
 ' made me repeat those passages ten times over. The
 ' character of this good man hath been very unjustly
 ' attacked by his heathen cotemporaries, particular-
 ' ly with regard to women ; but his severe invectives
 ' against that sex, are his sufficient justification.'

' FROM the service of this saint, from whom I re-
 ' ceived manumission, I entered into the family of
 ' Timasius, a leader of great eminence in the impe-
 ' rial army, into whose favour I so far insinuated
 ' myself, that he preferred me to a good command,
 ' and soon made me partaker of both his company
 ' and his secrets. I soon grew intoxicated with this
 ' preferment, and the more he loaded me with be-
 ' nefits, the more he raised my opinion of my own
 ' merit ; which still outstripping the rewards he con-
 ' ferred on me, inspired me rather with dissatisfaction
 ' than gratitude. And thus by preferring me be-
 ' yond my merit or first expectation, he made me an
 ' envious aspiring enemy, whom perhaps, a more
 ' moderate bounty would have preserved a dutiful
 ' servant.'

' I FELL now acquainted with one Lucilius, a
 ' creature of the prime-minister Eutropius who had
 ' by his favour been raised to the post of a tribune ;
 ' a man of low morals, and eminent only in that

‘meanest of qualities, cunning. This gentleman
 ‘imagining me a fit tool for the minister’s purpose,
 ‘having often sounded my principles of honour and
 ‘honesty; both which he declared to me were words
 ‘without meaning: and finding my ready concur-
 ‘rence in his sentiments, recommended me to Eu-
 ‘tropius, as very proper to execute some wicked
 ‘purposes he had contrived against my friend Ti-
 ‘masius. The minister embraced this recommen-
 ‘dation, and I was accordingly acquainted by Lu-
 ‘cilius, (after some previous accounts of the great
 ‘esteem Eutropius entertained of me, from the testi-
 ‘mony he had borne of my parts) that he would in-
 ‘troduce me to him; adding, that he was a great
 ‘encourager of merit, and that I might depend upon
 ‘his favour.’

‘I WAS with little difficulty prevailed on to accept
 ‘of this invitation. A late hour therefore the next
 ‘evening being appointed, I attended my friend Lu-
 ‘cilius to the minister’s house. He received me
 ‘with the utmost civility and cheerfulness, and af-
 ‘fected so much regard to me, that I, who knew
 ‘nothing of these high scenes of life, concluded I
 ‘had in him a most disinterested friend, owing to
 ‘the favourable report which Lucilius had made of
 ‘me. I was however soon cured of this opinion:
 ‘for immediately after supper, our discourse turned
 ‘on the injustice which the generality of the world
 ‘were guilty of in their conduct to great men, ex-
 ‘pecting that they should reward their private merit,
 ‘without ever endeavouring to apply it to their use.
 ‘*What avail (said Eutropius) the learning, wit, cou-
 ‘rage, or any virtue which a man may be possess of to
 ‘me, unless I receive some benefit from them? Hath
 ‘be not more merit to me, who doth my business, and
 ‘obeys my commands, without any of these qualities?* I
 ‘gave such entire satisfaction in my answers on this
 ‘head, that both the minister and his creature grew
 ‘bolder, and after some preface, began to accuse
 ‘Timasius.

' Timasius. At last, finding I did not attempt to
 ' defend him, Lucilius swore a great oath, that he
 ' was not fit to live, and that he would destroy him.
 ' Eutropius answered, that it would be too dan-
 ' gerous a task: *Indeed, says he, his crimes are of so black*
 ' *a dye, and so well known to the emperor, that his*
 ' *death must be a very acceptable service, and could not*
 ' *fail meeting a proper reward; but I question whether*
 ' *you are capable of executing it. If he is not, cried I,*
 ' *I am; and surely, no man can have greater motives*
 ' *to destroy him than myself: for, besides his disloyalty*
 ' *to my prince, for whom I have so perfect a duty, I*
 ' *have private disobligations to him. I have bad fel-*
 ' *lows put over my head, to the great scandal of the*
 ' *service in general, and to my own prejudice and dis-*
 ' *appointment in particular.*—I will not repeat you
 ' my whole speech: but to be as concise as possible,
 ' when we parted that evening, the minister squeezed
 ' me heartily by the hand, and with great commen-
 ' dation of my honesty, and assurances of his favour,
 ' he appointed me the next evening to come to him
 ' alone; when finding me, after a little more scru-
 ' tiny, ready for his purpose, he proposed to me, to
 ' accuse Timasius of high treason: promising me the
 ' highest rewards, if I would undertake it. The
 ' consequence to him, I suppose you know, was
 ' ruin: but what was it to me? Why truly, when
 ' I waited on Eutropius, for the fulfilling his pro-
 ' mises, he received me with great distance and
 ' coldness; and on my dropping some hints of my
 ' expectations from him, he affected not to understand
 ' me; saying, he thought impunity was the utmost
 ' I could hope for, on discovering my accomplice,
 ' whose offence was only greater than mine, as he
 ' was in a higher station; and telling me, he had
 ' great difficulty to obtain a pardon for me from the
 ' emperor, which, he said, he had struggled very
 ' hardly for, as he had worked the discovery out of

‘ me. He turned away, and addressed himself to another person.’

‘ I WAS so incensed at this treatment, that I resolved revenge, and should certainly have pursued it, had he not cautiously prevented me, by taking effectual means to dispatch me soon after out of the world.’

‘ You will, I believe, now think, I had a second good chance for the bottomless pit, and indeed Minos seemed inclined to tumble me in, till he was informed of the revenge taken on me by Roderic, and my seven years subsequent servitude to the widow; which he thought sufficient to make atonement for all the crimes a single life could admit of, and so sent me back to try my fortune a third time.’

C H A P. XI.

In which Julian relates his adventures in the character of an avaricious Jew.

‘ THE next character in which I was destined to appear in the flesh, was that of an avaricious Jew. I was born in Alexandria in Egypt. My name was Balthazar. Nothing very remarkable happened to me, till the year of the memorable tumult, in which the Jews of that city are reported in history to have massacred more Christians, than at that time dwelt in it. Indeed, the truth is, they did maul the dogs pretty handsomely; but I myself was not present, for as all our people were ordered to be armed, I took that opportunity of selling two swords, which probably I might otherwise never have disposed of, they being extremely old and rusty: so that having no weapon left, I did not care to venture abroad. Besides, tho’ I really thought it an act meriting salvation

‘ vation to murder the Nazarenes, as the fact was to
 ‘ be committed at midnight, at which time, to avoid
 ‘ fuspicion, we were all to sally from our own houses;
 ‘ I could not persuade myself to consume so much
 ‘ oil in sitting up till that hour: for these reasons
 ‘ therefore, I remained at home that evening.’

‘ I WAS at this time greatly enamoured with one
 ‘ Hypatia, the daughter of a philosopher; a young
 ‘ lady of the greatest beauty and merit: indeed, she
 ‘ had every imaginable ornament both of mind and
 ‘ body. She seemed not to dislike my person; but
 ‘ there were two obstructions to our marriage, *viz.*
 ‘ my religion and her poverty: both which might
 ‘ probably have been got over, had not those dogs
 ‘ the Christians murdered her; and, what is worse,
 ‘ afterwards burnt her body: worse, I say, because I
 ‘ lost by that means a jewel of some value, which
 ‘ I had presented to her, designing, if our nuptials
 ‘ did not take place, to demand it of her back again.’

‘ BEING thus disappointed in my love, I soon after
 ‘ left Alexandria, and went to the imperial city,
 ‘ where I apprehended I should find a good market
 ‘ for jewels on the approaching marriage of the em-
 ‘ peror with Athenais. I disguised myself as a beg-
 ‘ gar on this journey, for these reason: first, as I
 ‘ imagined I should thus carry my jewels with greater
 ‘ safety; and secondly, to lessen my expences: which
 ‘ latter expedient succeeded so well, that I begged
 ‘ two oboli on my way more than my travelling cost
 ‘ me, my diet being chiefly roots, and my drink
 ‘ water.’

‘ BUT perhaps, it had been better for me if I had
 ‘ been more lavish, and more expeditious: for the
 ‘ ceremony was over before I reached Constantinople;
 ‘ so that I lost that glorious opportunity of disposing
 ‘ of my jewels, with which many of our people were
 ‘ greatly enriched.’

‘ THE life of a miser is very little worth relating,
 ‘ as it is one constant scheme of getting or saving

‘ money. I shall therefore repeat to you some few
 ‘ only of my adventures, without regard to any or-
 ‘ der.’

‘ A Roman Jew, who was a great lover of Faler-
 ‘ nian wine, and who indulged himself very freely
 ‘ with it, came to dine at my house ; when know-
 ‘ ing he should meet with little wine, and that of the
 ‘ cheaper sort, sent me in half a dozen jars of Faler-
 ‘ nian. Can you believe I would not give this man
 ‘ his own wine? Sir, I adulterated it so, that I made
 ‘ six jars of them ; three, which he and his friend
 ‘ drank ; the other three I afterwards sold to the
 ‘ very person who originally sent them me, knowing
 ‘ he would give a better price than any other.’

‘ A NOBLE Roman came one day to my house in
 ‘ the country, which I had purchased, for half the
 ‘ value, of a distressed person. My neighbours paid
 ‘ him the compliment of some music, on which ac-
 ‘ count, when he departed, he left a piece of gold
 ‘ with me, to be distributed among them. I pocketed
 ‘ this money, and ordered them a small vessel of four
 ‘ wine, which I could not have sold for above two
 ‘ drachmas, and afterwards made them pay in work
 ‘ three times the value of it.’

‘ As I was not entirely void of religion, tho’ I pre-
 ‘ tended to infinitely more than I had, so I endeavour-
 ‘ ed to reconcile my transactions to my conscience
 ‘ as well as possible. Thus I never invited any one
 ‘ to eat with me, but those on whose pockets I had
 ‘ some design. After our collation, it was constantly
 ‘ my method to set down in a book I kept for that
 ‘ purpose, what I thought they owed me for their
 ‘ meal. Indeed, this was generally a hundred times
 ‘ as much as they could have dined elsewhere for :
 ‘ but however, it was *quid pro quo*, if not *ad valorem*.
 ‘ Now, whenever the opportunity offered of imposing
 ‘ on them, I considered it only as paying myself
 ‘ what they owed me : indeed, I did not always con-
 ‘ fine myself strictly to what I had set down, how-

‘ ever extravagant that was; but I reconciled taking
‘ the overplus to myself as usance.’

‘ BUT I was not only too cunning for others, I
‘ sometimes over-reached myself. I have contracted
‘ distempers for want of food and warmth, which
‘ have put me to the expence of a physician: nay,
‘ I once very narrowly escaped death by taking bad
‘ drugs, only to save one seven eights *per cent.* in the
‘ price.’

‘ By these, and such like means, in the midst of
‘ poverty, and every kind of distress, I saw myself
‘ master of an immense fortune: the casting up and
‘ ruminating on which was my daily and only pleasure.
‘ This was however obstructed and embittered by
‘ two considerations, which against my will often
‘ invaded my thoughts. One would have been in-
‘ tolerable (but that indeed seldom troubled me) was,
‘ that I must one day leave my darling treasure.
‘ The other haunted me continually, *viz.* that my
‘ riches were no greater. However, I comforted my-
‘ self against this reflection, by an assurance that they
‘ would increase daily: on which head, my hopes
‘ were so extensive, that I may say with Virgil,’

His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono.

‘ Indeed I am convinced, that had I possessed the
‘ whole globe of earth, save one single drachma,
‘ which I had been certain never to be master of, I
‘ am convinced, I say, that single drachma, would
‘ have given me more uneasiness than all the rest
‘ could afford me pleasure.’

‘ To say the truth, between my solicitude in con-
‘ triving schemes to procure money, and my ex-
‘ treme anxiety in preserving it, I never had one mo-
‘ ment of ease while awake, nor of quiet when in
‘ my sleep. In all the characters through which I
‘ have passed, I have never undergone half the mi-
‘ sery I suffered in this, and indeed Minos seemed
‘ to be of the same opinion: for while I stood trem-
‘ bling and shaking in expectation of my sentence,

‘ he bid me go back about my business; for that
 ‘ no body was to be d—n’d in more worlds than one.
 ‘ And indeed, I have since learnt, that the devil will
 ‘ not receive a miser.’

C H A P. XII.

*What happened to Julian in the characters of a general,
 an heir, a carpenter, and a beau.*

‘ **T**HE next step I took into the world, was
 ‘ at Apollonia in Thrace; where I was born of
 ‘ a beautiful Greek slave, who was the mistress of
 ‘ Eutyches, a great Favourite of the emperor Zeno.
 ‘ That prince, at his restoration, gave me the com-
 ‘ mand of a cohort, I being then but fifteen years of
 ‘ age; and a little afterwards, before I had ever seen
 ‘ an army, preferred me, over the heads of all the
 ‘ old officers, to be a tribune.’

‘ As I found an easy access to the emperor, by
 ‘ means of my father’s intimacy with him, he being
 ‘ a very good courtier, or, in other words, a most
 ‘ prostitute flatterer; so I soon ingratiated myself
 ‘ with Zeno, and so well imitated my father in flat-
 ‘ tering him, that he would never part with me from
 ‘ about his person. So that the first armed force I
 ‘ ever beheld, was that with which Martian sur-
 ‘ rounded the palace, where I was then shut up with
 ‘ the rest of the court.’

‘ I was afterwards put at the head of a legion,
 ‘ and ordered to march into Syria, with Theodoric
 ‘ the Goth; that is, I mean my legion was so or-
 ‘ dered: for as to myself, I remained at court, with
 ‘ the name and pay of a general, without the labour
 ‘ or the danger.’

‘ As nothing could be more gay, *i. e. debauched*,
 ‘ than Zeno’s court, so the ladies of gay disposition
 ‘ had great sway in it; particularly one, whose name
 ‘ was

' was *Fausta*, who, tho' not extremely handsome,
 ' was by her wit and spriteliness very agreeable to the
 ' emperor. With her I lived in good correspondence,
 ' and we together disposed of all kinds of commissi-
 ' ons in the army, not to those who had most merit,
 ' but who would purchase at the highest rate. My
 ' levee was now prodigiously thronged by officers,
 ' who returned from the campaigns; who, tho' they
 ' might have been convinced by daily example, how
 ' ineffectual a recommendation their services were,
 ' still continued indefatigable in attendance, and be-
 ' haved to me with as much observance and respect,
 ' as I should have been entitled to, for making their
 ' fortunes, while I suffered them and their families to
 ' starve.'

' SEVERAL poets, likewise, addressed verses to me,
 ' in which they celebrated my military achievements;
 ' and what, perhaps, may seem strange to us at pre-
 ' sent, I received all this incense with most greedy
 ' vanity, without once reflecting, that as I did not
 ' deserve these compliments, they should rather put
 ' me in mind of my defects.'

' My father was now dead, and I became so ab-
 ' solute in the emperor's grace, that one unacquain-
 ' ted with courts would scarce believe the servility
 ' with which all kinds of persons, who entered the
 ' walls of the palace, behaved towards me. A bow,
 ' a smile, a nod from me, as I past through crin-
 ' ging crouds, were esteemed as signal favours, but
 ' a gracious word made any one happy; and, in-
 ' deed, had this real benefit attending it, that it
 ' drew on the person, on whom it was bestowed,
 ' a very great degree of respect from all others;
 ' for these are of current value in courts, and like
 ' notes in trading communities, are assignable from
 ' one to the other. The smile of a court favourite
 ' immediately raises the person who receives it, and
 ' gives a value to his smile when conferred on an
 ' inferior: thus the smile is transferred from one to
 ' the

‘ the other, and the great man at last is the person
 ‘ to discount it. For instance, a very low fellow
 ‘ hath a desire for a place. To whom is he to ap-
 ‘ ply? Not to the great man; for to him he hath
 ‘ no access. He therefore applies to A, who is the
 ‘ creature of B, who is the tool of C, who is the
 ‘ flatterer of D, who is the catamite of E, who is
 ‘ the pimp of F, who is the bully of G, who is the
 ‘ buffoon of I, who is the husband of K, who is the
 ‘ whore of L, who is the bastard of M, who is the
 ‘ instrument of the great man. Thus the smile de-
 ‘ scending regularly from the great man to A, is dis-
 ‘ counted back again, and at last paid by the great
 ‘ man.’

‘ It is manifest, that a court would subsist as diffi-
 ‘ cultly without this kind of coin, as a trading city
 ‘ without paper credit. Indeed, they differ in this,
 ‘ that their value is not quite so certain, and a favou-
 ‘ rite may protest his smile without the danger of
 ‘ bankruptcy.’

‘ IN the midst of all this glory, the emperor died,
 ‘ and Anastasius was preferred to the crown. As it
 ‘ was yet uncertain whether I should not continue in
 ‘ favour, I was received as usual at my entrance
 ‘ into the palace, to pay my respects to the new em-
 ‘ peror; but I was no sooner rumped by him, than I
 ‘ received the same compliment from all the rest;
 ‘ the whole room, like a regiment of soldiers, turn-
 ‘ ing their backs to me all at once, my smile now
 ‘ was become of equal value with the note of a broken
 ‘ banker, and every one was as cautious not to re-
 ‘ ceive it.’

‘ I MADE as much haste as possible from the court,
 ‘ and shortly after from the city, retreating to the
 ‘ place of my nativity, where I spent the remainder
 ‘ of my days in a retired life in husbandry, the only
 ‘ amusement for which I was qualified, having nei-
 ‘ ther learning nor virtue.’

‘ WHEN

‘ WHEN I came to the gate, Minos again seemed at first doubtful, but at length dismissed me ; saying, though I had been guilty of many heinous crimes, in as much as I had, though a general, never been concerned in spilling human blood, I might return again to earth.’

‘ I WAS now again born in Alexandria, and, by great accident, entering into the womb of my daughter-in-law, came forth my own grandson, inheriting that fortune which I had before amassed.’

‘ EXTRAVAGANCE was now as notoriously my vice, as avarice had been formerly ; and I spent, in a very short life, what had cost me the labour of a very long one to rake together. Perhaps, you will think my present condition was more to be envied than my former : but upon my word it was very little so ; for, by possessing every thing almost before I desired it, I could hardly ever say, I enjoyed my wish : I scarce ever knew the delight of satisfying a craving appetite. Besides, as I never once thought, my mind was useless to me, and I was an absolute stranger to all the pleasures arising from it. Nor, indeed, did my education qualify me for any delicacy in other enjoyments ; so that in the midst of plenty I loathed every thing. Taste for elegance, I had none ; and the greatest of corporeal blisses I felt no more from, than the lowest animal. In a word, as while a miser, I had plenty without daring to use it, so now I had it without appetite.’

‘ BUT if I was not very happy in the height of my enjoyment, so I afterwards became perfectly miserable ; being soon overtaken by disease, and reduced to distress, till at length with a broken constitution, and broken heart, I ended my wretched days in a gaol : nor can I think the sentence of Minos too mild, who condemned me, after having taken a large dose of avarice, to wander three years on the banks of Cocytus, with the knowledge of hav-

ing

‘ ing spent the fortune in the person of the grandson, which I had raised in that of the grandfather.’

‘ THE place of my birth, on my return to the world, was Constantinople, where my father was a carpenter. The first thing I remember was, the triumph of Belisarius; which was, indeed, a most noble shew: but nothing pleased me so much as the figure of Gelimer, king of the African Vandals, who being led captive on this occasion, reflecting with disdain on the mutation of his own fortune, and on the ridiculous empty pomp of the conqueror, cried out, VANITY, VANITY, ALL IS MERE VANITY.’

‘ I WAS bred up to my father’s trade, and you may easily believe so low a sphere could produce no adventures worth your notice. However, I married a woman I liked, and who proved a very tolerable wife. My days were past in hard labour, but this procured me health, and I enjoyed a homely supper at night with my wife, with more pleasure than I apprehend greater persons find at their luxurious meals. My life had scarce any variety in it, and at my death, I advanced to Minos with great confidence of entering the gate: but I was unhappily obliged to discover some frauds I had been guilty of in the measure of my work, when I worked by the foot, as well as my laziness, when I was employed by the day. On which account when I attempted to pass, the angry judge laid hold on me by the shoulders, and turned me back so violently, that had I had a neck of flesh and bone, I believe he would have broke it.’

C H A P. XIII.

Julian passes into a sop.

‘ **M**Y scene of action was Rome. I was born into a noble family, and heir to a considerable fortune. On which my parents, thinking I should not want any talents, resolved very kindly and wisely to throw none away upon me. The only instructors of my youth were therefore one Saltator, who taught me several motions for my legs; and one Ficus, whose business was to shew me the cleanest way (as he called it) of cutting off a man’s head. When I was well accomplished in these sciences, I thought nothing more wanting, but what was to be furnished by the several mechanics in Rome, who dealt in dressing and adorning the pope. Being therefore well equipped with all which their art could produce, I became at the age of twenty a complete finished beau. And now during 45 years I drest, I sang and danced, and danced and sang, I bowed and ogled, and ogled and bowed, ’till in the 66th year of my age, I got cold by over-heating myself with dancing, and died.

‘ MINOS told me as I was unworthy of Elysium, so I was too insignificant to be damned, and therefore bad me walk back again.’

C H A P. XIV.

Adventures in the person of a monk.

‘ **F**ORTUNE now placed me in the character of a younger brother of a good house, and I was in my youth sent to school; but learning was now at so low an ebb, that my master himself could hardly

' hardly construe a sentence of Latin; and as for
 ' Greek, he could not read it. With very little
 ' knowledge therefore, and with altogether as little
 ' virtue, I was set apart for the church, and at the
 ' proper age commenced monk. I lived many years
 ' retired in a cell, a life very agreeable to the gloo-
 ' minefs of my temper, which was much inclined to
 ' despise the world; that is, in other words, to envy
 ' all men of superior fortune and qualifications, and
 ' in general, to hate and detest the human species.
 ' Notwithstanding which, I could, on proper occa-
 ' sions, submit to flatter the vilest fellow in nature,
 ' which I did one Stephen an eunuch, a favourite of
 ' the emperor Justinian II. one of the wickedest
 ' wretches whom perhaps the world ever saw. I not
 ' only wrote a panegyric on this man, but I com-
 ' mended him as a pattern to all others in my ser-
 ' mons, by which means I so greatly ingratiated my-
 ' self with him, that he introduced me to the empe-
 ' ror's presence, where I prevailed so far by the same
 ' methods, that I was shortly taken from my cell,
 ' and preferred to a place at court. I was no sooner
 ' established in the favour of Justinian, than I prompt-
 ' ed him to all kind of cruelty. As I was of a four
 ' morose temper, and hated nothing more than the
 ' symptoms of happiness appearing in any counte-
 ' nance, I represented all kind of diversion and amuse-
 ' ment as the most horrid sins. I inveighed against
 ' chearfulness as levity, and encouraged nothing but
 ' gravity, or, to confess the truth to you, hypocrisy.
 ' The unhappy emperor followed my advice, and in-
 ' censed the people by such repeated barbarities, that
 ' he was at last deposed by them and banished.

' I now retired again to my cell, (for historians
 ' mistake in saying I was put to death) where I re-
 ' mained safe from the danger of the irritated mob,
 ' whom I cursed in my own heart, as much as they
 ' could curse me.

' Jus-

‘ JUSTINIAN, after three years of his banishment, returned to Constantinople in disguise, and paid me a visit. I at first affected not to know him, and without the least compunction of gratitude for his former favours, intended not to receive him, till a thought immediately suggesting itself to me, how I might convert him to my advantage, I pretended to recollect him; and blaming the shortness of my memory and badness of my eyes, I sprung forward and embraced him with great affection.

‘ MY design was to betray him to Apfimar, who, I doubted not, would generously reward such a service. I therefore very earnestly requested him to spend the whole evening with me; to which he consented. I formed an excuse for leaving him a few minutes, and ran away to the palace to acquaint Apfimar with the guest whom I had then in my cell. He presently ordered a guard to go with me and seize him: but whether the length of my stay gave him any suspicion, or whether he changed his purpose after my departure, I know not: for at my return, we found he had given us the slip; nor could we with the most diligent search discover him.’

‘ APSIMAR being disappointed of his prey, now raged at me; at first denouncing the most dreadful vengeance, if I did not produce the deposed monarch: However, by soothing his passion when at the highest, and afterwards by canting and flattery, I made a shift to escape his fury.’

‘ WHEN Justinian was restored, I very confidently went to wish him joy of his restoration: but it seems, he had unfortunately heard of my treachery, so that he at first received me coldly, and afterwards upbraided me openly with what I had done. I persevered stoutly in denying it, as I knew no evidence could be produced against me; till finding him irreconcilable, I betook myself to reviling him in my sermons, and on every other occasion,

64 A JOURNEY FROM THIS

‘ as an enemy to the church, and good men, and as
 ‘ an infidel, and heretic, an atheist, a heathen, and
 ‘ an arian. This I did immediately on his return,
 ‘ and before he gave those flagrant proofs of his inhu-
 ‘ manity, which afterwards sufficiently verified all I
 ‘ had said.’

‘ LUCKILY, I died on the same day, when a great
 ‘ number of those forces which Justinian had sent
 ‘ against the Thracian Bosphorus, and who had exe-
 ‘ cuted such unheard-of cruelties there, perished. As
 ‘ every one of these was cast into the bottomless pit,
 ‘ Minos was so tired with condemnation, that he pro-
 ‘ claimed that all present, who had not been con-
 ‘ cerned in that bloody expedition, might, if they
 ‘ pleased, return to the other world. I took him
 ‘ at his word, and presently turning about, began my
 ‘ journey.

C H A P. XV.

Julian passes into the character of a fidler.

‘ ROME was now the seat of my nativity. My
 ‘ mother was an African, a woman of no great
 ‘ beauty, but a favourite, I suppose from her piety,
 ‘ to pope Gregory II. Who was my father, I know
 ‘ not; but I believe no very considerable man: for
 ‘ after the death of that pope, who was, out of his
 ‘ religion, a very good friend of my mother, we fell
 ‘ into great distress, and were at length reduced to
 ‘ walk the streets of Rome; nor had either of us any
 ‘ other support but a fiddle, on which I played with
 ‘ pretty tolerable skill: for as my genius turned na-
 ‘ turally to music, so I had been in my youth very
 ‘ early instructed at the expence of the good pope.
 ‘ This afforded us but a very poor livelihood: for
 ‘ tho’ I had often a numerous croud of hearers, few
 ‘ ever thought themselves obliged to contribute the
 ‘ smallest

‘ smallest pittance to the poor starving wretch who
 ‘ had given them pleasure. Nay, some of the grave
 ‘ sort, after an hour’s attention to my music, have
 ‘ gone away shaking their heads, and crying, it was
 ‘ a shame such vagabonds were suffered to stay in the
 ‘ city.

‘ To say the truth, I am confident the fiddle would
 ‘ not have kept us alive, had we entirely depended
 ‘ on the generosity of my hearers. My mother there-
 ‘ fore was forced to use her own industry; and while
 ‘ I was soothing the ears of the croud, she applied
 ‘ to their pockets, and that generally with such good
 ‘ success, that we now began to enjoy a very com-
 ‘ fortable subsistence; and indeed, had we had the
 ‘ least prudence or forecast, might have soon acqui-
 ‘ red enough to enable us to quit this dangerous and
 ‘ dishonourable way of life: but I know not what is
 ‘ the reason, that money got with labour and safe-
 ‘ ty is constantly preserved, while the produce of dan-
 ‘ ger and ease is commonly spent as easily, and often
 ‘ as wickedly, as acquired. Thus we proportioned
 ‘ our expences rather by what we had than what we
 ‘ wanted, or even desired; and on obtaining a con-
 ‘ siderable booty, we have even forced nature into
 ‘ the most profligate extravagance; and have been
 ‘ wicked without inclination.’

‘ We carried on this method of thievery for a long
 ‘ time without detection: but as fortune generally
 ‘ leaves persons of extraordinary ingenuity in the
 ‘ lurch at last; so did she us: for my poor mother
 ‘ was taken in the fact, and together with myself, as
 ‘ her accomplice, hurried before a magistrate.’

‘ Luckily for us, the person who was to be our
 ‘ judge, was the greatest lover of music in the whole
 ‘ city, and had often sent for me to play to him, for
 ‘ which, as he had given me very small rewards, per-
 ‘ haps his gratitude now moved him: but, whatever
 ‘ was his motive he browbeat the informers against
 ‘ us, and treated their evidence with so little favour,

‘ that their mouths were soon stopped, and we dismissed with honour; acquitted, I should rather have said: for we were not suffered to depart, till I had given the judge several tunes on the fiddle.’

‘ WE escaped the better on this occasion, because the person robbed happened to be a poet; which gave the judge, who was a facetious person, many opportunities of jesting. He said, poets and musicians should agree together, seeing they had married sisters, which he afterwards explained to be the sister arts. And when the piece of gold was produced, he burst into a loud laugh, and said it must be the golden age when poets had gold in their pockets, and in that age there could be no robbers. He made many more jests of the same kind, but a small taste will suffice.’

‘ It is a common saying, that men should take warning by any signal delivery; but I cannot approve the justice of it: for to me it seems, that the acquittal of a guilty person should rather inspire him with confidence, and it had this effect on us: for we now laughed at the law and despised its punishments, which we found were to be escaped even against positive evidence. We imagined the late example was rather a warning to the accuser than the criminal, and accordingly proceeded in the most impudent and flagitious manner.’

‘ AMONG other robberies, one night being admitted by the servants into the house of an opulent priest, my mother took an opportunity whilst the servants were dancing to my tunes, to convey away a silver vessel; this she did without the least sacrilegious intention: but it seems the cup, which was a pretty large one, was dedicated to holy uses, and only borrowed by the priest on an entertainment which he made for some of his brethren. We were immediately pursued upon this robbery, (the cup being taken in our possession,) and carried before the same magistrate, who had before behaved to us with so much

‘ much gentleness: but his countenance was now
 ‘ changed; for the moment the priest appeared
 ‘ against us, his severity was as remarkable as his
 ‘ candour had been before, and we were both order-
 ‘ ed to be stript and whipt through the streets.’

‘ THIS sentence was executed with great severity,
 ‘ the priest himself attending and encouraging the
 ‘ executioner, which he said he did for the good of
 ‘ our souls: but though our backs were both flea’d,
 ‘ neither my mother’s torments nor my own afflicted
 ‘ me so much, as the indignity offered to my poor
 ‘ fiddle, which was carried in triumph before me,
 ‘ and treated with a contempt by the multitude, inti-
 ‘ mating a great scorn for the science I had the ho-
 ‘ nour to profess; which, as it is one of the noblest
 ‘ inventions of men, and as I had been always in the
 ‘ highest degree proud of my excellence in it, I suf-
 ‘ fered so much from the ill treatment my fiddle re-
 ‘ ceived, that I would have given all my remainder
 ‘ of skin to have preserved it from this affront.’

‘ MY mother survived the whipping a very short
 ‘ time, and I was now reduced to great distress and
 ‘ misery; till a young Roman of considerable rank
 ‘ took a fancy to me, received me into his family,
 ‘ and conversed with me in the utmost familiarity.
 ‘ He had a violent attachment to music, and would
 ‘ learn to play on the fiddle: but through want of
 ‘ genius for the science, he never made any conside-
 ‘ rable progress. However, I flattered his perfor-
 ‘ mance, and he grew extravagantly fond of me for
 ‘ so doing. Had I continued this behaviour, I might
 ‘ possibly have reaped the greatest advantages from
 ‘ his kindness: but I had raised his own opinion of
 ‘ his musical abilities so high, that he now began
 ‘ to prefer his skill to mine, a presumption I could
 ‘ not bear. One day as we were playing in concert
 ‘ he was horribly out; nor was it possible, as he de-
 ‘ stroyed the harmony, to avoid telling him of it.
 ‘ Instead of receiving my correction, he answered, it

‘ was my blunder, and not his, and that I had mistaken the key. Such an affront from my own scholar was beyond human patience; I flew into a violent passion, I flung down my instrument in a rage, and swore, I was not to be taught music at my age. He answered with as much warmth, nor was he to be instructed by a strolling fiddler. The dispute ended in a challenge to play a prize before judges. This wager was determined in my favour: but the purchase was a dear one; for I lost my friend by it, who now twitting me with all his kindness, with my former ignominious punishment, and the destitute condition from which I had been by his bounty relieved, discarded me for ever.’

‘ WHILE I lived with this gentleman, I became known, among others to Sabina a lady of distinction, and who valued herself much on her taste for music. She no sooner heard of my being discarded, than she took me into her house, where I was extremely well cloathed and fed. Notwithstanding which, my situation was far from agreeable: for I was obliged to submit to her constant reprehensions before company; which gave me the greater uneasiness, because they were always wrong; nor am I certain that she did not by these provocations contribute to my death: for as experience had taught me to give up my resentment to my bread, so my passions, for want of outward vent, preyed inwardly on my vitals, and perhaps occasioned the distemper of which I sicken’d.

‘ THE lady who, amidst all the faults she found, was very fond of me; nay, probably was the fonder of me the more faults she found; immediately called in the aid of three celebrated physicians. The doctors (being well feed,) made me seven visits in three days; and two of them were at the door to visit me the eighth time, when being acquainted that I was just dead, they shook their heads and departed.’

‘ WHEN

‘WHEN I came to Minos, he asked me with a smile, whether I had brought my fiddle with me; and receiving an answer in the negative, he bid me get about my business, saying, it was well for me that the devil was no lover of music.’

C H A P. XVI.

The history of the wise man.

‘I NOW returned to Rome, but in a very different character. Fortune had now allotted me a serious part to act. I had even in my infancy a grave disposition, nor was I ever seen to smile; which infused an opinion into all about me, that I was a child of great solidity: some foreseeing that I should be a judge, and others a bishop. At two years old my father presented me with a rattle, which I broke to pieces with great indignation. This the good parent, being extremely wise, regarded as an eminent symptom of my wisdom, and cried out in a kind of extasy, Well said, boy, I warrant thou makest a great man.’

‘AT school, I could never be persuaded to play with my mates; not that I spent my hours in learning, to which I was not in the least addicted, nor indeed had I any talents for it. However, the solemnity of my carriage won so much on my master, who was a most sagacious person, that I was his chief favourite, and my example on all occasions was recommended to the other boys, which filled them with envy, and me with pleasure: but tho’ they envied me, they all paid me that involuntary respect, which it is the curse attending this passion to bear towards its object.’

‘I HAD now obtained universally the character of a very wise young man, which I did not altogether purchase without pains; for the restraint I laid on

myself in abstaining from the several diversions
 adapted to my years, cost me many a yearning : but
 the pride which I inwardly enjoyed in the fancied
 dignity of my character, made me some amends.

Thus I past on, without any thing very memo-
 rable happening to me, till I arrived at the age of
 twenty-three ; when unfortunately I fell acquainted
 with a young Neapolitan lady, whose name was A-
 riadne. Her beauty was so exquisite, that her first
 sight made a violent impresson on me ; this was
 again improved by her behaviour, which was most
 genteel, easy, and affable : lastly, her conversation
 compleated the conquest. In this she discovered a
 strong and lively understanding, with the sweetest
 and most benign temper. This lovely creature was
 about eighteen when I first unhappily beheld her at
 Rome, in a visit to a relation, with whom I had
 great intimacy. As our interviews at first were ex-
 tremely frequent, my passions were captivated be-
 fore I apprehended the least danger ; and the sooner
 probably, as the young lady herself, to whom I con-
 sulted every method of recommendation, was not
 displeased with my being her admirer.

ARIADNE having spent three months at Rome,
 now returned to Naples, bearing my heart with
 her : on the other hand, I had all the assurances
 consistent with the constraint under which the most
 perfect modesty lays a young woman, that her own
 heart was not entirely unaffected. I soon found her
 absence gave me an uneasiness not easy to be borne,
 or to remove. I now first applied to diversions (of
 the graver sort, particularly to music) but in vain ;
 they rather raised my desires, and heightened my
 anguish. My passion at length grew so violent, that
 I began to think of satisfying it. As the first step
 to this, I cautiously enquired into the circumstan-
 ces of Ariadne's parents, with which I was hitherto
 unacquainted ; tho' indeed, I did not apprehend
 they were extremely great, notwithstanding the
 hand-

' handsome appearance of their daughter at Rome.
 ' Upon examination, her fortune exceeded my ex-
 ' pectation ; but was not sufficient to justify my mar-
 ' riage with her, in the opinion of the wise and pru-
 ' dent. I had now a violent struggle between wis-
 ' dom and happiness, in which, after several grievous
 ' pangs, wisdom got the better. I could by no means
 ' prevail with myself to sacrifice that character of
 ' profound wisdom, which I had with such uniform
 ' conduct obtained, and with such caution hitherto
 ' preserved. I therefore resolved to conquer my af-
 ' fection, whatever it cost me, and indeed it did not
 ' cost me a little.

' WHILE I was engaged in this conflict, (for it
 ' lasted a long time) Ariadne returned to Rome: her
 ' presence was a terrible enemy to my wisdom, which
 ' even in her absence had with great difficulty stood
 ' its ground. It seems (as she hath since told me
 ' in Elysium with much merriment) I had made the
 ' same impressions on her which she had made on
 ' me. Indeed, I believe my wisdom would have
 ' been totally subdued by this surprize, had it not
 ' cunningly suggested to me a method of satisfying
 ' my passion without doing any injury to my reputa-
 ' tion. This was by engaging her privately as a mi-
 ' stress, which was at that time reputable enough at
 ' Rome, provided the affair was managed with an air
 ' of slyness and gravity, tho' the secret was known to
 ' the whole city.

' I IMMEDIATELY set about this project, and em-
 ' ployed every art and engine to effect it. I had par-
 ' ticularly bribed her priest, and an old female ac-
 ' quaintance and distant relation of hers into my in-
 ' terest: but all was in vain ; her virtue opposed the
 ' passion in her breast as strongly as wisdom had op-
 ' posed it in mine. She received my proposals with
 ' the utmost disdain, and presently refused to see or
 ' hear from me any more.

‘ SHE returned again to Naples, and left me in a worse condition than before. My days I now passed with the most irksome uneasiness, and my nights were restless and sleepless. The story of our amour was now pretty public, and the ladies talked of our match as certain; but my acquaintance denied their assent, saying, No, no, he is too wise to marry so imprudently. This their opinion gave me, I own, very great pleasure: but to say the truth, scarce compensated the pangs I suffered to preserve it.

‘ One day, while I was balancing with myself, and had almost resolved to enjoy my happiness, at the price of my character, a friend brought me word, that Ariadne was married. This news struck me to the soul, and though I had resolution enough to maintain my gravity before him, (for which I suffered not a little the more) the moment I was alone, I threw myself into the most violent fit of despair, and would willingly have parted with wisdom, fortune, and every thing else, to have retrieved her: but that was impossible, and I had now nothing but time to hope a cure from. This was very tedious in performing it, and the longer as Ariadne had married a Roman cavalier, was now become my near neighbour, and I had the mortification of seeing her make the best of wives, and of having the happiness, which I had lost, every day before my eyes.

‘ If I suffered so much on account of my wisdom, in having refused Ariadne, I was not much more obliged to it, for procuring me a rich widow, who was recommended to me by an old friend, as a very prudent match, and, indeed, so it was; her fortune being superior to mine, in the same proportion as that of Ariadne had been inferior. I therefore embraced this proposal, and my character of wisdom soon pleaded so effectually for me with the widow, who was herself a woman of great gravity
‘ and

and discretion, that I soon succeeded; and as soon as decency would permit, (of which this lady was the strictest observer) we were married, being the second day of the second week, of the second year, after her husband's death: for she said, she thought some period of time above the year had a great air of decorum.

BUT, prudent as this lady was, she made me miserable. Her person was far from being lovely; but her temper was intolerable. During fifteen years habitation, I never passed a single day without heartily cursing her, and the hour in which we came together. The only comfort I received in the midst of the highest torments, was from continually hearing the prudence of my match commended by all my acquaintance.

THUS you see in the affairs of love, I bought the reputation of wisdom pretty dear. In other matters, I had it somewhat cheaper; not that hypocrisy, which was the price I gave for it, gives one no pain. I have refused myself a thousand little amusements with a feign'd contempt, while I have really had an inclination to them. I have often almost choaked myself to restrain from laughing at a jest, and (which was perhaps to myself the least hurtful of all my hypocrisy) have heartily enjoyed a book in my closet, which I have spoke with detestation of in public. To sum up my history in short, as I had few adventures worth remembering, my whole life was one constant lie; and happy would it have been for me, if I could as thoroughly have imposed on myself, as I did on others: for reflection, at every turn, would often remind me I was not so wise as people thought me; and this considerably embittered the pleasure I received from the public commendation of my wisdom. This self-admonition, like a *memento mori* or *mortalis es*, must be, in my opinion, a very dangerous enemy to flattery: indeed, a weight sufficient to counterbalance

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balance all the false praise of the world. But whether it be, that the generality of wise men do not reflect at all, or whether they have, from a constant imposition on others, contracted such a habit of deceit, as to deceive themselves; I will not determine: it is, I believe, most certain, that very few wise men know themselves what fools they are, more than the world doth. Good gods! could one but see what passes in the closet of wisdom! how ridiculous a sight must it be to behold the wise man, who despises gratifying his palate, devouring custard; the sober wise man with his dram bottle; or, the anticarnalist (if I may be allowed the expression) chuckling over a b—y book or picture, and perhaps caressing his house-maid!

But to conclude a character, in which I apprehend I made as absurd a figure, as in any in which I trod the stage of earth, my wisdom at last put an end to itself; that is, occasioned my dissolution.

A RELATION of mine in the eastern part of the empire, disinherited his son, and left me his heir. This happened in the depth of winter, when I was in my grand climacteric, and had just recovered of a dangerous disease. As I had all the reason imaginable to apprehend the family of the diseased would conspire against me, and embezzle as much as they could, I advised with a grave and wise friend, what was proper to be done; whether I should go myself, or employ a notary on this occasion, and defer my journey to the spring. To say the truth, I was most inclined to the latter; the rather, as my circumstances were extremely flourishing, as I was advanced in years, and had not one person in the world, to whom I should with pleasure bequeath any fortune at my death.

My friend told me, he thought my question admitted no manner of doubt or debate; that common prudence absolutely required my immediate departure; adding, that if the same good luck had

hap-

‘ happened to him, he would have been already on his journey : for, continued he, a man who knows the world so well as you, would be inexcusable to give persons such an opportunity of cheating you, who, you must be assured, will be too well inclined ; and as for employing a notary, remember that excellent maxim, *Ne facias per alium, quod fieri potest per te*. I own the badness of the season, and your very late recovery are unlucky circumstances : but a wise man must get over difficulties, when necessity obliges him to encounter them.

‘ I WAS immediately determined by this opinion. The duty of a wise man made an irresistible impression, and I took the necessity for granted, without examination. I accordingly set forward the next morning ; very tempestuous weather soon overtook me ; I had not travelled three days before I relapsed into my fever, and died.

‘ I WAS now as cruelly disappointed by Minos, as I had formerly been happily so. I advanced with the utmost confidence to the gate, and really imagined I should have been admitted by the wisdom of my countenance, even without any questions asked : but this was not my case ; and to my great surprize, Minos, with a menacing voice, called out to me.—You Mr. there, with the grave countenance, whither so fast, pray ? Will you please, before you move any farther forwards, to give me a short account of your transactions below. I then began, and recounted to him my whole history, still expecting, at the end of every period, that the gate would be ordered to fly open : but I was obliged to go quite through with it, and then Minos, after some little consideration, spoke to me as follows :

‘ You, Mr. Wiseman ; stand forth, if you please. Believe me, Sir, a trip back again to earth, will be one of the wisest steps you ever took, and really more to the honour of your wisdom, than any you have hitherto taken. On the other side, nothing

‘ could be simpler, than to endeavour at Elysium ;
 ‘ for who, but a fool, would carry a commodity,
 ‘ which is of such infinite value in one place, into an-
 ‘ other where it is of none. But without attempt-
 ‘ ing to offend your gravity with a jest, you must
 ‘ return to the place from whence you came: for
 ‘ Elysium was never designed for those who are too
 ‘ wise to be happy.

‘ THIS sentence confounded me greatly, espec-
 ‘ ally as it seemed to threaten me with carrying my
 ‘ wisdom back again to earth. I told the judge,
 ‘ tho’ he would not admit me at the gate, I hoped
 ‘ I had committed no crime, while alive, which me-
 ‘ rited my being wise any longer. He answered me,
 ‘ I must take my chance as to that matter, and im-
 ‘ mediately we turned our backs to each other.

C H A P. XVII.

Julian enters into the person of a king.

‘ I WAS now born at Oviedo in Spain. My
 ‘ father’s name was Veremond, and I was adopt-
 ‘ ed by my uncle, king Alphonso the chaste. I
 ‘ don’t recollect in all the pilgrimages I have made
 ‘ on earth, that I ever past a more miserable infancy
 ‘ than now ; being under the utmost confinement
 ‘ and restraint, and surrounded with physicians, who
 ‘ were ever dosing me ; and tutors, who were con-
 ‘ tinually plaguing me with their instructions ; even
 ‘ those hours of leisure, which my inclination would
 ‘ have spent in play, were allotted to tedious pomp
 ‘ and ceremony, which at an age wherein I had no am-
 ‘ bition to enjoy the servility of courtiers, enslaved
 ‘ me more than it could the meanest of them. How-
 ‘ ever, as I advanced towards manhood, my condi-
 ‘ tion made me some amends : for the most beau-
 ‘ tiful women of their own accord threw out lures
 ‘ for

‘ for me, and I had the happiness, which no man in
 ‘ an inferior degree can arrive at, of enjoying the
 ‘ most delicious creatures, without the previous and
 ‘ tiresome ceremonies of courtship, unless with the
 ‘ most simple, young, and unexperienced. As for
 ‘ the court ladies, they regarded me rather as men
 ‘ do the most lovely of the other sex; and tho’ they
 ‘ outwardly retained some appearance of modesty,
 ‘ they in reality rather considered themselves as re-
 ‘ ceiving than conferring favours.’

‘ ANOTHER happiness I enjoyed, was in conferring
 ‘ favours of another sort; for as I was extremely
 ‘ good-natured and generous, so I had daily oppor-
 ‘ tunities of satisfying those passions. Besides my
 ‘ own princely allowance, which was very bountiful,
 ‘ and with which I did many liberal and good actions,
 ‘ I recommended numberless persons of merit in di-
 ‘ stress to the king’s notice, most of whom were pro-
 ‘ vided for.’

‘ INDEED, I had sufficiently known my blest situ-
 ‘ ation at this time, I should have grieved at nothing
 ‘ more than the death of Alphonso, by which the
 ‘ burden of government devolved upon me: but so
 ‘ blindly fond is ambition, and such charms doth it
 ‘ fancy in the power, and pomp, and splendor of
 ‘ a crown, that though I vehemently loved that king,
 ‘ and had the greatest obligations to him, the thoughts
 ‘ of succeeding him obliterated my regret at his loss,
 ‘ and the wish for my approaching coronation, dried
 ‘ my eyes at his funeral.’

‘ BUT my fondness for the name of king, did not
 ‘ make me forgetful of those, over whom I was to
 ‘ reign. I considered them in the light in which a
 ‘ tender father regards his children, as persons whose
 ‘ well-being God had intrusted to my care; and
 ‘ again, in that in which a prudent lord respects his
 ‘ tenants, as those on whose wealth and grandeur he
 ‘ is to build his own. Both these considerations in-
 ‘ spired

‘spired me with the greatest care for their welfare, and their good was my first and ultimate concern.’

‘THE usurper Mauregas had impiously obliged himself, and his successors, to pay to the Moors every year an infamous tribute of a hundred young virgins: from this cruel and scandalous imposition, I resolved to relieve my country. Accordingly, when their emperor Abderames the second had the audaciousness to make this demand of me, instead of complying with it, I ordered his ambassadors to be driven away with all imaginable ignominy, and would have condemned them to death, could I have done it, without a manifest violation of the law of nations.’

‘I now raised an immense army. At the levying of which, I made a speech from my throne, acquainting my subjects with the necessity, and the reasons of the war in which I was going to engage: which I convinced them I had undertaken for their ease and safety, and not for satisfying any wanton ambition, or revenging any private pique of my own. They all declared unanimously, that they would venture their lives, and every thing dear to them in my defence, and in the support of the honour of my crown. Accordingly my levies were instantly complete, sufficient numbers being only left to till the land; churchmen, even bishops themselves, enlisting themselves under my banners.’

‘THE armies met at Alvelda, where we were discomfited with immense loss, and nothing but the lucky intervention of the night could have saved our whole army.’

‘I RETREATED to the summit of a hill, where I abandoned myself to the highest agonies of grief, not so much for the danger in which I then saw my crown, as for the loss of those miserable wretches, who had exposed their lives at my command. I could not then avoid this reflection;

‘That

‘ That if the deaths of these people in a war, undertaken absolutely for their protection, could give me such concern; what horror must I have felt, if, like princes greedy of dominion, I had sacrificed such numbers to my own pride, vanity, and ridiculous lust of power.’

‘ AFTER having vented my sorrows for some time in this manner, I began to consider by what means I might possibly endeavour to retrieve this misfortune; when reflecting on the great number of priests I had in my army, and on the prodigious force of superstition, a thought luckily suggested itself to me, to counterfeit that St. James had appeared to me in a vision, and had promised me the victory. While I was ruminating on this, the bishop of Najara came opportunely to me. As I did not intend to communicate the secret to him, I took another method, and instead of answering any thing the bishop said to me, I pretended to talk to St. James, as if he had been really present; till at length, after having spoke those things, which I thought sufficient, and thanked the saint aloud for his promise of the victory, I turned about to the bishop, and embracing him with a pleased countenance, protested I did not know he was present; and then informing him of this supposed vision, I asked him, if he had not himself seen the saint? He answered me, he had; and afterwards proceeded to assure me, that this appearance of St. James was entirely owing to his prayers; for that he was his tutelar saint. He added, he had a vision of him a few hours before, when he promised him a victory over the infidels, and acquainted him at the same time of the vacancy of the see of Toledo. Now this news being really true, tho’ it had happened so lately, that I had not heard of it, (nor, indeed, was it well possible I should, considering the great distance of the way) when I was afterwards acquainted with

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‘with it, a little staggered me, tho’ far from being
‘superstitious; till being informed, that the bishop
‘had lost three horses on a late expedition, I was
‘satisfied.’

‘THE next morning, the bishop, at my desire,
‘mounted the rostrum, and trumpeted forth this
‘vision so effectually, which he said he had that
‘evening twice seen with his own eyes, that a spirit
‘began to be infused through the whole army, which
‘rendered them superior to almost any force: the
‘bishop insisted, that the least doubt of success was
‘giving the lie to the saint, and a damnable sin,
‘and he took upon him in his name to promise
‘them victory.’

‘THE army being drawn out, I soon experienced
‘the effect of enthusiasm, for having contrived ano-
‘ther * stratagem to strengthen what the bishop had
‘said, the soldiers fought more like furies than men.
‘My stratagem was this: I had about me a dexterous
‘fellow, who had been formerly a pimp in my a-
‘mours. Him I dressed up in a strange antick dress,
‘with a pair of white colours in his right hand, a
‘red cross in his left, and having disguised him so,
‘that no one could know him, I placed him on a
‘white horse, and ordered him to ride to the head
‘of the army, and cry out, Follow St. James.
‘These words were reiterated by all the troops,
‘who attacked the enemy with such intrepidity, that
‘notwithstanding our inferiority of numbers, we
‘soon obtained a complete victory.’

‘THE bishop was come up by the time that the
‘enemy was routed, and acquainting us, that he had
‘met St. James by the way, and that he had in-
‘formed him of what had past, he added, that he
‘had express orders from the Saint, to receive a
‘considerable sum for his use, and that a certain
‘tax

* This silly story is told as a solemn truth, (i. e. that St. James really appeared in the manner this fellow is described) by Mariana, L. 7. §. 78.

‘ tax on corn and wine should be settled on his church for ever; and lastly, that a horseman’s pay should be allowed for the future to the Saint himself, of which he and his successors were appointed receivers. The army received these demands with such acclamations, that I was obliged to comply with them, as I could by no means discover the imposition, nor do I believe I should have gained any credit if I had.’

‘ I HAD now done with the saint; but the bishop had not; for about a week afterwards, lights were seen in a wood near where the battle was fought; and in a short time afterwards, they discovered his tomb at the same place. Upon this, the bishop made me a visit, and forced me to go thither to build a church to him, and largely endow it. In a word, the good man so plagued me with miracle after miracle, that I was forced to make interest with the pope to convey him to Toledo, to get rid of him.’

‘ BUT to proceed to other matters.—There was an inferior officer, who had behaved very bravely in the battle against the Moors, and had received several wounds, who solicited me for preferment; which I was about to confer on him, when one of my ministers came to me in a fright, and told me, that he had promised the post I designed for this man to the son of count Alderedo; and that the count, who was a powerful person, would be greatly disobliged at the refusal, as he had sent for his son from school to take possession of it. I was obliged to agree with my minister’s reasons, and at the same time recommended the wounded soldier to be preferred by him, which he faithfully promised he would: but I met the poor wretch since in Elysium, who informed me he was afterwards starved to death.’

‘ NONE, who hath not been himself a prince, nor any prince, till his death, can conceive the

' impositions daily put on them by their favourites
 ' and ministers ; so that princes are often blamed
 ' for the faults of others. The count of Saldagne,
 ' had been long confined in prison, when his son D.
 ' Bernard del Carpio, who had performed the great-
 ' est actions against the Moors, entreated me as a
 ' reward for his service, to grant him his father's
 ' liberty. The old man's punishment had been so
 ' tedious, and the services of the young one so
 ' singularly eminent, that I was very inclinable to
 ' grant the request : but my ministers strongly op-
 ' posed it. They told me, *My glory demanded revenge*
 ' *for the dishonour offered to my family ; that so positive*
 ' *a demand carried with it rather the air of menace*
 ' *than entreaty. That the vain detail of his services,*
 ' *and the recompence due to them, was an injurious*
 ' *reproach. That to grant what had been so haughtily*
 ' *demanded, would argue in the monarch both weakness*
 ' *and timidity ; in a word, that to remit the punish-*
 ' *ment inflicted by my predecessors, would be to condemn*
 ' *their judgment. Lastly, one told me in a whisper, his*
 ' *whole family are enemies to your house.* By these
 ' means the ministers prevailed. The young lord
 ' took the refusal so ill, that he retired from court,
 ' and abandoned himself to despair, whilst the old
 ' one languished in prison. By which means, as I
 ' have since discovered, I lost the use of two of my
 ' best subjects.'

' To confess the truth, I had by means of my
 ' ministers conceived a very unjust opinion of my
 ' whole people, whom I fancied to be daily conspi-
 ' ring against me, and to entertain the most disloyal
 ' thoughts ; when in reality (as I have known since
 ' my death) they held me in universal respect and
 ' esteem. This is a trick, I believe, too often played
 ' with sovereigns, who, by such means, are prevented
 ' from that open intercourse with their subjects,
 ' which as it would greatly endear the person of the
 ' prince to the people, so might it often prove dan-
 ' gerous

gerous to a minister, who was consulting his own interest only at the expence of both. I believe I have now recounted to you the most material passages of my life; for, I assure you, there are some incidents in the lives of kings not extremely worth relating. Every thing which passes in their minds and families, is not attended with the splendor which surrounds their throne: indeed, there are some hours wherein the naked king and the naked cobbler can scarce be distinguished from each other.'

'HAD it not been, however, for my ingratitude to Bernard del Carpio, I believe this would have been my last pilgrimage on earth: for, as to the story of St. James, I thought Minos would have burst his sides at it: but he was so displeased with me on the other account, that, with a frown, he cried out, Get thee back again, king. Nor would he suffer me to say another word.'

C H A P. XVIII.

Julian passes into a fool.

THE next visit I made to the world, was performed in France, where I was born in the court of Lewis III. and had afterwards the honour to be preferred to be fool to the prince, who was surnamed Charles the Simple. But in reality, I know not whether I might so properly be said to have acted the fool in his court, as to have made fools of all others in it. Certain it is, I was very far from being what is generally understood by that word, being a most cunning, designing, arch knave. I knew very well the folly of my master, and of many others, and how to make my advantage of this knowledge. I was as dear to Charles the Simple, as the player Paris

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‘ was to Domitian, and, like him, bestowed all manner of offices and honours on whom I pleased. This drew me a great number of followers among the courtiers, who really mistook me for a fool, and yet flattered my understanding. There was particularly in the court a fellow, who had neither honour, honesty, sense, wit, courage, beauty, nor indeed any one good quality either of mind or body, to recommend him : but was at the same time, perhaps, as cunning a monster as ever lived. This gentleman took it into his head to list under my banner, and pursued me so very assiduously with flattery, constantly reminding me of my good sense, that I grew immoderately fond of him : for tho’ flattery is not most judiciously applied to qualities which the persons flattered possess, yet as, notwithstanding my being well assured of my own parts, I past in the whole court for a fool, this flattery was a very sweet morsel to me. I therefore got this fellow preferred to a bishopric, but I lost my flatterer by it : for he never afterwards said a civil thing to me.’

‘ I never baulked my imagination for the grossness of the reflection on the character of the greatest noble, nay even the king himself; of which I will give you a very bold instance. One day, his simple majesty told me, he believed I had so much power, that his people looked on me as the king, and himself as my fool. At this I pretended to be angry as with an affront. Why, how now, says the king; Are you ashamed of being a king? No, Sir, says I, but I am devilishly ashamed of my fool.

‘ HEBERT, earl of Vermandois, had by my means been restored to the favour of The Simple, (for so I used always to call Charles.) He afterwards prevailed with the king to take the city of Arras from earl Baldwin, by which means Hebert, in exchange for this city, had Peronne restored

' to him by count Altmar. Baldwin came to court,
 ' in order to procure the restoration of his city;
 ' but, either through pride or ignorance, neglected
 ' to apply to me. As I met him at court during his
 ' solicitation, I told him he did not apply the right
 ' way; he answered roughly, he should not ask a
 ' fool's advice. I replied, I did not wonder at his
 ' prejudice; since he had miscarried already by fol-
 ' lowing a fool's advice: but I told him, there were
 ' fools, who had more interest than that he had
 ' brought with him to court. He answered me
 ' surlily, he had no fool with him, for that he tra-
 ' velled alone.—Ay, my lord, says I, I often travel
 ' alone, and yet they will have it I always carry a
 ' fool with me. This raised a laugh among the by-
 ' standers, on which he gave me a blow. I imme-
 ' diately complained of this usage to The Simple,
 ' who dismissed the earl from court with very hard
 ' words, instead of granting him the favour he
 ' solicited.'

' I GIVE you these rather as a specimen of my
 ' interest and impudence than of my wit; indeed
 ' my jests were commonly more admired than they
 ' ought to be: for, perhaps, I was not in reality
 ' much more a wit than a fool. But with the la-
 ' titude of unbounded scurrility, it is easy enough
 ' to attain the character of wit, especially in a court,
 ' where, as all persons hate and envy one another
 ' heartily, and are at the same time obliged by the
 ' constrained behaviour of civility to profess the
 ' greatest liking, so it is, and must be wonderfully
 ' pleasant to them to see the follies of their acquain-
 ' tance exposed by a third person. Besides, the opi-
 ' nion of the court is as uniform as the fashion, and
 ' is always guided by the will of the prince or of
 ' the favourite. I doubt not that Caligula's horse
 ' was universally held in his court to be a good and
 ' able consul. In the same manner was I universally
 ' acknowledged to be the wittiest fool in the world.

‘ Every word I said raised laughter, and was held to be a jest, especially by the ladies; who sometimes laughed before I had discovered my sentiment, and often repeated that as a jest which I did not even intend as one.’

‘ I WAS as severe on the ladies as on the men, and with the same impunity; but this at last cost me dear: for once having joked the beauty of a lady, whose name was Adelaide, a favourite of The Simple’s; she pretended to smile and be pleased at my wit with the rest of the company; but in reality, she highly resented it, and endeavoured to undermine me with the king. In which she so greatly succeeded (for what can’t a favourite woman do with one who deserves the surname of Simple?) that the king grew every day more reserved to me, and when I attempted any freedom, gave me such marks of his displeasure; that the courtiers (who have all hawk’s eyes at a sight from the sovereign) soon discerned it: and indeed, had I been blind enough not to have discovered that I had lost ground in the Simple’s favour, by his own change in his carriage towards me, I must have found it, nay even felt it, in the behaviour of the courtiers: for, as my company was two days before solicited with the utmost eagerness, it was now rejected with as much scorn. I was now the jest of the ushers and pages; and an officer of the guards, on whom I was a little jocular, gave me a box on the ear, bidding me make free with my equals. This very fellow had been my butt for many years, without daring to lift his hand against me.

‘ BUT tho’ I visibly perceived the alteration in the Simple, I was utterly unable to make any guess at the occasion. I had not the least suspicion of Adelaide: for, besides her being a very good-humoured woman, I had often made severe jests on her reputation, which I had all the reason imaginable

able to believe had given her no offence. But I soon perceived, that a woman will bear the most bitter censures on her morals, easier than the smallest reflection on her beauty: for she now declared publicly, that I ought to be dismissed from court, as the stupidest of fools, and one in whom there was no diversion; and that she wondered how any person could have so little taste, as to imagine I had any wit. This speech was echoed thro' the drawing-room, and agreed to by all present. Every one now put on an unusual gravity on their countenance whenever I spoke; and it was as much out of my power to raise a laugh, as formerly it had been for me to open my mouth without one.

While my affairs were in this posture, I went one day into the circle, without my fool's dress. The Simple, who would still speak to me, cried out, So fool, what's the matter now? Sir, answered I, fools are like to be so common a commodity at court, that I am weary of my coat. How dost thou mean, answered the Simple; whan can make them commoner now than usual?—O, Sir, said I, there are ladies here make your majesty a fool every day of their lives. The Simple took no notice of my jest, and several present said my bones ought to be broke for my impudence; but it pleased the queen, who knowing Adelaide, whom she hated, to be the cause of my disgrace, obtained me of the king, and took me into her service; so that I was henceforth called the queen's fool, and in her court received the same honour, and had as much wit as I had formerly had in the king's. But as the queen had really no power unless over her own domestics, I was not treated in general with that complacency, nor did I receive those bribes and presents, which had once fallen to my share.

NOR did this confined respect continue long: for the queen, who had in fact no taste for humour, soon grew sick of my foolery, and forgetting the

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‘ cause for which she had taken me, neglected me
 ‘ so much, that her court grew intolerable to my
 ‘ temper, and I broke my heart and died.

‘ MINOS laughed heartily at several things in my
 ‘ story, and then telling me, No one played the fool
 ‘ in Elysium, bid me go back again.

C H A P. XIX.

Julian appears in the character of a beggar.

‘ I NOW returned to Rome, and was born into
 ‘ a very poor and numerous family, which, to
 ‘ be honest with you, procured its livelyhood by beg-
 ‘ ging. This, if you was never yourself of the call-
 ‘ ing, you do not know, I suppose, to be as regu-
 ‘ lar a trade as any other; to have its several rules
 ‘ and secrets, or mysteries, which to learn require
 ‘ perhaps as tedious an apprenticeship as those of any
 ‘ craft whatever.’

‘ THE first thing we are taught is the countenance
 ‘ miserable. This indeed nature makes much easier
 ‘ to some than others: but there are none who can-
 ‘ not accomplish it, if they begin early enough in
 ‘ youth, and before the muscles are grown too stub-
 ‘ born.’

‘ THE second thing is, the voice lamentable. In
 ‘ this qualification too, nature must have her share
 ‘ in producing the most consummate excellence:
 ‘ however, art will here, as in every other instance,
 ‘ go a great way with industry and application,
 ‘ even without the assistance of genius; especially if
 ‘ the student begins young.’

‘ THERE are many other instructions: but these
 ‘ are the most considerable. The women are taught
 ‘ one practice more than the men; for they are in-
 ‘ structed in the art of crying, that is, to have their
 ‘ tears ready on all occasions: but this is attained

‘ very easily by most. Some indeed arrive at the
 ‘ utmost perfection in this art with incredible fa-
 ‘ cility.’

‘ No profession requires a deeper insight into hu-
 ‘ man nature, than the beggars. Their knowledge
 ‘ of the passions of men is so extensive, that I have
 ‘ often thought, it would be of no little service to a
 ‘ politician to have his education among them. Nay,
 ‘ there is a much greater analogy between these two
 ‘ characters than is imagined: for both concur in
 ‘ their first and grand principle, it being equally their
 ‘ business to delude and impose on mankind. It
 ‘ must be confess’d, that they differ widely in the
 ‘ degree of advantage, which they make by their
 ‘ deceit: for, whereas the beggar is contented with
 ‘ a little, the politician leaves but a little behind.’

‘ A VERY great English philosopher hath remark-
 ‘ ed our policy, in taking care never to address any
 ‘ one with a title inferior to what he really claims.
 ‘ My father was of the same opinion: for I remem-
 ‘ ber when I was a boy, the pope happening to pass
 ‘ by, I attended him with pray Sir; for God’s sake,
 ‘ Sir; for the Lord’s sake, Sir;—To which he an-
 ‘ swered gravely, firrah, firrah, you ought to be
 ‘ whipt, for taking the Lord’s name in vain; and
 ‘ in vain it was indeed, for he gave me nothing.
 ‘ My father over-hearing this, took his advice and
 ‘ whipt me very severely. While I was under cor-
 ‘ rection, I promised often never to take the Lord’s
 ‘ name in vain any more. My father then said,
 ‘ child, I do not whip you for taking his name in
 ‘ vain; I whip you for not calling the pope his ho-
 ‘ linefs.’

‘ If all men were so wise and good to follow the
 ‘ clergy’s example, the nuisance of beggars would
 ‘ soon be removed. I do not remember to have been
 ‘ above twice relieved by them during my whole
 ‘ state of beggary. Once was by a very well-look-
 ‘ ing man, who gave me a small piece of silver, and
 ‘ de-

‘ declared, he had given me more than he had left
 ‘ himself; the other was by a spruce young fellow,
 ‘ who had that very day first put on his robes, whom
 ‘ I attended with pray, reverend Sir, good reverend
 ‘ Sir, consider your cloth. He answered, I do, child,
 ‘ consider my office, and I hope all of our cloth do
 ‘ the same. He then threw down some money, and
 ‘ strutted off with great dignity.’

‘ WITH the women, I had one general formula-
 ‘ ry: Sweet pretty lady, God bless your ladyship,
 ‘ God bless your handsome face. This generally
 ‘ succeeded; but I observed, the uglier the woman
 ‘ was, the surer I was of success.’

‘ IT was a constant maxim among us, that the
 ‘ greater retinue any one travelled with, the less ex-
 ‘ pectation we might promise ourselves from them;
 ‘ but whenever we saw a vehicle with a single, or
 ‘ no servant, we imagined our booty sure, and were
 ‘ seldom deceived.’

‘ WE observed great difference introduced by
 ‘ time and circumstance in the same person: for in-
 ‘ stance, a losing gamester is sometimes generous;
 ‘ but from a winner, you will as easily obtain his
 ‘ soul, as a single groat. A lawyer travelling from
 ‘ his country seat to his clients at Rome, and a phy-
 ‘ sician going to visit a patient, were always worth
 ‘ asking: but the same on their return were (accord-
 ‘ ing to our cant phrase) untouchable.’

‘ THE most general, and indeed, the truest ma-
 ‘ xim among us, was, that those who possess’d the
 ‘ least were always the readiest to give. The chief
 ‘ art of a beggarman is therefore to discern the rich
 ‘ from the poor, which, tho’ it be only distinguish-
 ‘ ing substance from shadow, is by no means attain-
 ‘ able without a pretty good capacity, and a vast
 ‘ degree of attention: for these two are eternally
 ‘ industrious in endeavouring to counterfeit each
 ‘ other. In this deceit, the poor man is more hear-
 ‘ tily in earnest to deceive you, than the rich; who
 ‘ amidst

' amidst all the emblems of poverty which he puts
 ' on, still permits some mark of his wealth to strike
 ' the eye. Thus, while his apparel is not worth a
 ' groat, his finger wears a ring of value, or his
 ' pocket a gold watch. In a word, he seems rather
 ' to affect poverty to insult, than impose on you.
 ' Now the poor man, on the contrary, is very sin-
 ' cere in his desire of passing for rich; but the ea-
 ' gerness of this desire hurries him to over-act his
 ' part, and he betrays himself, as one who is drunk
 ' by his overacted sobriety. Thus, instead of being
 ' attended by one servant well mounted, he will have
 ' two; and not being able to purchase or maintain a
 ' second horse of value, one of his servants at least
 ' is mounted on a hired rascallion. He is not con-
 ' tented to go plain and neat in his clothes; he
 ' therefore claps on some taudry ornament, and
 ' what he adds to the fineness of his vestment, he
 ' detracts from the fineness of his linnen. Without
 ' descending into more minute particulars, I believe
 ' I may assert it as an axiom of indubitable truth,
 ' that whoever shews you he is either in himself, or
 ' his equipage, as gaudy as he can, convinces you
 ' he is more so than he can afford. Now whenever
 ' a man's expence exceeds his income, he is indiffe-
 ' rent in the degree; we had therefore nothing more
 ' to do with such, than to flatter them with their
 ' wealth and splendor, and were always certain of
 ' success.'

' THERE is, indeed, one kind of rich man, who
 ' is commonly more liberal, namely, where riches
 ' surprize him as it were, in the midst of poverty
 ' and distress, the consequence of which is, I own,
 ' sometimes excessive avarice; but oftener extreme
 ' prodigality. I remember one of these, who hav-
 ' ing received a pretty large sum of money, gave
 ' me, when I begged an obolus, a whole talent; on
 ' which his friend having reproved him, he answer-
 ' ed with an oath, why not? Have I not fifty left?

THE

THE life of a beggar, if men estimated things by their real essence, and not by their outward false appearance, would be, perhaps, a more desirable situation than any of those, which ambition persuades us with such difficulty, danger, and often villainy, to aspire to. The wants of a beggar are commonly as chimerical as the abundance of a nobleman; for besides vanity, which a judicious beggar will always apply to with wonderful efficacy, there are in reality very few natures so hardened, as not to compassionate poverty and distress, when the predominancy of some other passion doth not prevent them.

THERE is one happiness which attends money got with ease, namely, that it is never hoarded; otherwise, as we have frequent opportunities of growing rich, that canker care might prey upon our quiet, as it doth on others: but our money stock we spend as fast as we acquire it; usually at least, for I speak not without exception; thus it gives us mirth only, and no trouble. Indeed, the luxury of our lives might introduce diseases, did not our daily exercise prevent them. This gives us an appetite and relish for our dainties, and at the same time, an antidote against the evil effects, which sloth, united with luxury, induces on the habit of a human body. Our women we enjoy with extasies, at least equal to what the greatest men feel in their embraces. I can, I am assured, say of myself, that no mortal could reap more perfect happiness from the tender passion, than my fortune had decreed me. I married a charming young woman for love, she was the daughter of a neighbouring beggar, who with an improvidence too often seen, spent a very large income which he procured by his profession, so that he was able to give her no fortune down; however, at his death, he left her a very well-accustomed begging-hut, situated on the side of a steep hill, where travellers

‘vellers could not immediately escape from us, and
 ‘a garden adjoining, being the 28th part of an acre,
 ‘well planted. She made the best of wives, bore
 ‘me nineteen children, and never failed, unless on
 ‘her lying-in, which generally lasted three days, to
 ‘get my supper ready, against my return home in
 ‘an evening; this being my favourite meal, and at
 ‘which I, as well as my whole family, greatly en-
 ‘joyed ourselves; the principal subject of our dis-
 ‘course, being generally the boons we had that day
 ‘obtained, on which occasions laughing at the folly
 ‘of the donors, made no inconsiderable part of the
 ‘entertainment: for whatever might be their mo-
 ‘tive for giving, we constantly imputed our success
 ‘to our having flattered their vanity, or over-reached
 ‘their understanding.’

‘But, perhaps, I have dwelt too long on this
 ‘character; I shall conclude therefore with telling
 ‘you, that after a life of 102 years continuance,
 ‘during all which I had never known any sickness
 ‘or infirmity, but that which old age necessarily
 ‘induced, I at last, without the least pain, went out
 ‘like the snuff of a candle.’

‘MINOS having heard my history, bid me com-
 ‘pute, if I could, how many lyes I had told in my
 ‘life. As we are here, by a certain fated necessity,
 ‘obliged to confine ourselves to truth, I answered,
 ‘I believed about 50,000,000. He then replied
 ‘with a frown, can such a wretch conceive any
 ‘hopes of entering Elysium? I immediately turned
 ‘about, and, upon the whole, was rejoiced at his not
 ‘calling me back.’

C H A P. XX.

Julian performs the part of a statesman.

‘**I**T was now my fortune to be born of a German Princess; but a man-midwife pulling my head off, in delivering my mother, put a speedy end to my princely life.’

‘SPIRITS, who end their lives before they are at the age of five years, are immediately ordered into other bodies; and it was now my fortune to perform several infancies, before I could again entitle myself to an examination of Minos.’

‘AT length I was destined once more to play a considerable part on the stage. I was born in England, in the reign of Etheldred II. My father’s name was Ulnoth. He was earl or thane of Sussex: I was afterwards known by the name of earl Goodwin, and began to make a considerable figure in the world, in the time of Harold Harefoot, whom I procured to be made king of Wessex, or the West Saxons, in prejudice of Hardicanute, whose mother Emma endeavoured afterwards to set another of her sons on the throne: but I circumvented her, and communicating her design to the king, at the same time acquainted him with a project, which I had formed for the murder of these two young princes. Emma had sent for these her sons from Normandy, with the king’s leave, whom she had deceived by her religious behaviour, and pretended neglect of all worldly affairs; but I prevailed with Harold to invite these princes to his court, and put them to death. The prudent mother sent only Alfred, retaining Edward to herself, as she suspected my ill designs, and thought I should not venture to execute them on one of her sons, while she secured the other: but she was deceived,

‘ceived, for I had no sooner Alfred in my possession, than I caused him to be conducted to Ely, where I ordered his eyes to be put out, and afterwards to be confined in a monastery.’

‘THIS was one of those cruel expedients, which great men satisfy themselves well in executing, by concluding them to be necessary to the service of their prince, who is the support of their ambition.’

‘EDWARD, the other son of Emma, escaped again to Normandy; whence, after the death of Harold and Hardicanute, he made no scruple of applying to my protection and favour, tho’ he had before prosecuted me with all the vengeance he was able, for the murder of his brother: but in all great affairs, private relation must yield to public interest. Having therefore concluded very advantageous terms for myself with him, I made no scruple of patronizing his cause, and soon placed him on the throne. Nor did I conceive the least apprehension from his resentment, as I knew my power was too great for him to encounter.’

‘AMONG other stipulated conditions, one was to marry my daughter Editha. This Edward consented to with great reluctance, and I had afterwards no reason to be pleased with it: for it raised her, who had been my favourite child, to such an opinion of greatness, that instead of paying me the usual respect, she frequently threw in my teeth, (as often at least as I gave her any admonition) that she was now a queen, and that the character and title of father merged in that of subject. This behaviour, however, did not cure me of my affection towards her, nor lessen the uneasiness, which I afterwards bore on Edward’s dismissing her from his bed.’

‘ONE thing, which principally induced me to labour the promotion of Edward, was the simplicity or weakness of that prince, under whom I promised myself absolute dominion, under another name.

‘Nor

' Nor did this opinion deceive me: for during his
 ' whole reign, my administration was in the highest
 ' degree despotic, I had every thing of royalty, but
 ' the outward ensigns: No man ever applying for a
 ' place, or any kind of preferment, but to me only.
 ' A circumstance, which as it greatly enriched my
 ' coffers, so it no less pampered my ambition, and
 ' satisfied my vanity with a numerous attendance;
 ' and I had the pleasure of seeing those, who only
 ' bowed to the king, prostrating themselves before
 ' me.'

' EDWARD the confessor, or St. Edward, as some
 ' have called him in derision, I suppose, being a very
 ' silly fellow, had all the faults incident, and almost
 ' inseparable, to fools. He married my daughter
 ' Editha, from his fear of disobliging me; and af-
 ' terwards, out of hatred to me, refused even to con-
 ' summate his marriage, tho' she was one of the most
 ' beautiful women of her age. He was likewise guilt-
 ' ty of the basest ingratitude to his mother (a vice to
 ' which fools are chiefly, if not only liable) and in
 ' return for her endeavours to procure him a throne
 ' in his youth, confined her in a loathsome prison, in
 ' her old age. This, it is true, he did by my advice:
 ' but as to her walking over nine plowshares red-hot,
 ' and giving nine manors, when she had not one in
 ' her possession, there is not a syllable of veracity
 ' in it.'

' THE first great perplexity I fell into, was on the
 ' account of my son Swane, who had deflowered the
 ' abbess of Leon, since called Leominster in Here-
 ' fordshire. After this fact, he retired into Den-
 ' mark, whence he sent to me, to obtain his pardon.
 ' The king at first refused it; being moved thereto,
 ' as I afterwards found, by some churchmen, parti-
 ' cularly by one of his chaplains, whom I had pre-
 ' vented from obtaining a bishoprick. Upon this,
 ' my son Swane invaded the coasts with several ships,
 ' and committed many outrageous cruelties; which,
 ' indeed

indeed, did his business, as they served me to apply to the fear of this king, which I had long since discovered to be his predominant passion. And at last, he who had refused pardon to his first offence, submitted to give it him, after he had committed many other more monstrous crimes; by which his pardon lost all grace to the offended, and received double censure from all others.

The king was greatly inclined to the Normans, had created a Norman archbishop of Canterbury; and had heaped extraordinary favours on him. I had no other objection to this man, than that he rose without my assistance; a cause of dislike, which in the reign of great and powerful favourites, hath often proved fatal to the persons who have given it, as the persons thus raised, inspire us constantly with jealousies and apprehensions. For when we promote any one ourselves, we take effectual care to preserve such an ascendant over him, that we can at any time reduce him to his former degree, should he dare to act in opposition to our wills: for which reason we never suffer any to come near the prince, but such as we are assured it is impossible should be capable of engaging or improving his affection; no prime-minister, as I apprehend, esteeming himself to be safe, while any other shares the ear of his prince, of whom we are as jealous as the fondest husband can be of his wife. Whoever, therefore, can approach him by any other channel than that of ourselves, is in our opinion a declared enemy, and one whom the first principles of policy oblige us to demolish with the utmost expedition. For the affection of kings is as precarious as that of women, and the only way to secure either to ourselves, is to keep all others from them.

But the archbishop did not let matters rest on suspicion. He soon gave open proofs of his interest with the confessor, in procuring an office of some importance for one Rollo, a Roman of mean extraction.

‘traction, and very despicable parts. When I re-
 ‘presented to the king the indecency of conferring
 ‘such an honour on such a fellow, he answered me,
 ‘that he was the archbishop’s relation. Then, Sir,
 ‘replied I, he is related to your enemy. Nothing
 ‘more past at that time: but I soon perceived by
 ‘the archbishop’s behaviour, that the king had ac-
 ‘quainted him with our private discourse, a sufficient
 ‘assurance of his confidence in him, and neglect of
 ‘me.

‘THE favour of princes, when once lost, is re-
 ‘coverable only by the gaining a situation which may
 ‘make you terrible to them. As I had no doubt of
 ‘having lost all credit with this king, which indeed
 ‘had been originally founded and constantly support-
 ‘ed by his fear, so I took the method of terror to
 ‘regain it.

‘THE earl of Boulogne coming over to visit the
 ‘king, gave me an opportunity of breaking out
 ‘into open opposition: for as the earl was on his re-
 ‘turn to France, one of his servants, who was sent
 ‘before to procure lodgings at Dover, and insisted
 ‘on having them in the house of a private man in
 ‘spite of the owner’s teeth, was, in a fray, which
 ‘ensued, killed on the spot; and the earl himself ar-
 ‘riving there soon after, very narrowly escaped with
 ‘his life. The earl, enraged at this affront, returned
 ‘to the king at Gloucester, with loud complaints and
 ‘demands of satisfaction. Edward consented to his
 ‘demands, and ordered me to chastise the rioters,
 ‘who were under my government as earl of Kent:
 ‘but instead of obeying these orders, I answered with
 ‘some warmth, that the English were not used to
 ‘punish people unheard; nor ought their rights and
 ‘privileges to be violated: that the accused should
 ‘be first summoned; if guilty, should make satisfac-
 ‘tion both with body and estate; but if innocent,
 ‘should be discharged. Adding, with great feroci-
 ‘ty, that as earl of Kent it was my duty to protect
 ‘those

‘ those under my government against the insults of
‘ foreigners.

‘ THIS accident was extremely lucky, as it gave
‘ my quarrel with the king a popular colour ; and
‘ so ingratiated me with the people, that when I set
‘ up my standard, which I soon after did, they readily and
‘ chearfully listed under my banners, and
‘ embraced my cause, which I persuaded them was
‘ their own : for that it was to protect them against
‘ foreigners that I had drawn my sword. The word
‘ foreigners with an Englishman hath a kind of magical
‘ effect, they having the utmost hatred and
‘ aversion to them, arising from the cruelties they
‘ suffered from the Danes, and some other foreign
‘ nations. No wonder therefore they espoused my
‘ cause, in a quarrel which had such a beginning.

‘ BUT what may be somewhat more remarkable is,
‘ that when I afterwards returned to England from
‘ banishment, and was at the head of an army of the
‘ Flemish, who were preparing to plunder the city of
‘ London, I still persisted that I was come to defend
‘ the English from the danger of foreigners, and
‘ gained their credit. Indeed, there is no lie so gross
‘ but it may be imposed on the people by those
‘ whom they esteem their patrons and defenders.

‘ THE king saved his city by being reconciled to
‘ me, and taking again my daughter whom he had
‘ put away from him ; and thus having frightened
‘ the king into what concessions I thought proper, I
‘ dismiss’d my army and fleet, with which I intended,
‘ could I not have succeeded otherwise, to have
‘ sacked the city of London, and ravaged the whole
‘ country.

‘ I WAS no sooner re-established in the king’s favour,
‘ or, what was as well for me, the appearance
‘ of it, than I fell violently on the archbishop. He
‘ had of himself retired to his monastery in Normandy ;
‘ but that did not content me, I had him for-

• mally banished, the see declared vacant, and then
• filled up by another.

• I ENJOYED my grandeur a very short time, af-
• ter my restoration to it: for the king hating and
• fearing me to a very great degree, and finding no
• means of openly destroying me, at last effected his
• purpose by poison, and then spread abroad a ridi-
• culous story of my wishing the next morsel might
• choak me, if I had had any hand in the death of Al-
• fred; and, accordingly, that the next morsel, by a
• divine judgment, stuck in my throat, and perform-
• ed that office.

• THIS of a statesman was one of my worst stages
• in the other world. It is a post subjected daily to
• the greatest danger and inquietude, and attended
• with little pleasure, and less ease. In a word, it is
• a pill, which, was it not gilded over by ambition,
• would appear nauseous and detestable in the eye of
• every one; and perhaps that is one reason why Mi-
• nos so greatly compassionates the case of those who
• swallow it: for that just judge told me, he always
• acquitted a prime-minister, who could produce one
• single good action in his whole life, let him have
• committed ever so many crimes. Indeed, I under-
• stood him a little too largely, and was stepping to-
• wards the gate: but he pulled me by the sleeve, and
• telling me, no prime-minister ever entered there, bid
• me go back again; saying, he thought I had suffi-
• cient reason to rejoice in escaping the bottomless
• pit, which half my crimes committed in any other
• capacity would have entitled me to.

• C H A P. XXI.

• *Julian's adventures in the post of a soldier.*

• I WAS born at Caen in Normandy. My Mo-
• ther's name was Matilda; as for my father, I
• am

‘ am not so certain: for the good woman on her death-bed assured me, she herself could bring her guesses to no greater certainty, than to five of duke William’s captains. When I was no more than thirteen (being indeed a surprising stout boy of my age) I enlisted into the army of duke William, afterwards known by the name of William the Conqueror; landed with him at Pemesey, or Pemsey in Suffex, and was present at the famous battle of Hastings.

‘ At the first onset, it was impossible to describe my consternation, which was heightened by the fall of two soldiers who stood by me; but this soon abated, and by degrees, as my blood grew warm, I thought no more of my own safety, but fell on the enemy with great fury, and did a good deal of execution; till unhappily I received a wound in my thigh, which rendered me unable to stand any longer, so that I now lay among the dead, and was constantly exposed to the danger of being trampled to death; as well by my fellow-soldiers as by the enemy. However, I had the fortune to escape it, and continued the remaining part of the day, and the night following, on the ground.

‘ THE next morning, the duke sending out parties to bring off the wounded, I was found almost expiring with loss of blood; notwithstanding which, as immediate care was taken to dress my wounds, youth and a robust constitution stood my friends, and I recovered, after a long and tedious indisposition, and was again able to use my limbs and do my duty.

‘ As soon as Dover was taken, I was conveyed thither with all the rest of the sick and wounded. Here I recovered of my wound: but fell afterwards into a violent flux, which, when it departed, left me so weak, that it was long before I could regain my strength. And what most afflicted me was, that, during my whole illness, when I languished

‘ under want as well as sickness, I had daily the mortification to see and hear the riots and excess of my fellow-soldiers, who had happily escaped safe from the battle.

‘ I WAS no sooner well, than I was ordered into garrison at Dover castle. The officers here fared very indifferently; but the private men much worse. We had great scarcity of provisions, and what was yet more intolerable, were so closely confined for want of room (four of us being obliged to lie on the same bundle of straw) that many died, and most sickened.

‘ HERE I had remained about four months, when one night we were alarmed with the arrival of the earl of Boulogne, who had come over privily from France, and endeavoured to surprize the castle. The design proved ineffectual: for the garrison making a brisk sally, most of his men were tumbled down the precipice, and he returned with a very few back to France. In this action however, I had the misfortune to come off with a broken arm; it was so shattered, that besides a great deal of pain and misery, which I endured in my cure, I was disabled for upwards of three months.

‘ Soon after my recovery, I had contracted an amour with a young woman, whose parents lived near the garrison, and were in much better circumstances than I had reason to expect should give their consent to the match. However, as she was extremely fond of me, (as I was indeed distractedly enamoured of her) they were prevailed on to comply with her desires, and the day was fixed for our marriage.

‘ ON the evening preceding, while I was exulting with the eager expectation of the happiness I was the next day to enjoy, I received orders to march early in the morning towards Windsor, where a large army was to be formed, at the head of which the king intended to march into the West. Any person

person who hath ever been in love, may easily imagine what I felt in my mind, on receiving those orders; and what still heightened my torments was, that the commanding officer would not permit any one to go out of the garrison that evening; so that I had not even an opportunity of taking leave of my beloved.

THE morning came which was to have put me in the possession of my wishes; but alas! the scene was now changed, and all the hopes which I had raised, were now so many ghosts to haunt, and furies to torment me.

It was now the midst of winter, and very severe weather for the season; when we were obliged to make very long and fatiguing marches, in which we suffered all the inconveniencies of cold and hunger. The night in which I expected to riot in the arms of my beloved mistress, I was obliged to take up with a lodging on the ground, exposed to the inclemencies of a rigid frost; nor could I obtain the least comfort of sleep, which shunned me as its enemy. In short, the horrors of that night are not to be described, or perhaps imagined. They made such an impression on my soul, that I was forced to be dipped three times in the river Lethe, to prevent my remembering it in the characters which I afterwards performed in the flesh.

HERE I interrupted Julian for the first time, and told him, no such dipping had happened to me in my voyage from one world to the other: but he satisfied me by saying, 'That this only happened to those spirits which returned into the flesh, in order to prevent that reminiscence which Plato mentions, and which would otherwise cause great confusion in the other world.'

HE then proceeded as follows: 'We continued a very laborious march to Exeter, which we were ordered to besiege. The town soon surrendered, and his majesty built a castle there, which he gar-

‘ risoned with his Normans, and unhappily I had the
‘ misfortune to be one of the number.

‘ HERE we were confined closer than I had been
‘ at Dover; for as the citizens were extremely dis-
‘ affected, we were never suffered to go without the
‘ walls of the castle; nor indeed could we, unless in
‘ large bodies, without the utmost danger. We were
‘ likewise kept to continual duty, nor could any soli-
‘ citations prevail with the commanding officer to give
‘ me a month’s absence to visit my love, from whom
‘ I had no opportunity of hearing in all my long
‘ absence.

‘ HOWEVER, in the spring, the people being more
‘ quiet, and another officer of a gentler temper, suc-
‘ ceeding to the principal command, I obtained leave
‘ to go to Dover: but alas! what comfort did my
‘ long journey bring me? I found the parents of my
‘ darling in the utmost misery at her loss; for she
‘ had died about a week before my arrival of a con-
‘ sumption, which they imputed to her pining at my
‘ sudden departure.

‘ I NOW fell into the most violent and almost raving
‘ fit of despair. I cursed myself, the king, and the
‘ whole world, which no longer seemed to have any
‘ delight for me. I threw myself on the grave of my
‘ deceased love, and lay there without any kind of
‘ sustenance for two whole days. At last hunger,
‘ together with the persuasions of some people who
‘ took pity on me, prevailed with me to quit that
‘ situation, and refresh myself with food. They then
‘ persuaded me to return to my post, and abandon
‘ a place where almost every object I saw, recalled
‘ ideas to my mind, which, as they said, I should
‘ endeavour with my utmost force to expel from it.
‘ This advice at length succeeded; the rather, as the
‘ father and mother of my beloved refused to see me,
‘ looking on me as the innocent but certain cause
‘ of the death of their only child.

2. THE

‘ THE loss of one we tenderly love, as it is one of
 ‘ the most bitter and biting evils which attends hu-
 ‘ man life, so it wants the lenitive which palliates and
 ‘ softens every other calamity; I mean that great
 ‘ reliever, hope. No man can be so totally undone,
 ‘ but that he may still cherish expectation: but this
 ‘ deprives us of all such comfort, nor can any thing
 ‘ but time alone lessen it. This however, in most
 ‘ minds, is sure to work a slow but effectual re-
 ‘ medy; so did it in mine: for within a twelvemonth,
 ‘ I was entirely reconciled to my fortune, and soon
 ‘ after absolutely forgot the object of a passion from
 ‘ which I had promised myself such extreme happi-
 ‘ ness, and in the disappointment of which I had expe-
 ‘ rienced such inconceivable misery.

‘ AT the expiration of the month, I returned to
 ‘ my garrison at Exeter; where I was no sooner ar-
 ‘ rived, than I was ordered to march into the north,
 ‘ to oppose a force there levied by the earls of Chester
 ‘ and Northumberland. We came to York, where
 ‘ his majesty pardoned the heads of the rebels, and
 ‘ very severely punished some who were less guilty.
 ‘ It was particularly my lot to be ordered to seize a
 ‘ poor man, who had never been out of his house,
 ‘ and convey him to prison. I detested this barbarity,
 ‘ yet was obliged to execute it; nay, though no re-
 ‘ ward would have bribed me in a private capacity
 ‘ to have acted such a part, yet so much sanctity is
 ‘ there in the commands of a monarch, or general to
 ‘ a soldier, that I performed it without reluctance,
 ‘ nor had the tears of his wife and family any pre-
 ‘ valence with me.

‘ BUT this, which was a very small piece of mis-
 ‘ chief in comparison with many of my barbarities
 ‘ afterwards, was however the only one which ever
 ‘ gave me any uneasiness: for when the king led us
 ‘ afterward into Northumberland to revenge those
 ‘ people’s having joined with Osborne the Dane in
 ‘ his invasion, and orders were given us to commit

! what

' what ravages we could, I was forward in fulfilling
 ' them, and among some lesser cruelties (I remem-
 ' ber it yet with sorrow) I ravished a woman, mur-
 ' dered a little infant playing in her lap, and then
 ' burnt her house. In short, for I have no pleasure
 ' in this part of my relation, I had my share in all
 ' the cruelties exercised on those poor wretches;
 ' which were so grievous, that for sixty miles toge-
 ' ther, between York and Durham, not a single
 ' house, church, or any other public or private edifice
 ' was left standing.

' WE had pretty well devoured the country, when
 ' we were ordered to march to the Isle of Ely, to op-
 ' pose Hereward, a bold and stout soldier, who had
 ' under him a very large body of rebels, who had
 ' the impudence to rise against their king and con-
 ' queror (I talk now in the same style I did then) in
 ' defence of their liberties, as they called them.
 ' These were soon subdued: but as I happened
 ' (more to my glory than my comfort) to be posted
 ' in that part through which Hereward cut his way,
 ' I received a dreadful cut on the forehead, a second
 ' on the shoulder, and was run through the body
 ' with a pike.

' I LANGUISHED a long time with these wounds,
 ' which made me incapable of attending the king in-
 ' to Scotland. However, I was able to go over with
 ' him afterwards into Normandy, in his expedition
 ' against Philip, who had taken the opportunity of
 ' the troubles in England, to invade that province.
 ' Those few Normans who had survived their wounds,
 ' and had remained in the Isle of Ely, were all of our
 ' nation who went, the rest of his army being all
 ' composed of English. In a skirmish near the town
 ' of Mans, my leg was broke, and so shattered, that
 ' it was forced to be cut off.

' I WAS now disabled from serving longer in the
 ' army, and accordingly being discharged from the
 ' service, I retired to the place of my nativity, where
 ' in

‘ in extreme poverty, and frequent bad health from
 ‘ the many wounds I had received, I dragged on a
 ‘ miserable life to the age of sixty-three; my only
 ‘ pleasure being to recount the feats of my youth,
 ‘ in which narratives I generally exceeded the truth.

‘ It would be tedious and unpleasant to recount
 ‘ to you the several miseries I suffered after my re-
 ‘ turn to Caen; let it suffice, they were so terrible,
 ‘ that they induced Minos to compassionate me, and,
 ‘ notwithstanding the barbarities I had been guilty of
 ‘ in Northumberland, to suffer me to go once more
 ‘ back to earth.

C H A P. XXII.

What happened to Julian in the person of a taylor.

‘ **F**ORTUNE now stationed me in a charac-
 ‘ ter, which the ingratitude of mankind hath
 ‘ put them on ridiculing, tho’ they owe to it not only
 ‘ a relief from the inclemencies of cold, to which they
 ‘ would otherwise be exposed, but likewise a confi-
 ‘ derable satisfaction of their vanity. The character
 ‘ I mean, was that of a taylor; which, if we con-
 ‘ sider it with due attention, must be confessed to
 ‘ have in it great dignity and importance. For in
 ‘ reality, who constitutes the different degrees be-
 ‘ tween men but the taylor? The prince indeed gives
 ‘ the title, but it is the taylor who makes the man,
 ‘ To his labours are owing the respect of crouds, and
 ‘ the awe which great men inspire into their behol-
 ‘ ders, tho’ these are too often unjustly attributed to
 ‘ other motives. Lastly, the admiration of the fair
 ‘ is most commonly to be placed to his account.

‘ I WAS just set up in my trade, when I made three
 ‘ suits of fine clothes for king Stephen’s coronation.
 ‘ I question whether the person who wears the rich
 ‘ coat, hath so much pleasure and vanity in being
 ‘ admired

‘admitted in it, as we taylor’s have from that admiration; and perhaps a philosopher would say, he is not so well entitled to it. I bustled on the day of the ceremony through the croud, and it was with incredible delight, I heard several say, as my clothes walked by, bless me, was ever any thing so fine as the earl of Devonshire! Sure he and Sir Hugh Bigot are the two best-drest men I ever saw. Now both those suits were of my making.’

‘THERE would indeed be infinite pleasure in working for the courtiers, as they are generally genteel men, and shew one’s clothes to the best advantage, was it not for one small discouragement; this is, that they never pay. I solemnly protest, tho’ I lost almost as much by the court in my life as I got by the city, I never carried a suit into the latter with half the satisfaction which I have done to the former; tho’ from that I was certain of ready money, and from this almost as certain of no money at all.’

‘COURTIERS may, however, be divided into two sorts, very essentially different from each other; into those who never intend to pay for their clothes; and those who do intend to pay for them, but never happen to be able. Of the latter sort, are many of those young gentlemen whom we equip out for the army, and who are unhappily for us, cut off before they arrive at preferment. This is the reason that taylor’s in time of war are mistaken for politicians, by their inquisitiveness into the event of battles, one campaign very often proving the ruin of half a dozen of us. I am sure I had frequent reason to curse that fatal battle of Cardigan, where the Welsh defeated some of King Stephen’s best troops, and where many a good suit of mine, unpaid for, fell to the ground.’

‘THE gentlemen of this honourable calling have fared much better in later ages than when I was of it: for now it seems the fashion is, when they apprehend

'prehend their customer is not in the best circum-
 'stances, if they are not paid as soon as they carry
 'home the suit, they charge him in their book as
 'much again as it is worth, and then send a gen-
 'tleman with a small scrip of parchment to demand
 'the money. If this be not immediately paid, the
 'gentleman takes the beau with him to his house,
 'where he locks him up till the taylor is contented :
 'but in my time, these scrips of parchment were
 'not in use ; and if the beau disliked paying for his
 'clothes, as very often happened, we had no me-
 'thod of compelling him'.

' IN several of the characters which I have related
 'to you, I apprehend, I have sometimes forgot my-
 'self, and considered myself as really interested, as I
 'was when I personated them on earth. I have just
 'now caught myself in the fact : for I have com-
 'plained to you as bitterly of my customers as I for-
 'merly used to do, when I was the taylor : but in rea-
 'lity, tho' there were some few persons of very great
 'quality, and some others, who never paid their
 'debts ; yet those were but a few, and I had a me-
 'thod of repairing this loss. My customers I divided
 'under three heads : those who paid ready money,
 'those who paid slow, and those who never paid at
 'all. The first of these, I considered apart by them-
 'selves, as persons by whom I got a certain but small
 'profit. The two last I lumped together, mak-
 'ing those who paid slow, contribute to repair my
 'losses by those who did not pay at all. Thus upon
 'the whole I was a very inconsiderable loser, and
 'might have left a fortune to my family, had I not
 'launched forth into expences which swallowed up
 'all my gains. I had a wife and two children.
 'These indeed I kept frugally enough ; for I half
 'starved them : but I kept a mistress in a finer way,
 'for whom I had a country house, pleasantly situated
 'on the Thames, elegantly fitted up and neatly fur-
 'nished. This woman might very properly be called
 ' my

‘ my mistress : for she was most absolutely so, and
 ‘ tho’ her tenure was no higher than by my will,
 ‘ she domineered as tyrannically, as if my chains had
 ‘ been rivetted in the strongest manner. To all this I
 ‘ submitted, not through any adoration of her beauty,
 ‘ which was indeed but indifferent. Her charms
 ‘ consisted in little wantonnesses, which she knew
 ‘ admirably well to use in hours of dalliance, and
 ‘ which, I believe, are of all things the most delight-
 ‘ ful to a lover.’

‘ SHE was so profusely extravagant, that it seemed
 ‘ as if she had an actual intent to ruin me. This I am
 ‘ sure of, if such had been her real intention, she
 ‘ could have taken no properer way to accomplish it;
 ‘ nay, I myself might appear to have had the same
 ‘ view: for besides this extravagant mistress, and
 ‘ my country house, I kept likewise a brace of hun-
 ‘ ters, rather for that it was fashionable so to do,
 ‘ than for any great delight I took in the sport,
 ‘ which I very little attended; not for want of lei-
 ‘ sure; for few noblemen had so much. All the
 ‘ work I ever did was taking measure, and that only
 ‘ of my greatest and best customers. I scarce ever
 ‘ cut a piece of cloth in my life, nor was indeed
 ‘ much more able to fashion a coat than any gentle-
 ‘ man in the kingdom. This made a skilful servant
 ‘ too necessary to me. He knew I must submit to
 ‘ any terms with, or any treatment from him. He
 ‘ knew it was easier for him to find another such a
 ‘ taylor as me, than for me to procure such another
 ‘ workman as him: for this reason, he exerted the
 ‘ most notorious and cruel tyranny, seldom giving
 ‘ me a civil word; nor could the utmost condescen-
 ‘ sion on my side, tho’ attended with continual pre-
 ‘ sents and rewards, and raising his wages, content or
 ‘ please him. In a word, he was as absolutely my
 ‘ master, as was ever an ambitious, industrious prime-
 ‘ minister over an indolent and voluptuous king.
 ‘ All my other journeymen paid more respect to
 ‘ him

‘him than to me: for they considered my favour
‘as a necessary consequence of obtaining his.’

‘THESE were the most remarkable occurrences
‘while I acted this part. Minos hesitated a few
‘moments, and then bid me get back again, with-
‘out assigning any reason.’

C H A P. XXIII.

The life of alderman Julian.

‘I NOW revisited England, and was born at
‘London. My father was one of the magistrates
‘of that city. He had eleven children, of whom
‘I was the eldest. He had great success in trade,
‘and grew extremely rich, but the largeness of his
‘family rendered it impossible for him to leave me a
‘fortune sufficient to live well on, independent of
‘business. I was accordingly brought up to be a
‘fishmonger: in which capacity, I myself afterwards
‘acquired very considerable wealth.’

‘The same disposition of mind, which in princes
‘is called ambition, is in subjects named faction.
‘To this temper I was greatly addicted from my
‘youth. I was, while a boy, a great partizan of
‘prince John’s against his brother Richard, during
‘the latter’s absence in the holy war, and in his cap-
‘tivity. I was no more than one and twenty, when
‘I first began to make political speeches in publick,
‘and to endeavour to foment disquietude and dis-
‘content in the city. As I was pretty well qualified
‘for this office, by a great fluency of words, an har-
‘monious accent, a graceful delivery, and above
‘all, an invincible assurance, I had soon acquired
‘some reputation among the younger citizens, and
‘some of the weaker and more inconsiderate of a
‘riper age. This cooperating with my own natu-
‘ral vanity, made me extravagantly proud and super-
‘cilious

‘ cillious. I soon began to esteem myself a man of
 ‘ some consequence, and to overlook persons every
 ‘ way my superiors.’

‘ THE famous Robin Hood, and his companion
 ‘ Little John, at this time made a considerable figure
 ‘ in Yorkshire. I took upon me to write a letter
 ‘ to the former, in the name of the city, inviting
 ‘ him to come to London, where I assured him of ve-
 ‘ ry good reception, signifying to him my own great
 ‘ weight and consequence, and how much I had dis-
 ‘ posed the citizens in his favour. Whether he re-
 ‘ ceived this letter or no, I am not certain: but he
 ‘ never gave me any answer to it.’

‘ A LITTLE afterwards, one William Fitz-Osborn,
 ‘ or, as he was nicknamed, William Long-Beard,
 ‘ began to make a figure in the city. He was a bold
 ‘ and an impudent fellow, and had raised himself to
 ‘ great popularity with the rabble, by pretending to
 ‘ espouse their cause against the rich. I took this
 ‘ man’s part, and made a public oration in his fa-
 ‘ vour, setting him forth as a patriot, and one who
 ‘ had embarked in the cause of liberty: for which
 ‘ service he did not receive me with the acknowledg-
 ‘ ments I expected. However, as I thought I should
 ‘ easily gain the ascendant over this fellow, I con-
 ‘ tinued still firm on his side, till the archbishop of
 ‘ Canterbury, with an armed force, put an end to
 ‘ his progress: for he was seized in Bow church,
 ‘ where he had taken refuge, and with nine of his
 ‘ accomplices hanged in chains.’

‘ I ESCAPED narrowly myself: for I was seized in
 ‘ the same church with the rest, and as I had been
 ‘ very considerably engaged in the enterprize, the
 ‘ archbishop was inclined to make me an example:
 ‘ but my father’s merit, who had advanced a con-
 ‘ siderable sum to queen Eleanor, towards the king’s
 ‘ ransom, preserved me.’

‘ THE consternation my danger had occasioned,
 ‘ kept me some time quiet, and I applied myself
 ‘ very

‘ very assiduously to my trade. I invented all manner of methods to enhance the price of fish, and made use of my utmost endeavours to engross as much of the business as possible in my own hands. By these means I acquired a substance, which raised me to some little consequence in the city: but far from elevating me to that degree, which I had formerly flattered myself with possessing, at a time when I was totally insignificant; for in a trading society, money must at least lay the foundation of all power and interest.’

‘ BUT as it hath been remarked, that the same ambition which sent Alexander into Asia, brings the wrestler on the green; and as this same ambition is as incapable as quicksilver of lying still: so I, who was possessed, perhaps, of a share equal to what hath fired the blood of any of the heroes of antiquity, was no less restless, and discontented with ease and quiet. My first endeavours were to make myself head of my company, which Richard I. had just published, and soon afterwards I procured myself to be chosen alderman.’

‘ OPPOSITION is the only state, which can give a subject an opportunity of exerting the disposition I was possessed of. Accordingly king John was no sooner seated on his throne, than I began to oppose his measures, whether right or wrong. It is true that monarch had faults enough. He was so abandoned to lust and luxury, that he addicted himself to the most extravagant excesses in both, while he indolently suffered the king of France to rob him of almost all his foreign dominions: my opposition therefore was justifiable enough, and if my motive from within had been as good as the occasion from without, I should have had little to excuse: but in truth, I sought nothing but my own preferment, by making myself formidable to the king, and then selling to him the interest of that party, by whose means I had become so. Indeed,

' had the public good been my care, however, zealous-
 ' lously I might have opposed the beginning of his
 ' reign, I should have not scrupled to lend him my
 ' utmost assistance in the struggle between him and
 ' pope Innocent the third, in which he was so mani-
 ' festly in the right; nor have suffered the insolence
 ' of that pope, and the power of the king of France,
 ' to have compelled him in the issue basely to resign
 ' his crown into the hands of the former, and receive
 ' it again as a vassal; by means of which acknow-
 ' ledgment the pope afterwards claimed this king-
 ' dom as a tributary fief to be held of the papal
 ' chair. A claim which occasioned great uneasiness
 ' to many subsequent princes, and brought number-
 ' less calamities on the nation.'

' As the king had among other concessions stipu-
 ' lated to pay an immediate sum of money to Pan-
 ' dulp, which he had great difficulty to raise, it was
 ' absolutely necessary for him to apply to the city,
 ' where my interest and popularity were so high,
 ' that he had no hopes without my assistance. As
 ' I knew this, I took care to sell myself and country
 ' as high as possible. The terms I demanded, there-
 ' fore, were a place, a pension, and a knighthood.
 ' All those were immediately consented to. I was
 ' forthwith knighted, and promised the other two.'

' I now mounted the hustings, and without any
 ' regard to decency or modesty, made as empha-
 ' tical a speech in favour of the king, as before I
 ' had done against him. In this speech I justified
 ' all those measures which I had before condemned,
 ' and pleaded as earnestly with my fellow-citizens,
 ' to open their purses, as I had formerly done to
 ' prevail with them to keep them shut. But alas
 ' my rhetoric had not the effect I proposed. The
 ' consequence of my arguments was only contempt
 ' to myself. The people at first stared on one ano-
 ' ther, and afterwards began unanimously to express
 ' their dislike. An impudent fellow among them
 ' reflecting

‘ reflecting on my trade, cried out, Stinking Fish;
 ‘ which was immediately reiterated through the
 ‘ whole croud. I was then forced to sink away
 ‘ home, but I was not able to accomplish my re-
 ‘ treat without being attended by the mob, who
 ‘ huzza’d me along the street with the repeated cries
 ‘ of Stinking Fish.

‘ I now proceeded to court, to inform his majesty
 ‘ of my faithful service, and how much I had suffered
 ‘ in his cause. I found by my first reception, he
 ‘ had already heard of my success. Instead of thank-
 ‘ ing me for my speech, he said, the city should
 ‘ repent of their obstinacy; for that he would shew
 ‘ them who he was: and so saying, he immediately
 ‘ turned that part to me, to which the toe of man
 ‘ hath so wonderful an affection, that it is very diffi-
 ‘ cult, whenever it presents itself conveniently, to
 ‘ keep our toes from the most violent and ardent sa-
 ‘ lutation of it.

‘ I was a little nettled at this behaviour, and with
 ‘ some earnestness claimed the king’s fulfilling his
 ‘ promise: but he retired without answering me.
 ‘ I then applied to some of the courtiers, who had
 ‘ lately professed great friendship to me, had eat
 ‘ at my house, and invited me to theirs: but not
 ‘ one would return me any answer, all running a-
 ‘ way from me, as if I had been seized with some
 ‘ contagious distemper. I now found by experience,
 ‘ that as none can be so civil, so none can be ruder
 ‘ than a courtier.

‘ A FEW moments after the king’s retiring, I was
 ‘ left alone in the room, to consider what I should
 ‘ do, or whither I should turn myself. My recep-
 ‘ tion in the city promised itself to be equal at least
 ‘ with what I found at court. However, there was
 ‘ my home, and thither it was necessary I should re-
 ‘ treat for the present.

‘ BUT, indeed, bad as I apprehended my treat-
 ‘ ment in the city would be, it exceeded my expecta-
 ‘ tion.

tion. I rode home on an ambling pad through
 crouds, who expressed every kind of disregard and
 contempt; pelting me not only with the most
 abusive language, but with dirt. However, with
 much difficulty I arrived at last at my own house,
 with my bones whole, but covered over with
 filth.

WHEN I was got within my doors, and had
 shut them against the mob, who had pretty well
 vented their spleen, and seemed now contented to
 retire; my wife, whom I found crying over her
 children, and from whom I hoped some comfort
 in my afflictions, fell upon me in the most outra-
 gious manner. She asked me, why I would ven-
 ture on such a step, without consulting her; she
 said, her advice might have been civilly asked, if I
 was resolved not to have been guided by it. That
 whatever opinion I might have conceived of her
 understanding, the rest of the world thought bet-
 ter of it. That I had never failed, when I had
 asked her counsel, nor ever succeeded without it;
 with much more of the same kind, too tedious to
 mention; concluding, that it was a monstrous be-
 haviour to desert my party, and come over to the
 court. An abuse which I took worse than all the
 rest, as she had been constantly for several years
 assiduous in railing at the opposition, in siding with
 the court-party, and begging me to come over
 to it. And especially after my mentioning the
 offer of knighthood to her, since which time she
 had continually interrupted my repose, with din-
 ning in my ears the folly of refusing honours, and
 of adhering to a party, and to principles, by which
 I was certain of procuring no advantage to my-
 self and my family.

I HAD now entirely lost my trade, so that I had
 not the least temptation to stay longer in a city,
 where I was certain of receiving daily affronts and
 rebukes. I therefore made up my affairs with the
 utmost

‘utmost expedition, and scraping together all I
 ‘could, retired into the country; where I spent the
 ‘remainder of my days, in universal contempt, being
 ‘shunned by every body, perpetually abused by my
 ‘wife, and not much respected by my children.

‘MINOS told me, tho’ I had been a very vile
 ‘fellow, he thought my sufferings made some at-
 ‘tonement, and so bid me take the other trial.

C H A P. XXIV.

*Julian recounts what happened to him while he was a
 poet.*

‘**R**OME was now the seat of my nativity, where
 ‘I was born of a family more remarkable for
 ‘honour than riches. I was intended for the church,
 ‘and had a pretty good education: but my father
 ‘dying while I was young, and leaving me no-
 ‘thing, for he had wasted his whole patrimony, I
 ‘was forced to enter myself in the order of men-
 ‘dicants.

‘WHEN I was at school, I had a knack of rhim-
 ‘ing, which I unhappily mistook for genius, and
 ‘indulged to my cost: for my verses drew on me
 ‘only ridicule, and I was in contempt called The
 ‘Poet.

‘This humour pursued me through my life. My
 ‘first composition after I left school, was a pane-
 ‘gyric on pope Alexander IV. who then pretended
 ‘a project of dethroning the king of Sicily. On
 ‘this subject I composed a poem of about fifteen
 ‘thousand lines, which with much difficulty I got to
 ‘be presented to his holiness, of whom I expected
 ‘great preferment as my reward, but I was cruelly
 ‘disappointed: for when I had waited a year, with-
 ‘out hearing any of the commendations I had flat-
 ‘tered myself with receiving, and being now able to

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‘ contain no longer, I applied to a jesuit who was my
 ‘ relation, and had the pope’s ear, to know what his
 ‘ holiness’s opinion was of my work; he coldly an-
 ‘ swered me, that he was at that time busied in con-
 ‘ cerns of too much importance, to attend the reading
 ‘ of poems.

‘ HOWEVER dissatisfied I might be, and really
 ‘ was, with this reception; and however angry I
 ‘ was with the pope, for whose understanding I enter-
 ‘ tained an immoderate contempt, I was not yet
 ‘ discouraged from a second attempt. Accordingly,
 ‘ I soon after produced another work, entitled, The
 ‘ Trojan Horse. This was an allegorical work, in
 ‘ which the church was introduced into the world,
 ‘ in the same manner as that machine had been into
 ‘ Troy. The priests were the soldiers in its belly,
 ‘ and the heathen superstition the city to be destroyed
 ‘ by them. This poem was written in Latin. I re-
 ‘ member some of the lines:

‘ *Mundanos scandit fatalis machina muros,*
 ‘ *Farta sacerdotum turnis: exinde per alvum*
 ‘ *Visi exire omnes, magno cum murmure olentes.*
 ‘ *Non aliter quam cum humanis furibundus ab Antris*
 ‘ *It sonus, & Naves simul aura invadit biantes.*
 ‘ *Mille scatent et mille alii; trepidare timore*
 ‘ *Ethnica gens caput: falsi per inane volantes*
 ‘ *Effugere Dei—Desertaque templa relinquunt.*
 ‘ *Jam magnum crepitavit equus, mox orbis & alti*
 ‘ *Ingemuere poli: tunc tu pater, ultimus omnium*
 ‘ *Maxime Alexander, ventrem matus equinum*
 ‘ *Deseris, beu proles meliori digne parente.*

I believe Julian, had I not stoppt him, would have gone thro’ the whole poem; (for, as I observed, in most of the characters he related, the affections he had enjoyed while he personated them on earth, still made some impression on him) but I begged him to omit the sequel of the poem, and proceed with his history.

history. He then recollected himself, and smiling at the observation which by intuition he perceived I had made, continued his narration as follows:

‘ I CONFESS to you, says he, that the delight in repeating our own works is so predominant in a poet, that I find nothing can totally root it out of the soul. Happy would it be for those persons, if their hearers could be delighted in the same manner: but alas! hence that *ingens solitudo* complained of by Horace: for the vanity of mankind is so much greedier and more general than their avarice, that no beggar is so ill received by them as he who solicits their praise.

‘ THIS I sufficiently experienced in the character of a poet: for my company was shunned (I believe on this account chiefly) by my whole house; nay, there were few who would submit to hearing me read my poetry, even at the price of sharing in my provisions. The only person who gave me audience was a brother poet; he indeed fed me with commendation very liberally: but as I was forced to hear and commend in my turn, I perhaps bought his attention dear enough.

‘ Well, Sir, if my expectations of the reward I hoped from my first poem had baulked me, I had now still greater reason to complain: for instead of being preferred or commended for the second, I was enjoined a very severe penance by my superior, for ludicrously comparing the pope to a fart. My poetry was now the jest of every company, except some few, who spoke of it with detestation; and I found, that instead of recommending me to preferment, it had effectually barred me from all probability of attaining it.

‘ These discouragements had now induced me to lay down my pen, and write no more. But, as Juvenal says,

—*Si discedas, Laqueo tenet ambitiosi
Consuetudo mali.*

I was an example of the truth of this assertion: for
 I soon betook myself again to my muse. Indeed, a
 poet hath the same happiness with a man who is
 dotingly fond of an ugly woman. The one enjoys
 his muse, and the other his mistress, with a pleasure
 very little abated by the esteem of the world,
 and only undervalues their taste for not corresponding
 with his own.

It is unnecessary to mention any more of my
 poems; they had all the same fate; and tho' in
 reality some of my latter pieces deserved (I may
 now speak it without the imputation of vanity) a
 better success, as I had the character of a bad writer,
 I found it impossible ever to obtain the reputation
 of a good one. Had I possessed the merit
 of Homer, I could have hoped for no applause;
 since it must have been a profound secret: for no
 one would now read a syllable of my writings.

The poets of my age were, as I believe you
 know, not very famous. However, there was one
 in some credit at that time, tho' I have the consolation
 to know his works are all perished long ago.
 The malice, envy, and hatred I bore this man are
 inconceivable to any but an author, and an unsuccessful
 one; I never could bear to hear him well
 spoken of, and writ anonymous satires against him;
 tho' I had received obligations from him; indeed
 I believe it would have been an absolute impossibility
 for him at any rate to have made me sincerely
 his friend.

I HAVE heard an observation which was made by
 some one of later days, that there are no worse
 men than bad authors. A remark of the same
 kind hath been made on ugly women, and the
 truth of both stands on one and the same reason,
 viz. that they are both tainted with that cursed
 and detestable vice of envy; which, as it is the
 greatest torment to the mind it inhabits, so is it
 capable of introducing into it a total corruption,
 and

and of inspiring it to the commission of the most horrid crimes imaginable.

My life was but short ; for I soon pined myself to death with the vice I just now mentioned. Minos told me, I was infinitely too bad for Elysium ; and as for the other place, the devil had sworn, he would never entertain a poet for Orpheus's sake : so I was forced to return again to the place from whence I came.'

C H A P. XXV.

Julian performs the parts of a knight and a dancing-master.

I NOW mounted the stage in Sicily, and became a knight templar : but as my adventures differ so little from those I have recounted you in the character of a common soldier, I shall not tire you with repetition. The soldier and the captain differ in reality so little from one another, that it requires an accurate judgment to distinguish them ; the latter wears finer cloaths, and in times of success lives somewhat more delicately : but as to every thing else, they very nearly resemble one another.

My next step was into France, where fortune assigned me the part of a dancing-master. I was so expert in my profession, that I was brought to court in my youth, and had the heels of Philip de Valois, who afterwards succeeded Charles the Fair, committed to my direction.

I do not remember, that in any of the characters in which I appeared on earth, I ever assumed to myself a greater dignity, or thought myself of more real importance than now. I looked on dancing as the greatest excellence of human nature, and on myself as the greatest proficient in it. And
indeed,

indeed, this seemed to be the general opinion of the whole court: for I was the chief instructor of the youth of both sexes, whose merit was almost entirely defined by the advances they made in that science, which I had the honour to profess. As to myself, I was so fully persuaded of this truth, that I not only slighted and despised those who were ignorant of dancing; but I thought the highest character I could give of any man was, that he made a graceful bow: for want of which accomplishment, I had a sovereign contempt for many persons of learning; nay, for some officers in the army, and a few even of the courtiers themselves.

THOUGH so little of my youth had been thrown away in what they call literature, that I could hardly write and read, yet I composed a treatise on education; the first rudiments of which, as I taught, were to instruct a child in the science of coming handsomely into a room. In this I corrected many faults of my predecessors, particularly that of being too much in a hurry, and instituting a child in the sublimer parts of dancing before they are capable of making their honours.

BUT as I have not now the same high opinion of my profession, which I had then, I shall not entertain you with a long history of a life which consisted of borées and coupées. Let it suffice that I lived to a very old age, and followed my business as long as I could crawl. At length I revisited my old friend Minos, who treated me with very little respect, and bad me dance back again to earth.

I DID so, and was now once more born an Englishman, bred up to the church, and at length arrived to the station of a bishop.

NOTHING

‘ NOTHING was so remarkable in this character, as
‘ my always voting—*.

B O O K XIX.

C H A P. VII.

Wherein Anna Boleyn relates the history of her life.

‘ I AM going now truly to recount a life, which
‘ from the time of its ceasing, has been, in the
‘ other world, the continual subject of the cavils of
‘ contending parties; the one making me as black
‘ as hell, the other as pure and innocent as the in-
‘ habitants of this blessed place; the mist of preju-
‘ dice blinding their eyes, and zeal for what they
‘ themselves profess, making every thing appear in
‘ that light, which they think most conduces to its
‘ honour.

‘ My infancy was spent in my father’s house, in
‘ those childish plays, which are most suitable to
‘ that state, and I think this was one of the happiest
‘ parts of my life; for my parents were not among
‘ the number of those who look upon their children
‘ as so many objects of a tyrannic power, but I was
‘ regarded as the dear pledge of a virtuous love, and
‘ all my little pleasures were thought from their in-
‘ dulgence their greatest delight. At seven years
‘ old,

* Here part of the manuscript is lost, and that a very considerable one, as appears by the number of the next book and chapter, which contains, I find, the history of Anna Boleyn: but as to the manner in which it was introduced, or to whom the narrative is told, we are totally left in the dark. I have only to remark, that this chapter is in the original writ in a woman’s hand: and though the observations in it are, I think, as excellent as any in the whole volume, there seems to be a difference in style between this and the preceding chapters; and as it is the character of a woman which is related, I am inclined to fancy it was really written by one of that sex.

old, I was carried into France with the king's
 sister, who was married to the French king, where I
 lived with a person of quality, who was an acquaintance
 of my father's. I spent my time in learning
 those things necessary to give young persons of
 fashion a polite education, and did neither good nor
 evil, but day passed after day in the same easy way,
 till I was fourteen; then began my anxiety, my vanity
 grew strong, and my heart fluttered with joy at
 every compliment paid to my beauty: and as the
 lady, with whom I lived, was of a gay chearful
 disposition, she kept a great deal of company, and
 my youth and charms made me the continual object
 of their admiration. I passed some little time
 in those exulting raptures, which are felt by every
 woman, perfectly satisfied with herself, and with
 the behaviour of others towards her: I was, when
 very young, promoted to be maid of honour to
 her majesty. The court was frequented by a young
 nobleman, whose beauty was the chief subject of
 conversation in all assemblies of ladies. The delicacy
 of his person, added to a great softness in his
 manner, gave every thing he said and did such an
 air of tenderness, that every woman he spoke to,
 flattered herself with being the object of his love.
 I was one of those who was vain enough of my own
 charms to hope to make a conquest of him, whom
 the whole court sighed for; I now thought every
 other object below my notice: yet the only pleasure
 I proposed to myself in this design was, the
 triumphing over that heart, which I plainly saw
 all the ladies of the highest quality, and the greatest
 beauty would have been proud of possessing. I
 was yet too young to be very artful, but nature,
 without any assistance, soon discovers to a man, who
 is used to gallantry, a woman's desire to be liked
 by him, whether that desire arises from any particular
 choice she makes of him, or only from vanity. He soon perceived my thoughts, and
 gratified

' gratified my utmost wishes, by constantly prefer-
 ' ring me before all other women, and exerting his
 ' utmost gallantry and address to engage my affec-
 ' tions. This sudden happiness, which I then thought
 ' the greatest I could have had, appeared visible in
 ' all my actions; I grew so gay, and so full of viva-
 ' city, that it made my person appear still to a better
 ' advantage, all my acquaintance pretending to be
 ' fonder of me than ever; tho' young as I was, I
 ' plainly saw it was but pretence, for through all
 ' their endeavours to the contrary, envy would often
 ' break forth in sly insinuations, and malicious sneers,
 ' which gave me fresh matter of triumph, and fre-
 ' quent opportunities of insulting them; which I
 ' never let slip, for now first my female heart grew
 ' sensible of the spiteful pleasure of seeing another
 ' languish for what I enjoy'd. Whilst I was in the
 ' height of my happiness, her majesty fell ill of a
 ' languishing distemper, which obliged her to go into
 ' the country for the change of air; my place made
 ' it necessary for me to attend her, and which way
 ' he brought it about, I can't imagine, but my young
 ' hero found means to be one of that small train, that
 ' waited on my royal mistress, altho' she went as
 ' privately as possible. Hitherto all the interviews
 ' I had ever had with him were in public, and I only
 ' looked on him as the fitter object to feed that pride
 ' which had no other view, but to shew its power;
 ' but now the scene was quite changed. My rivals
 ' were all at a distance: the place we went to, was
 ' as charming as the most agreeable natural situation,
 ' assisted by the greatest art, could make it; the
 ' pleasant solitary walks, the singing of birds, the
 ' thousand pretty romantic scenes this delightful
 ' place afforded, gave a sudden turn to my mind,
 ' my whole soul was melted into softness, and all
 ' my vanity was fled. My spark was too much used
 ' to affairs of this nature, not to perceive this change;
 ' at first the profuse transports of his joy made me
 ' believe

believe him wholly mine, and this belief gave me
 such happiness, that no language affords words to
 express it, and can be only known to those who
 have felt it. But this was of a very short duration,
 for I soon found I had to do with one of those men,
 whose only end in the pursuit of a woman, is to
 make her fall a victim to an insatiable desire to
 be admired. His designs had succeeded, and now
 he every day grew colder, and, as if by infatuation,
 my passion every day increased; and notwithstanding
 all my resolutions and endeavours to the contrary,
 my rage at the disappointment at once both
 of my love and pride, and at the finding a passion
 fixed in my breast, I knew not how to conquer,
 broke out into that inconsistent behaviour, which
 must always be the consequence of violent passions.
 One moment I reproach'd him, the next I grew to
 tenderness, and blamed myself, and thought I fancied
 what was not true; he saw my struggle, and
 triumphed in it: but as he had not witnesses enough
 there of his victory, to give him the full enjoyment
 of it, he grew weary of the country, and returned
 to Paris, and left me in a condition it is utterly
 impossible to describe. My mind was like a city
 up in arms, all confusion: and every new thought
 was a fresh disturber of my peace. Sleep quite
 forsook me, and the anxiety I suffered threw me
 into a fever, which had like to have cost me my
 life. With great care I recovered; but the violence
 of the distemper left such a weakness on my body,
 that the disturbance of my mind was greatly
 assuaged; and now I began to comfort myself
 in the reflection, that this gentleman's being
 a finish'd coquet, was very likely the only thing
 could have preserved me; for he was the only
 man from whom I was ever in any danger. By
 that time I was got tolerably well, we returned
 to Paris; and I confess, I both wished and feared
 to see this cause of all my pain: however, I hoped
 by

' by the help of my resentment, to be able to meet
 ' him with indifference. This employed my thoughts
 ' till our arrival. The next day, there was a very
 ' full court to congratulate the queen on her recovery;
 ' and, amongst the rest, my love appeared dressed
 ' and adorned, as if he designed some new conquest.
 ' Instead of seeing a woman he despised and slighted,
 ' he approached me with that assured air which is
 ' common to successful coxcombs. At the same
 ' time, I perceived I was surrounded by all those
 ' ladies who were on his account my greatest ene-
 ' mies; and in revenge, wished for nothing more
 ' than to see me make a ridiculous figure. This si-
 ' tuation so perplexed my thoughts, that when he
 ' came near enough to speak to me, I fainted away
 ' in his arms. (Had I studied which way I could
 ' gratify him most, it was impossible to have done
 ' any thing to have pleased him more.) Some that
 ' stood by, brought smelling bottles, and used means
 ' for my recovery; and I was welcomed to returning
 ' life, by all those ill-natured repartees, which wo-
 ' men enraged by envy are capable of venting.
 ' One cried, well, I never thought my lord had any
 ' thing so frightful in his person, or so fierce in his
 ' manner, as to strike a young lady dead at the
 ' sight of him. No, no, says another, some ladies
 ' senses are more apt to be hurried by agreeable,
 ' than disagreeable objects. With many more such
 ' sort of speeches, which shewed more malice
 ' than wit. This not being able to bear, trem-
 ' bling, and with but just strength enough to move,
 ' I crawled to my coach, and hurried home. When
 ' I was alone, and thought on what had happened
 ' to me in a public court, I was at first driven to the
 ' utmost despair; but afterwards, when I came to
 ' reflect, I believe this accident contributed more
 ' to my being cured of my passion, than any other
 ' could have done. I began to think the only me-
 ' thod to pique the man, who had used me so bar-
 ' barously,

barously, and to be revenged on my spiteful
 rivals, was to recover that beauty, which was then
 languid, and had lost its lustre, to let them see I
 had still charms enough to engage as many lovers as
 I could desire, and that I could yet rival them,
 who had thus cruelly insulted me. These pleasing
 hopes revived my sinking spirits, and worked a
 more effectual cure on me, than all the philosophy
 and advice of the wisest men could have done.
 I now employed all my time and care in adorning
 my person, and studying the surest means of en-
 gaging the affections of others, while I myself
 continued quite indifferent; for I resolved for the
 future, if ever one soft thought made its way to
 my heart, to fly the object of it, and by new lo-
 vers to drive the image from my breast. I con-
 sulted my glass every morning, and got such a
 command of my countenance, that I could suit it
 to the different tastes of variety of lovers; and
 tho' I was young, for I was not yet above seven-
 teen; yet my public way of life gave me such
 continual opportunities of conversing with men,
 and the strong desire I now had of pleasing them,
 led me to make such constant observations on e-
 very thing they said or did, that I soon found
 out the different methods of dealing with them.
 I observed that most men generally liked in wo-
 men what was most opposite to their own charac-
 ters; therefore, to the grave solid man of sense,
 I endeavoured to appear sprightly, and full of spi-
 rit; to the witty and gay, soft and languishing;
 to the amorous (for they want no increase of their
 passions) cold and reserved; to the fearful and
 backward, warm and full of fire, and so of all the
 rest. As to beaux, and all those sort of men, whose
 desires are centered in the satisfaction of their
 vanity, I had learned by sad experience, the only
 way to deal with them was to laugh at them, and
 let their own good opinion of themselves be the
 only

' only support of their hopes. I knew, while I
 ' could get other followers, I was sure of them; for
 ' the only sign of modesty they ever give, is that of
 ' not depending on their own judgments, but fol-
 ' lowing the opinions of the greatest number. Thus
 ' furnished with maxims, and grown wise by past
 ' errors, I in a manner began the world again: I ap-
 ' peared in all public places handsomer and more
 ' lively than ever, to the amazement of every one
 ' who saw me, and had heard of the affair between
 ' me and my lord. He himself was much surpris-
 ' ed, and vexed at this sudden change, nor could he
 ' account how it was possible for me so soon to shake
 ' off those chains he thought he had fixed on me for
 ' life, nor was he willing to lose his conquest in this
 ' manner. He endeavoured by all means possible
 ' to talk to me again of love, but I stood fixed to
 ' my resolution, (in which I was greatly assisted by
 ' the croud of admirers that daily surrounded me)
 ' never to let him explain himself: for, notwith-
 ' standing all my pride, I found the first impressi-
 ' on the heart receives of love is so strong, that it re-
 ' quires the most vigilant care to prevent a relapse.
 ' Now I lived three years in a constant round of di-
 ' versions, and was made the perfect idol of all the
 ' men that came to court of all ages, and all cha-
 ' racters. I had several good matches offered me,
 ' but I thought none of them equal to my merit;
 ' and one of my greatest pleasures was to see those
 ' women, who had pretended to rival me, often glad
 ' to marry those whom I had refused. Yet, notwith-
 ' standing this great success of my schemes, I cannot
 ' say I was perfectly happy; for every woman that
 ' was taken the least notice of, and every man that
 ' was insensible to my arts, gave me as much pain
 ' as all the rest gave me pleasure; and sometimes
 ' little underhand plots, which were laid against my
 ' designs, would succeed in spite of my care: so that
 ' I really began to grow weary of this manner of life,
 ' when

when my father returning from his embassy in France, took me home with him, and carried me to a little pleasant country-house, where there was nothing grand or superfluous, but every thing neat and agreeable; there I led a life perfectly solitary. At first, the time hung very heavy on my hands, and I wanted all kind of employment, and I had very like to have fallen into the height of the vapours, from no other reason, but from want of knowing what to do with myself. But when I had lived here a little time, I found such a calmness in my mind, and such a difference between this, and the restless anxieties I had experienced in a court, that I began to share the tranquillity, that visibly appeared in every thing round me. I set myself to do works of fancy, and to raise little flower-gardens, with many such innocent rural amusements; which, altho' they are not capable of affording any great pleasure, yet they give that serene turn to the mind, which I think much preferable to any thing else human nature is made susceptible of. I now resolved to spend the rest of my days here, and that nothing should allure me from this sweet retirement, to be again tossed about with tempestuous passions of any kind. Whilst I was in this situation, my lord Piercy, the earl of Northumberland's eldest son, by an accident of losing his way after a fox-chace, was met by my father, about a mile from our house; he came home with him, only with a design of dining with us, but was so taken with me, that he stayed three days. I had too much experience in all affairs of this kind, not to see presently the influence I had on him; but I was at that time so intirely free from all ambition, that even the prospect of being a countess had no effect on me; and I then thought nothing in the world could have bribed me to have changed my way of life. This young lord, who was just in his bloom, found his passion so strong, he could

not

' not endure a long absence, but returned again in
 ' a week, and endeavoured by all the means he
 ' could think of, to engage me to return his affecti-
 ' on. He addressed me with that tenderness and
 ' respect, which women on earth think can flow
 ' from nothing but real love; and very often told
 ' me, that unless he could be so happy, as by his
 ' assiduity and care to make himself agreeable to
 ' me, altho' he knew my father would eagerly em-
 ' brace any proposal from him, yet he would suffer
 ' that last of miseries, of never seeing me more, ra-
 ' ther than owe his own happiness to any thing that
 ' might be the least contradiction to my inclinations.
 ' This manner of proceeding had something in it so
 ' noble and generous, that by degrees it raised a sen-
 ' sation in me, which I know not how to describe,
 ' nor by what name to call it; it was nothing like
 ' my former passion; for there was no turbulence,
 ' no uneasy waking nights attending it, but all I
 ' could with honour grant to oblige him, appeared to
 ' me to be justly due to his truth and love, and
 ' more the effect of gratitude, than of any desire of
 ' my own. The character I had heard of him from
 ' my father, at my first returning to England, in
 ' discoursing of the young nobility, convinced me,
 ' that if I was his wife, I should have the perpetual
 ' satisfaction of knowing every action of his must
 ' be approved by all the sensible part of mankind;
 ' so that very soon I began to have no scruple left,
 ' but that of leaving my little scene of quietness, and
 ' venturing again into the world. But this, by his
 ' continual application and submissive behaviour, by
 ' degrees entirely vanished, and I agreed he should
 ' take his own time to break it to my father, whose
 ' consent he was not long in obtaining; for such a
 ' match was by no means to be refused. There re-
 ' maind nothing now to be done, but to prevail with
 ' the earl of Northumberland to comply with what
 ' his son so ardently desired; for which purpose, he

' set out immediately for London, and begged it as
 ' the greatest favour, that I would accompany my
 ' father, who was also to go thither the week fol-
 ' lowing. I could not refuse his request, and as
 ' soon as we arrived in town, he flew to me with
 ' the greatest raptures, to inform me his father was
 ' so good, that finding his happiness depended on
 ' his answer, he had given him free leave to act in
 ' this affair as would best please himself, and that he
 ' had now no obstacle to prevent his wishes. It was
 ' then the beginning of the winter, and the time for
 ' our marriage was fixed for the latter end of March;
 ' the consent of all parties made his access to me
 ' very easy, and we conversed together both with in-
 ' nocence and pleasure. As his fondness was so
 ' great, that he contrived all the methods possible
 ' to keep me continually in his sight, he told me
 ' one morning, he was commanded by his father
 ' to attend him to court that evening, and begg'd
 ' I would be so good as to meet him there. I was
 ' now so used to act as he would have me, that I
 ' made no difficulty of complying with his desire.
 ' Two days after this, I was very much surprized at
 ' perceiving such a melancholy in his countenance,
 ' and alteration in his behaviour, as I could no way
 ' account for; but by importunity, at last, I got
 ' from him, that cardinal Wolsey, for what reason
 ' he knew not, had peremptorily forbid him to think
 ' any more of me: and when he urged that his fa-
 ' ther was not displeased with it, the cardinal, in his
 ' imperious manner, answered him, he should give
 ' his father such convincing reasons, why it would
 ' be attended with great inconveniencies, that he
 ' was sure he could bring him to be of his opinion.
 ' On which he turned from him, and gave him no
 ' opportunity of replying. I could not imagine what
 ' design the cardinal could have in intermeddling
 ' in this match, and I was still more perplexed to
 ' find that my father treated my lord Piercy with
 ' much

much more coldness than usual; he too saw it,
 and we both wondered what could possibly be the
 cause of all this. But it was not long before the
 mystery was all made clear by my father, who
 sending for me one day into his chamber, let me
 into a secret which was as little wished for as ex-
 pected; he began with the surprizing effects of
 youth and beauty, and the madness of letting go
 those advantages they might procure us, till it was
 too late, when we might wish in vain to bring
 them back again. I stood amazed at this begin-
 ning; he saw my confusion, and bid me sit down
 and attend to what he was going to tell me, which
 was of the greatest consequence; and he hoped I
 would be wise enough to take his advice, and act
 as he should think best for my future welfare. He
 then asked me, if I should not be much pleased to
 be a queen? I answered with the greatest earnest-
 ness, that so far from it, I would not live in a court
 again to be the greatest queen in the world; that
 I had a lover who was both desirous and able to
 raise my station, even beyond my wishes. I found
 this discourse was very displeasing; my father
 frowned, and called me a romantic fool, and said,
 if I would hearken to him he could make me a
 queen; for the cardinal had told him, that the
 king, from the time he saw me at court the other
 night, liked me; and intended to get a divorcee
 from his wife, and to put me in her place; and
 ordered him to find some method to make me a
 maid of honour to her present majesty, that in
 the mean time he might have an opportunity of
 seeing me. It is impossible to express the astonish-
 ment these words threw me into; and notwith-
 standing that the moment before, when it ap-
 peared at so great a distance, I was very sincere
 in my declaration, how much it was against my
 will to be raised so high; yet now the prospect
 came nearer, I confess my heart fluttered, and my

eyes were dazzled with a view of being seated on
 a throne. My imagination presented before me
 all the pomp, power, and greatness, that attend
 a crown; and I was so perplexed, I knew not what
 to answer, but remained as silent as if I had lost
 the use of my speech. My father, who guessed
 what it was that made me in this condition, pro-
 ceeded to bring all the arguments he thought most
 likely to bend me to his will; at last, I recovered
 from this dream of grandeur, and begged him by
 all the most endearing names I could think of, not
 to urge me dishonourably to forsake the man, who
 I was convinced would raise me to an empire, if in
 his power, and who had enough in his power to
 give me all I desired. But he was deaf to all I
 could say, and insisted, that by next week, I should
 prepare myself to go to court: he bid me consider
 of it, and not prefer a ridiculous notion of honour
 to the real interest of my whole family, but, above
 all things, not to disclose what he had trusted me
 with. On which, he left me to my own thoughts.
 When I was alone, I reflected how little real ten-
 derness this behaviour shewed to me, whose happi-
 ness he did not at all consult; but only look'd on
 me as a ladder, on which he could climb to the
 height of his own ambitious desires: and when I
 thought on his fondness for me in my infancy, I
 could impute it to nothing, but either the liking
 me as a play-thing, or the gratification of his va-
 nity in my beauty. But I was too much divided
 between a crown and my engagement to lord Pier-
 cy, to spend much time in thinking of any thing
 else; and altho' my father had positively forbid
 me, yet, when he came next, I could not help ac-
 quainting him with all that had passed, with the re-
 serve only of the struggle in my own mind on the
 first mention of being a queen. I expected he would
 have received the news with the greatest agonies;
 but he shewed no vast emotion; however, he could

' not help turning pale; and, taking me by the hand,
 ' looked at me with an air of tenderness, and said,
 ' If being a queen will make you happy, and it is
 ' in your power to be so, I would not for the world
 ' prevent it, let me suffer what I will. This ama-
 ' zing greatness of mind had on me quite the contrary
 ' effect, from what it ought to have had: for instead
 ' of increasing my love for him, it almost put an end
 ' to it; and I began to think, if he could part with
 ' me, the matter was not much. And I am con-
 ' vinced, when any man gives up the possession of a
 ' woman, whose consent he has once obtained, let
 ' his motive be ever so generous, he will disoblige
 ' her. I could not help shewing my dissatisfaction,
 ' and told him, I was very glad this affair sat so ea-
 ' sily on him. He had not power to answer, but
 ' was so suddenly struck with this unexpected ill-na-
 ' tur'd turn I gave his behaviour, that he stood ama-
 ' zed for some time, and then bowed and left me.
 ' Now I was again left to my own reflections; but
 ' to make any thing intelligible out of them, is quite
 ' impossible; I wished to be a queen, and wished I
 ' might not be one; I would have my lord Piercy
 ' happy without me; and yet I would not have the
 ' power of my charms be so weak, that he could bear
 ' the thought of life after being disappointed in my
 ' love. But the result of all these confused thoughts
 ' was a resolution to obey my father. I am afraid
 ' there was not much duty in the case, tho' at that
 ' time I was glad to take hold of that small shadow,
 ' to save me from looking on my own actions in the
 ' true light. When my lover came again, I looked
 ' on him with that coldness that he could not bear,
 ' on purpose to rid myself of all importunity: for
 ' since I had resolved to use him ill, I regarded him
 ' as the monument of my shame, and his every look
 ' appeared to me to upbraid me. My father soon
 ' carried me to court; there I had no very hard part
 ' to act; for with the experience I had had of man-

kind, I could find no great difficulty in managing
 a man who liked me, and for whom I not only did
 not care, but had an utter aversion to: but this
 aversion he believed to be virtue; for how credu-
 lous is a man who has an inclination to believe?
 And I took care sometimes to drop words of cot-
 tages and love, and how happy the woman was who
 fixed her affections on a man in such a station of
 life, that she might show her love, without being
 suspected of hypocrisy or mercenary views. All
 this was swallowed very easily by the amorous king,
 who pushed on the divorce with the utmost im-
 petuosity, although the affair lasted a good while,
 and I remained most part of the time behind the
 curtain. Whenever the king mentioned it to me,
 I used such arguments against it, as I thought the
 most likely to make him the more eager for it;
 begging, that unless his conscience was really touch-
 ed, he would not on my account give any grief
 to his virtuous queen; for in being her handmaid,
 I thought myself highly honoured; and that I
 would not only forgo a crown, but even give up
 the pleasure of ever seeing him more, rather than
 wrong my royal mistress. This way of talking,
 joined to his eager desire to possess my person, con-
 vinced the king so strongly of my exalted merit,
 that he thought it a meritorious act to displace the
 woman (whom he could not have so good an opi-
 nion of, because he was tired of her) and to put
 me in her place. After about a year's stay at court,
 as the king's love to me began to be talked of, it
 was thought proper to remove me, that there might
 be no umbrage given to the queen's party; I was
 forced to comply with this, though greatly against
 my will; for I was very jealous that absence might
 change the king's mind. I retired again with my
 father to his country seat, but it had no longer
 those charms for me which I once enjoyed there;
 for my mind was now too much taken up with

ambition to make room for any other thoughts.
 During my stay here, my royal lover often sent
 gentlemen to me with messages and letters, which
 I always answered in the manner I thought would
 best bring about my designs, which were to come
 back again to court. In all the letters that passed
 between us, there was something so kingly and
 commanding in his, and so deceitful and submissive
 in mine, that I sometimes could not help reflecting
 on the difference betwixt this correspondence,
 and that with lord Peircy; yet I was so pressed
 forward by the desire of a crown, I could not think
 of turning back. In all I wrote, I continually
 praised his resolution of letting me be at a distance
 from him, since at this time it conduced indeed
 to my honour; but what was of ten times more
 weight with me, I thought it was necessary for his;
 and I would sooner suffer any thing in the world
 than be any means of hurt to him, either in his interest,
 or reputation. I always gave some hints of
 ill health, with some reflections how necessary the
 peace of the mind was to that of the body. By
 these means, I brought him to recall me again by
 the most absolute command, which I for a little
 time artfully delay'd, (for I knew the impatience
 of his temper would not bear any contradiction;) till
 he made my father in a manner force me to what
 I most wished, with the utmost appearance of
 reluctance on my side. When I had gained this point,
 I began to think which way I could separate the
 king from the queen, for hitherto they lived in the
 same house. The lady Mary the queen's daughter,
 being then about sixteen, I sought for emissaries of
 her own age, that I could confide in, to instil into
 her mind disrespectful thoughts of her father, and
 make a jest of the tenderness of his conscience about
 the divorce. I knew she had naturally strong passions,
 and that young people of that age are apt to
 think those that pretend to be their friends are re-
 ally

ally so, and only speak their minds freely ; I afterwards contrived to have every word she spoke of him carried to the king ; who took it all as I could wish, and fancied those things did not come at first from the young lady, but from her mother. He would often talk of it to me, and I agreed with him in his sentiments ; but then as a great proof, of my goodness, I always endeavoured to excuse her, by saying, a lady so long time used to be a royal queen, might naturally be a little exasperated with those, she fancied would throw her from that station she so justly deserved. By these sort of plots, I found the way to make the king angry with the queen ; for nothing is easier than to make a man angry with a woman he wants to be rid of, and who stands in the way between him and his pleasures : so that now the king, on the pretence of the queen's obstinacy, in a point where his conscience was so tenderly concerned, parted with her. Every thing was now plain before me ; I had nothing farther to do but to let the king alone to his own desires ; and I had no reason to fear, since they had carried him so far, but that they would urge him on to do every thing I aimed at. I was created marchioness of Pembroke. This dignity sat very easy on me ; for the thoughts of a much higher title, took from me all feeling of this ; and I looked upon being a marchioness as a trifle, not that I saw the bauble in its true light, but because it fell short of what I had figured to myself I should soon obtain. The king's desires grew very impatient, and it was not long before I was privately married to him. I was no sooner his wife, than I found all the queen come upon me ; I felt myself conscious of royalty, and even the faces of my most intimate acquaintance seemed to me to be quite strange. I hardly knew them, height had turned my head, and I was like a man placed on a monument, to whose sight all creatures at a great distance below him, appear like

‘ so many little pigmies crawling about on the earth;
 ‘ and the prospect so greatly delighted me, that I
 ‘ did not presently consider, that in both cases de-
 ‘ scending a few steps erected by human hands would
 ‘ place us in the number of those very pigmies who
 ‘ appeared so despicable. Our marriage was kept
 ‘ private for some time, for it was not thought pro-
 ‘ per to make it public (the affair of the divorce not
 ‘ being finished) till the birth of my daughter Eliza-
 ‘ beth made it necessary. But all who saw me knew
 ‘ it; for my manner of speaking and acting was so
 ‘ much changed with my station, that all around me
 ‘ plainly perceived, I was sure I was a queen. While
 ‘ it was a secret, I had yet something to wish for; I
 ‘ could not be perfectly satisfied, till all the world was
 ‘ acquainted with my fortune: but when my corona-
 ‘ tion was over, and I was raised to the height of my
 ‘ ambition, instead of finding myself happy, I was
 ‘ in reality more miserable than ever; for besides that
 ‘ the aversion I had naturally to the king was much
 ‘ more difficult to dissemble after marriage than be-
 ‘ fore, and grew into a perfect detestation, my imagi-
 ‘ nation, which had thus warmly pursued a crown,
 ‘ grew cool when I was in the possession of it, and
 ‘ gave me time to reflect what mighty matter I had
 ‘ gained by all this bustle; and I often used to think
 ‘ myself in the case of the fox-hunter, who when he
 ‘ has toiled and sweated all day in the chace, as if
 ‘ some unheard-of blessing was to crown his success,
 ‘ finds at last, all he has got by his labour is a stink-
 ‘ ing nauseous animal. But my condition was yet
 ‘ worse than his; for he leaves the loathsome wretch
 ‘ to be torn by his hounds, whilst I was obliged to
 ‘ fondle mine, and meanly pretend him to be the ob-
 ‘ ject of my love. For the whole time I was in this
 ‘ envied, this exalted state, I led a continual life of
 ‘ hypocrisy, which I now know nothing on earth can
 ‘ compensate. I had no companion but the man I
 ‘ hated. I dared not disclose my sentiments to any
 ‘ person

' person about me ; nor did any one presume to enter
 ' into any freedom of conversation with me ; but all
 ' who spoke to me, talked to the queen, and not to
 ' me ; for they would have said just the same things
 ' to a dress'd-up puppet, if the king had taken a fan-
 ' cy to call it his wife. And as I knew every wo-
 ' man in the court was my enemy, from thinking she
 ' had much more right than I had to the place I
 ' filled, I thought myself as unhappy, as if I had been
 ' placed in a wild wood, where there was no human
 ' creature for me to speak to, in a continual fear of
 ' leaving any traces of my footsteps, lest I should be
 ' found by some dreadful monster, or stung by snakes
 ' and adders : for such are spiteful women to the ob-
 ' jects of their envy. In this worst of all situations,
 ' I was obliged to hide my melancholy, and appear
 ' chearful. This threw me into an error the other
 ' way, and I sometimes fell into a levity in my be-
 ' haviour, that was afterwards made use of to my
 ' disadvantage. I had a son dead-born, which I per-
 ' ceived abated something of the king's ardor ; for
 ' his temper could not brook the least disappoint-
 ' ment. This gave me no uneasiness ; for not con-
 ' sidering the consequences, I could not help being
 ' best pleased when I had least of his company. Af-
 ' terwards I found he had cast his eyes on one of my
 ' maids of honour ; and whether it was owing to
 ' any art of her's, or only to the king's violent pas-
 ' sions, I was in the end used even worse than my
 ' former mistress had been by my means. The decay
 ' of the king's affection was presently seen by all
 ' those court-sycophants, who continually watch the
 ' motions of royal eyes ; and the moment they found
 ' they could be heard against me, they turned my
 ' most innocent actions and words, nay even my very
 ' looks, into proofs of the blackest crimes. The
 ' king, who was impatient to enjoy his new love, lent
 ' a willing ear to all my accusers, who found ways of
 ' making him jealous, that I was false to his bed. He
 ' would

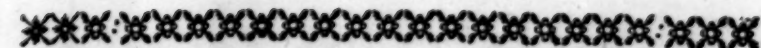
' would not so easily have believed any thing against
 ' me before, but he was now glad to flatter himself
 ' that he had found a reason to do just what he had
 ' resolved upon without a reason; and on some slight
 ' pretences, and hear-say evidence, I was sent to the
 ' Tower, where the lady, who was my greatest ene-
 ' my, was appointed to watch me and lie in the
 ' same chamber with me. This was really as bad a
 ' punishment as my death; for she insulted me with
 ' those keen reproaches, and spiteful witticisms, which
 ' threw me into such vapours and violent fits, that
 ' I knew not what I uttered in this condition. She
 ' pretended, I had confess'd talking ridiculous stuff
 ' with a set of low fellows, whom I had hardly ever
 ' taken notice of, as could have imposed on none but
 ' such as were resolved to believe. I was brought
 ' to my trial, and to blacken me the more, accused
 ' of conversing criminally with my own brother,
 ' whom indeed I loved extremely well, but never
 ' looked on him in any other light than as my friend.
 ' However, I was condemned to be beheaded, or
 ' burnt, as the king pleased; and he was graciously
 ' pleased, from the great remains of his love, to chuse
 ' the mildest sentence. I was much less shocked at
 ' this manner of ending my life, than I should have
 ' been in any other station: but I had had so little en-
 ' joyment from the time I had been a queen, that
 ' death was the less dreadful to me. The chief things
 ' that lay on my conscience, were the arts I made use
 ' of to induce the king to part with the queen, my
 ' ill usage of lady Mary, and my jilting lord Peircy.
 ' However, I endeavoured to calm my mind as well
 ' as I could, and hoped these crimes would be for-
 ' given me: for in other respects I had led a very in-
 ' nocent life, and always did all the good-natur'd ac-
 ' tions I found any opportunity of doing. From the
 ' time I had it in my power, I gave a great deal of
 ' money amongst the poor, I prayed very devoutly,
 ' and went to my execution very composedly. Thus
 ' I lost

' I lost my life at the age of twenty-nine, in which
 ' short time I believe I went through more variety
 ' of scenes, than many people who live to be very
 ' old. I had lived in a court, where I spent my time
 ' in coquetry and gaiety: I had experienced what it
 ' was to have one of those violent passions which
 ' makes the mind all turbulence and anxiety. I had
 ' had a lover whom I esteemed and valued, and at
 ' the latter part of my life, I was raised to a station
 ' as high as the vainest woman could wish. But in
 ' all these various changes, I never enjoyed any real
 ' satisfaction, unless in the little time I lived retired
 ' in the country free from all noise and hurry; and
 ' while I was conscious, I was the object of the love
 ' and esteem of a man of sense and honour.'

On the conclusion of this history, Minos paused
 for a small time, and then ordered the gate to be
 thrown open for Anne Bullen's admittance; on the
 consideration, that whoever had suffered being a
 queen for four years, and been sensible during all that
 time of the real misery which attends that exalted
 station, ought to be forgiven whatever she had done
 to obtain it *.

* Here ends this curious manuscript; the rest being destroyed
 in rolling up pens, tobacco, &c. It is to be hoped, heedless
 people will henceforth be more cautious what they burn or use to
 other vile purposes; especially when they consider the fate which
 had likely to have befallen the divine Milton; and that the works
 of Homer, were probably discovered in some chandler's shop in
 Greece.

THE



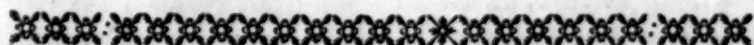
THE
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Written in IMITATION of

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

C O N T E N T S.

B O O K I.

C H A P. I.

*O*F writing lives in general, and particularly of Pamela; with a word by the bye of Colley Cibber and others.

C H A P. II.

*O*f Mr. Joseph Andrews his birth, parentage, education, and great endowments, with a word or two concerning ancestors.

C H A P. III.

*O*f Mr. Abraham Adams the curate, Mrs. Slipslop the chambermaid, and others.

C H A P. IV.

*W*hat happened after their journey to London.

C H A P. V.

*T*he death of Sir Thomas Booby, with the affectionate and mournful behaviour of his widow, and the great purity of Joseph Andrews.

C H A P. VI.

*H*ow Joseph Andrews writ a letter to his sister Pamela.

C H A P. VII.

*S*ayings of wise men. A dialogue between the lady and her maid, and a panegyric or rather satire on the passion of love, in the sublime style.

C H A P. VIII.

*I*n which, after some very fine writing, the history goes on, and relates an interview between the lady and Joseph; where the latter hath set an example, which we despair of seeing followed by his sex in this vicious age.

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C O N T E N T S.

C H A P. IX.

What passed between the Lady and Mrs. Slipslop, in which we prophesy there are some strokes which every one will not truly comprehend at the first reading.

C H A P. X.

Joseph writes another letter: His transactions with Mr. Peter Pounce, &c. with his departure from lady Booby.

C H A P. XI.

Of several new matters not expected.

C H A P. XII.

Containing many surprizing adventures which Joseph Andrews met with on the road, scarce credible to those who have never travelled in a stage-coach.

C H A P. XIII.

What happened to Joseph during his sickness at the inn, with the curious discourse between him and Mr. Barnabas the parson of the parish.

C H A P. XIV.

Being very full of adventures, which succeeded each other at the inn.

C H A P. XV.

Shewing how Mrs. Tow-woose was a little mollified; and how officious Mr. Barnabas and the surgeon were to prosecute the thief: With a dissertation accounting for their zeal, and that of many other persons not mentioned in this history.

C H A P. XVI.

The escape of the thief. Mr. Adams's disappointment. The arrival of two very extraordinary personages, and the introduction of parson Adams to parson Barnabas.

C H A P. XVII.

A pleasant discourse between the two parsons and the bookseller, which was broke off by an unlucky accident happening in the inn, which produced a dialogue between Mrs. Tow-woose and her maid of no gentle kind.

C O N T E N T S.

C H A P. XVIII.

The history of Betty the chambermaid, and an account of what occasioned the violent scene in the preceding chapter.

B O O K I I.

C H A P. I.

O F divisions in authors.

C H A P. II.

A surprising instance of Mr. Adams's short memory, with the unfortunate consequences which it brought on Joseph.

C H A P. III.

The opinion of two lawyers concerning the same gentleman, with Mr. Adams's enquiry into the religion of his host.

C H A P. IV.

The history of Leonora, or the unfortunate jilt.

C H A P. V.

A dreadful quarrel which happened at the inn where the company dined, with its bloody consequences to Mr. Adams.

C H A P. VI.

Conclusion of the unfortunate jilt.

C H A P. VII.

A very short chapter, in which parson Adams went a great way.

C H A P. VIII.

A notable dissertation by Mr. Abraham Adams; wherein that gentleman appears in a political light.

C H A P. IX.

In which the gentleman descants on bravery and heroic virtue, till an unlucky accident puts an end to the discourse.

C H A P. X.

Giving an account of the strange catastrophe of the preceding adventure, which drew poor Adams into
L 2 *fresh*

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fresh calamities; and who the woman was who owed the preservation of her chastity to his victorious arm.

C H A P. XI.

What happened to them while before the justice. A chapter very full of learning.

C H A P. XII.

A very dreadful adventure, as well to the persons concerned, as to the good-natured reader.

C H A P. XIII.

A dissertation concerning high people and low people, with Mrs. Slipshod's departure in no very good temper of mind, and the evil plight in which she left Adams and his company.

C H A P. XIV.

An interview between parson Adams and parson Trulliber.

C H A P. XV.

An adventure, the consequence of a new instance which parson Adams gave of his forgetfulness.

C H A P. XVI.

A very curious adventure, in which Mr. Adams gave a much greater instance of the honest simplicity of his heart than of his experience in the ways of this world.

C H A P. XVII.

A dialogue between Mr. Abraham Adams and his host, which by the disagreement in their opinions seemed to threaten an unlucky catastrophe, had it not been timely prevented by the return of the lovers.

B O O K III.

C H A P. I.

MATTER prefatory in praise of biography.

C H A P. II.

A night-scene, wherein several wonderful adventures befel Adams and his fellow-travellers.

C H A P.

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C H A P. III.

In which the gentleman relates the history of his life.

C H A P. IV.

A description of Mr. Wilson's way of living. The tragical adventure of the dog, and other grave matters.

C H A P. V.

A disputation on schools, held on the road between Mr. Abraham Adams and Joseph; and a discovery not unwelcome to them both.

C H A P. VI.

Moral reflections by Joseph Andrews, with the hunting adventure, and parson Adams's miraculous escape.

C H A P. VII.

A scene of roasting very nicely adapted to the present taste and times.

C H A P. VIII.

Which some readers will think too short, and others too long.

C H A P. IX.

Containing as surprizing and bloody adventures as can be found in this, or perhaps any other authentic history.

C H A P. X.

A discourse between the poet and player; of no other use in this history but to divert the reader.

C H A P. XI.

Containing the exhortations of parson Adams to his friend in affliction; calculated for the instruction and improvement of the reader.

C H A P. XII.

More adventures, which we hope will as much please as surprize the reader.

C H A P. XIII.

A curious dialogue which passed between Mr. Abraham Adams, and Mr. Peter Pounce, better worth reading than all the works of Colley Cibber and many others.

C O N T E N T S.

B O O K IV.

C H A P I.

THE arrival of lady Booby and the rest at Booby-ball.

C H A P. II.

A dialogue between Mr. Abraham Adams and the lady Booby.

C H A P. III.

What pass'd between the lady and lawyer Scout.

C H A P. IV.

A short chapter, but very full of matter; particularly the arrival of Mr. Booby and his lady.

C H A P. V.

Containing justice business; curious precedents of depositions, and other matters necessary to be perused by all justices of the peace and their clerks.

C H A P. VI.

Of which you are desired to read no more than you like.

C H A P. VII.

Philosophical reflections, the like not to be found in any light French romance. Mr. Booby's grave advice to Joseph, and Fanny's encounter with a beau.

C H A P. VIII.

A discourse which happened between Mr. Adams, Mrs. Adams, Joseph and Fanny; with some behaviour of Mr. Adams, which will be called by some few readers very low, absurd, and unnatural.

C H A P. IX.

A visit which the good lady Booby and her polite friend paid to the parson.

C H A P. X.

The history of two friends, which may afford an useful lesson to all those persons who happen to take up their residence in married families.

C H A P.

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C H A P. XI.

In which the history is continued.

C H A P. XII.

Where the good-natured reader will see something which will give him no great pleasure.

C H A P. XIII.

The history returning to the lady Booby, gives some account of the terrible conflict in her breast between love and pride; with what happened on the present discovery.

C H A P. XIV.

Containing several curious night-adventures, in which Mr. Adams fell into many hair-breadth scapes, partly owing to his goodness, and partly to his inadvertency.

C H A P. XV.

The arrival of gaffar and gammar Andrews, with another person, not much expected; and a perfect solution of the difficulties raised by the pedlar.

C H A P. XVI.

Being the last. In which this true History is brought to a happy conclusion.

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XII. The second part of the history is continued.

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XV. The fifth part of the history is continued.

XVI. The sixth part of the history is continued.

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XIX. The ninth part of the history is continued.

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XXVI. The sixteenth part of the history is continued.

XXVII. The seventeenth part of the history is continued.

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PREFACE

P R E F A C E.

AS it is possible the mere English reader may have a different idea of romance from the author of these little* volumes; and may consequently expect a kind of entertainment not to be found, nor which was even intended, in the following pages; it may not be improper to premise a few words concerning this kind of writing, which I do not remember to have seen hitherto attempted in our language.

THE EPIC, as well as the DRAMA, is divided into tragedy and comedy. HOMER, who was the father of this species of poetry, gave us a pattern of both these, though that of the latter kind is entirely lost; which Aristotle tells us, bore the same relation to comedy which his Iliad bears to tragedy. And perhaps, that we have no more instances of it among the writers of antiquity, is owing to the loss of this great pattern, which, had it survived, would have found its imitators equally with the other poems of this great original.

AND farther, as this poetry may be tragic or comic, I will not scruple to say it may be likewise either in verse or prose: for tho' it wants one particular, which the critic enumerates in the constituent parts of an epic poem, namely metre; yet, when any kind of writing contains all its other parts, such as fable, action, characters, sentiments, and diction, and is deficient in metre only; it seems, I think, reasonable to refer it to the epic; at least, as no critic hath thought proper to range it under any other head, or to assign it a particular name to itself.

Thus the Telemachus of the archbishop of Cambray appears to me of the epic kind, as well as the
Odyssey

* Joseph Andrews was originally published in two volumes 12mo.

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Odyssey of Homer; indeed, it is much fairer and more reasonable to give it a name common with that species from which it differs only in a single instance, than to confound it with those which it resembles in no other. Such are those voluminous works, commonly called Romances, namely, *Clelia*, *Cleopatra*, *Astræa*, *Cassandra*, the *Grand Cyrus*, and innumerable others, which contain, as I apprehend, very little instruction or entertainment.

Now a comic romance is a comic epic-poem in prose; differing from comedy, as the serious epic from tragedy: its action being more extended and comprehensive; containing a much larger circle of incidents, and introducing a greater variety of characters. It differs from the serious romance in its fable and action, in this; that as in the one these are grave and solemn, so in the other they are light and ridiculous: it differs in its characters, by introducing persons of inferior rank, and consequently of inferior manners, whereas the grave romance sets the highest before us; lastly, in its sentiments and diction; by preserving the ludicrous instead of the sublime. In the diction, I think, burlesque itself may be sometimes admitted; of which many instances will occur in this work, as in the description of the battles, and some other places, not necessary to be pointed out to the classical reader; for whose entertainment those parodies or burlesque imitations are chiefly calculated.

BUT tho' we have sometimes admitted this in our diction, we have carefully excluded it from our sentiments and characters: for there it is never properly introduced, unless in writings of the burlesque kind, which this is not intended to be. Indeed, no two species of writing can differ more widely than the comic and the burlesque: for as the latter is ever the exhibition of what is monstrous and unnatural, and where our delight, if we examine it, arises from the surprising absurdity, as in appropriating the manners
of

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of the highest to the lowest, or *à converso*; so in the former, we should ever confine ourselves strictly to nature, from the just imitation of which, will flow all the pleasure we can this way convey to a sensible reader. And perhaps there is one reason why a comic writer should of all others be the least excused for deviating from nature, since it may not be always so easy for a serious poet to meet with the great and the admirable; but life every where furnishes an accurate observer with the ridiculous.

I HAVE hinted this little concerning burlesque; because, I have often heard that name given to performances, which have been truly of the comic kind, from the author's having sometimes admitted it in his diction only; which, as it is the dress of poetry, doth, like the dress of men, establish characters, (the one of the whole poem, and the other of the whole man) in vulgar opinion, beyond any of their greater excellencies: but surely, a certain drollery in stile, where the characters and sentiments are perfectly natural, no more constitutes the burlesque, than an empty pomp and dignity of words, where every thing else is mean and low, can entitle any performance to the appellation of the true sublime.

AND I apprehend, my lord Shaftesbury's opinion of mere burlesque agrees with mine, when he asserts, There is no such thing to be found in the writings of the ancients. But perhaps, I have less abhorrence than he professes for it: and that not because I have had some little success on the stage this way; but rather, as it contributes more to exquisite mirth and laughter than any other; and these are probably more wholesome physic for the mind, and conduce better to purge away spleen, melancholy, and ill affections, than is generally imagined. Nay, I will appeal to common observation, whether the same companies are not found more full of good humour and benevolence, after they have been sweetened for two or three hours

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hours with entertainments of this kind, than when soured by a tragedy or a grave lecture.

BUT to illustrate all this by another science, in which, perhaps, we shall see the distinction more clearly and plainly: let us examine the works of a comic history-painter, with those performances which the Italians call *Caricatura*; where we shall find the true excellence of the former to consist in the exactest copying of nature; insomuch, that a judicious eye instantly rejects any thing *outré*; any liberty which the painter hath taken with the features of that *alma mater*.—Whereas in the *Caricatura* we allow all licence. Its aim is to exhibit monsters, not men; and all distortions and exaggerations whatever are within its proper province.

Now what *Caricatura* is in painting, *Burlesque* is in writing; and in the same manner the comic writer and painter correlate to each other. And here I shall observe, that, as in the former the painter seems to have the advantage; so it is in the latter infinitely on the side of the writer: for the Monstrous is much easier to paint than describe, and the Ridiculous to describe than paint.

AND tho' perhaps this latter species doth not in either science so strongly affect and agitate the muscles as the other; yet it will be owned, I believe, that a more rational and useful pleasure arises to us from it. He who should call the ingenious Hogarth a burlesque painter, would, in my opinion, do him very little honour: for sure it is much easier, much less the subject of admiration, to paint a man with a nose, or any other feature of a preposterous size, or to expose him in some absurd or monstrous attitude, than to express the affections of men on canvas. It hath been thought a vast commendation of a painter, to say his figures seem to breathe; but surely it is a much greater and nobler applause, that they appear to think.

BUT

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BUT to return—The Ridiculous only, as I have before said, falls within my province in the present work.—Nor will some explanation of this word be thought impertinent by the reader, if he considers how wonderfully it hath been mistaken, even by writers who have profess'd it: for to what but such a mistake, can we attribute the many attempts to ridicule the blackest villanies; and what is yet worse, the most dreadful calamities? What could exceed the absurdity of an author, who should write the comedy of Nero, with the merry incident of ripping up his mother's belly; or what would give a greater shock to humanity, than an attempt to expose the miseries of poverty and distress to ridicule? And yet, the reader will not want much learning to suggest such instances to himself.

BESIDES, it may seem remarkable, that Aristotle, who is so fond and free of definitions, hath not thought proper to define the Ridiculous. Indeed, where he tells us it is proper to comedy, he hath remarked that villany is not its object: but he hath not, as I remember, positively asserted what is. Nor doth the Abbé Bellegarde, who hath written a treatise on this subject, tho' he shews us many species of it, once trace it to its fountain.

THE only source of the true Ridiculous (as it appears to me) is affectation. But tho' it arises from one spring only; when we consider the infinite streams into which this one branches, we shall presently cease to admire at the copious field it affords to an observer. Now affectation proceeds from one of these two causes; vanity or hypocrisy: for as vanity puts us on affecting false characters, in order to purchase applause; so hypocrisy sets us on an endeavour to avoid censure, by concealing our vices under an appearance of their opposite virtues. And tho' these two causes are often confounded, (for there is some difficulty in distinguishing them) yet, as they proceed from very different motives; so they are as clearly distinct

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strict in their operations: for indeed, the affectation which arises from vanity is nearer to truth than the other; as it hath not that violent repugnancy of nature to struggle with, which that of the hypocrite hath. It may be likewise noted, that affectation doth not imply an absolute negation of those qualities which are affected: and therefore, tho' when it proceeds from hypocrisy, it be nearly allied to deceit; yet when it comes from vanity only, it partakes of the nature of ostentation: for instance, the affectation of liberality in a vain man, differs visibly from the same affectation in the avaricious; for tho' the vain man is not what he would appear, or hath not the virtue he affects, to the degree he would be thought to have it; yet it sits less awkwardly on him than on the avaricious man, who is the very reverse of what he would seem to be.

From the discovery of this affectation arises the Ridiculous—which always strikes the reader with surprise and pleasure; and that in a higher and stronger degree when the affectation arises from hypocrisy, than when from vanity: for, to discover any one to be the exact reverse of what he affects, is more surprising, and consequently more ridiculous, than to find him a little deficient in the quality he desires the reputation of. I might observe, that our Ben Johnson, who of all men understood the Ridiculous the best, hath chiefly used the hypocritical affectation.

Now from affectation only, the misfortunes and calamities of life, or the imperfections of nature, may become the objects of ridicule. Surely he hath a very ill-framed mind, who can look on ugliness, infirmity, or poverty, as ridiculous in themselves: nor do I believe any man living, who meets a dirty fellow riding through the streets in a cart, is struck with an idea of the ridiculous from it; but if he should see the same figure descend from his coach and fix, or bolt from his chair with his hat under his arm, he would then begin to laugh, and with justice. In the
same

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same manner, were we to enter a poor house, and behold a wretched family shivering with cold, and languishing with hunger, it would not incline us to laughter (at least we must have very diabolical natures, if it would :) but should we discover there a grate, instead of coals, adorned with flowers, empty plate or china dishes on the sideboard, or any other affectation of riches and finery either on their persons or in their furniture ; we might then indeed be excused for ridiculing so fantastical an appearance. Much less are natural imperfections the object of derision : but when ugliness aims at the applause of beauty, or lameness endeavours to display agility ; it is then that these unfortunate circumstances, which at first moved our compassion, tend only to raise our mirth.]

THE poet carries this very far ;

None are for being what they are in fault,
But for not being what they would be thought.

Where if the metre would suffer the word Ridiculous to close the first line, the thought would be rather more proper. Great vices are the proper objects of our detestation, smaller faults of our pity : but affectation appears to me the only true source of the Ridiculous.

BUT perhaps it may be objected to me, that I have against my own rules introduced vices, and of a very black kind into this work. To which I shall answer : first, that it is very difficult to pursue a series of human actions, and keep clear from them. Secondly, that the vices to be found here, are rather the accidental consequences of some human frailty or foible, than causes habitually existing in the mind. Thirdly, that they are never set forth as the objects of ridicule but detestation. Fourthly, that they are never the principal figure at that time on the scene ; and lastly, they never produce the intended evil.

HAVING

P R E F A C E.

HAVING thus distinguished Joseph Andrews from the productions of romance writers on the one hand, and burlesque writers on the other, and given some few very short hints (for I intended no more) of this species of writing, which I have affirmed to be hitherto unattempted in our language; I shall leave to my good-natured reader to apply my piece to my observations, and will detain him no longer than with a word concerning the characters in this work.

AND here I solemnly protest, I have no intention to vilify or asperse any one: for tho' every thing is copied from the book of nature, and scarce a character or action produced which I have not taken from my own observations and experience; yet I have used the utmost care to obscure the persons by such different circumstances, degrees and colours, that it will be impossible to guess at them with any degree of certainty, and if it ever happens otherwise, it is only where the failure characterized is so minute, that it is a foible only which the party himself may laugh at as well as any other.

As to the character of Adams, as it is the most glaring in the whole, so I conceive it is not to be found in any book now extant. It is designed a character of perfect simplicity; and as the goodness of his heart will recommend him to the good-natured; so I hope it will excuse me to the gentlemen of his cloth; for whom, while they are worthy of their sacred order, no man can possibly have a greater respect. They will therefore excuse me, notwithstanding the low adventures in which he is engaged, that I have made him a clergyman; since no other office could have given him so many opportunities of displaying his worthy inclinations.

T H E

T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F T H E
A D V E N T U R E S

O F
J O S E P H A N D R E W S, and his Friend
M R. A B R A H A M A D A M S.



B O O K I.

C H A P. I.

Of writing lives in general, and particularly of Pamela; with a word by the bye of Colley Cibber and others.

IT is a trite but true observation, that examples work more forcibly on the mind than precepts: and if this be just in what is odious and blameable, it is more strongly so in what is amiable and praiseworthy. Here emulation most effectually operates upon us, and inspires our imitation in an irresistible manner. A good man therefore is a standing lesson to all his acquaintance, and of far greater use in that narrow circle than a good book.

VOL. IV.

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BUT,

BUT, as it often happens, that the best men are but little known, and consequently cannot extend the usefulness of their examples a great way; the writer may be called in aid to spread their history farther, and to present the amiable pictures to those who have not the happiness of knowing the originals; and so, by communicating such valuable patterns to the world, he may perhaps do a more extensive service to mankind, than the person whose life originally afforded the pattern.

IN this light I have always regarded those biographers, who have recorded the actions of great and worthy persons of both sexes. Not to mention those ancient writers which of late days are little read, being written in obsolete, and, as they are generally thought, unintelligible languages, such as Plutarch, Nepos, and others which I heard of in my youth; our own language affords many of excellent use and instruction, finely calculated to sow the seeds of virtue in youth, and very easy to be comprehended by persons of moderate capacity. Such are the history of John the Great, who, by his brave and heroic actions against men of large and athletic bodies, obtained the glorious appellation of the Giant-killer; that of an earl of Warwick, whose christian name was Guy; the lives of Argalus and Parthenia, and above all, the history of those seven worthy personages, the champions of Christendom. In all these, delight is mixed with instruction, and the reader is almost as much improved as entertained.

BUT I pass by these and many others, to mention two books lately published, which represent an admirable pattern of the amiable in either sex. The former of these which deals in male-virtue, was written by the great person himself, who lived the life he hath recorded and is by many thought to have lived such a life only in order to write it. The other, communicated to us by an historian who borrows his lights, as the common method is from authentic

authentic papers and records. The reader, I believe, already conjectures, I mean the lives of Mr. Colley Cibber, and of Mrs. Pamela Andrews. How artfully doth the former, by insinuating that he escaped being promoted to the highest stations in church and state, teach us a contempt of worldly grandeur! how strongly doth he inculcate an absolute submission to our superiors! Lastly, how compleatly doth he arm us against so uneasy, so wretched a passion as the fear of shame! how clearly doth he expose the emptiness and vanity of that phantom, reputation!

WHAT the female readers are taught by the memoirs of Mrs. Andrews, is so well set forth in the excellent essays or letters prefixed to the second and subsequent editions of that work, that it would be here a needless repetition. The authentic history with which I now present the public, is an instance of the great good that book is likely to do, and of the prevalence of example which I have just observed: since it will appear that it was by keeping the excellent pattern of his sister's virtues before his eyes, that Mr. Joseph Andrews was chiefly enabled to preserve his purity in the midst of such great temptations. I shall only add, that this character of male-chastity, tho' doubtless as desirable and becoming in one part of the human species, as in the other, is almost the only virtue which the great apologist hath not given himself for the sake of giving the example to his readers.

C H A P. II.

Of Mr. Joseph Andrews his birth, parentage, education, and great endowments; with a word or two concerning ancestors.

MR. Joseph Andrews, the hero of our ensuing history, was esteemed to be the only son of Gaffar and Gammer Andrews, and brother to the

illustrious Pamela, whose virtue is at present so famous. As to his ancestors, we have searched with great diligence, but little success; being unable to trace them farther than his great grandfather, who, as an elderly person in the parish remembers to have heard his father say, was an excellent cudgel-player. Whether he had any ancestors before this, we must leave to the opinion of our curious reader, finding nothing of sufficient certainty to rely on. However, we cannot omit inserting an epitaph which an ingenious friend of ours hath communicated:

*Stay traveller, for underneath this pew
Lies fast asleep that merry man Andrew;
When the last day's great sun shall gild the skies,
Then he shall from his tomb get up and rise.
Be merry while thou can'st: for surely thou
Shall shortly be as sad as he is now.*

The words are almost out of the stone with antiquity. But it is needless to observe that Andrew here is writ without an *s* and *is*, besides a Christian name. My friend moreover conjectures this to have been the founder of that sect of laughing philosophers, since called Merry Andrews.

To wave therefore a circumstance, which, tho' mentioned in conformity to the exact rules of biography, is not greatly material; I proceed to things of more consequence. Indeed it is sufficiently certain, that he had as many ancestors as the best man living; and perhaps, if we look five or six hundred years backwards, might be related to some persons of very great figure at present, whose ancestors within half the last century are buried in as great obscurity. But suppose, for argument's sake, we should admit that he had no ancestors at all, but had sprung up, according to the modern phrase, out of a dunghil, as the Athenians pretended they themselves did from the earth, would not this * Autokopros have been
justly

* In English; sprung from a dunghil.

justly entitled to all the praise arising from his own virtues? Would it not be hard, that a man who hath no ancestors, should therefore be rendered incapable of acquiring honour; when we see so many who have no virtues, enjoying the honour of their forefathers? At ten years old (by which time his education was advanced to writing and reading) he was bound an apprentice, according to the Statute, to Sir Thomas Booby, an uncle of Mr. Booby's by the father's side. Sir Thomas having then an estate in his own hands, the young Andrews was at first employed in what in the country they call keeping birds. His Office was to perform the part the ancients assigned to the god Priapus, which deity the moderns call by the name of Jack-o'Lent: but his voice being so extremely musical, that it rather allured the birds than terrified them, he was soon transplanted from the fields into the dog-kennel, where he was placed under the huntsman, and made what sportsmen term Whipper-in. For this place likewise the sweetness of his voice disqualified him; the dogs preferring the melody of his chiding to all the alluring notes of the huntsman, who soon became so incensed at it, that he desired Sir Thomas to provide otherwise for him; and constantly laid every fault the dogs were at, to the account of the poor boy, who was now transplanted to the stable. Here he soon gave proofs of his strength and agility, beyond his years, and constantly rode the most spirited and vicious horses to water, with an intrepidity which surprized every one. While he was in this station, he rode several races for Sir Thomas, and this with such expertness and success, that the neighbouring gentlemen frequently solicited the knight, to permit little Joey (for so he was called) to ride their matches. The best gamesters, before they laid their money, always enquired which horse little Joey was to ride; and the bets were rather proportioned by the rider than by the horse himself; especially after he

had scornfully refused a considerable bribe to play booty on such an occasion. This extremely raised his character, and so pleased the lady Booby, that she desired to have him, (being now seventeen years of age) for her own foot-boy.

JOEY was now preferred from the stable to attend on his lady, to go on her errands, stand behind her chair, wait at her tea-table, and carry her prayer-book to church; at which place, his voice gave him an opportunity of distinguishing himself by singing psalms: he behaved likewise in every other respect so well at divine service, that it recommended him to the notice of Mr. Abraham Adams the curate, who took an opportunity one day, as he was drinking a cup of ale in Sir Thomas's kitchen, to ask the young man several questions concerning religion; with his answers to which he was wonderfully pleased,

C H A P. III.

Of Mr. Abraham Adams the curate, Mrs. Slipshod the chambermaid, and others.

MR. Abraham Adams was an excellent scholar. He was a perfect master of the Greek and Latin languages; to which he added a great share of knowledge in the oriental tongues, and could read and translate French, Italian, and Spanish. He had applied many years to the most severe study, and had treasured up a fund of learning rarely to be met with in a university. He was besides a man of good sense, good parts, and good nature; but was at the same time as entirely ignorant of the ways of this world, as an infant just entered into it could possibly be. As he had never any intention to deceive, so he never suspected such a design in others. He was generous, friendly, and brave to an excess; but simplicity was his characteristick: he did, no more than Mr. Colley Cibber,

Cibber, apprehend any such passions as malice and envy to exist in mankind, which was indeed less remarkable in a country parson, than in a gentleman who hath pass'd his life behind the scenes, a place which hath been seldom thought the school of innocence; and where a very little observation would have convinced the great apologist, that those passions have a real existence in the human mind.

His virtue, and his other qualifications, as they rendered him equal to his office; so they made him an agreeable and valuable companion, and had so much endeared and well recommended him to a bishop; that at the age of fifty, he was provided with a handsome income of twenty-three pounds a year; which, however, he could not make any great figure with: because he lived in a dear country, and was a little incumbered with a wife and six children.

It was this gentleman, who having, as I have said, observed the singular devotion of young Andrews, had found means to question him concerning several particulars; as how many books there were in the New Testament? which were they? how many chapters they contained? and such like; to all which, Mr. Adams privately said, he answered much better than Sir Thomas, or two other neighbouring justices of the peace could probably have done.

Mr. Adams was wonderfully solicitous to know at what time, and by what opportunity the youth became acquainted with these matters: Joey told him, that he had very early learnt to read and write by the goodness of his father, who, though he had not interest enough to get him into a charity-school, because a cousin of his father's landlord did not vote on the right side for a church-warden in a borough-town, yet had been himself at the expence of sixpence a week for his learning. He told him likewise, that ever since he was in Sir Thomas's family, he had employed all his hours of leisure in reading good books; that he had read the bible, the

whole duty of man, and Thomas à Kempis; and that as often as he could, without being perceived, he had studied a great good book which lay open in the hall-window, where he had read, ‘as how the devil carried away half a church in sermon-time, without hurting one of the congregation; and as how a field of corn ran away down a hill with all the trees upon it, and covered another man’s meadow.’ This sufficiently assured Mr. Adams, that the good book meant could be no other than Baker’s Chronicle.

THE curate, surprized to find such instances of industry and application in a young man, who had never met with the least encouragement, asked him, if he did not extremely regret the want of a liberal education, and the not having been born of parents, who might have indulged his talents and desire of knowledge? To which he answered, ‘He hoped he had profited somewhat better from the books he had read, than to lament his condition in this world. That, for his part, he was perfectly content with the state to which he was called, that he should endeavour to improve his talent, which was all required of him, but not repine at his own lot, nor envy those of his betters.’ ‘Well said, my lad,’ replied the curate, and I wish some who have read many more good books, nay, and some who have written good books themselves, had profited so much by them.

Adams had no nearer access to Sir Thomas or my lady, than through the waiting gentlewoman; for Sir Thomas was too apt to estimate men merely by their dress, or fortune; and my lady was a woman of gaiety, who had been blest’d with a town-education, and never spoke of any of her country neighbours by any other appellation than that of the Brutes. They both regarded the curate as a kind of domestic only, belonging to the parson of the parish, who was at this time at variance with
the

the knight; for the parson had for many years lived in a constant state of civil war, or, which is perhaps as bad, of civil law, with Sir Thomas himself and the tenants of his manor. The foundation of this quarrel was a *modus*, by setting which aside, an advantage of several shillings *per annum* would have accrued to the rector: but he had not yet been able to accomplish his purpose; and had reaped hitherto nothing better from the suits than the pleasure (which he used indeed frequently to say was no small one) of reflecting that he had utterly undone many of the poor tenants, tho' he had at the same time greatly impoverished himself.

Mrs. Slipshod the waiting-gentlewoman, being herself the daughter of a curate, preserved some respect for Adams; she professed great regard for his learning, and would frequently dispute with him on points of theology; but always insisted on a deference to be paid to her understanding, as she had been frequently at London, and knew more of the world than a country parson could pretend to.

SHE had in these disputes a particular advantage over Adams: for she was a mighty affecter of hard words, which she used in such a manner, that the parson, who durst not offend her by calling her words in question, was frequently at some loss to guess her meaning, and would have been much less puzzled by an Arabian manuscript.

ADAMS therefore took an opportunity one day, after a pretty long discourse with her on the essence, (or, as she pleased to term it, the incense) of matter, to mention the case of young Andrews; desiring her to recommend him to her lady as a youth very susceptible of learning, and one whose instruction in Latin he would himself undertake; by which means he might be qualified for a higher station than that of a footman: and added, she knew it was in his master's power easily to provide for him in a better

ter manner. He therefore desired, that the boy might be left behind under his care.

‘La, Mr. Adams, said Mrs. Slipslop, do you think my lady will suffer any preambles about any such matter? She is going to London very concisely, and I am confidous would not leave Joey behind her on any account; for he is one of the gentlest young fellows you may see in a summer’s day, and I am confidous she would as soon think of parting with a pair of her grey-mares; for she values herself as much on the one as the other.’ Adams would have interrupted, but she proceeded: ‘And why is Latin more necessitous for a footman than a gentleman? It is very proper that you clergymen must learn it, because you can’t preach without it: but I have heard gentlemen say in London, that it is fit for no body else. I am confidous my lady would be angry with me for mentioning it; and I shall draw myself into no such delemty.’ At which words her lady’s bell rung, and Mr. Adams was forced to retire; nor could he gain a second opportunity with her before their London journey, which happened a few days afterwards. However, Andrews behaved very thankfully and gratefully to him for his intended kindness, which he told him he never would forget, and at the same time received from the good man many admonitions concerning the regulation of his future conduct, and his perseverance in innocence and industry.

C H A P. IV.

What happened after their journey to London.

NO sooner was young Andrews arrived at London, than he began to scrape an acquaintance with his party-coloured brethren, who endeavoured to make him despise his former course of life. His hair was cut after the newest fashion, and became his

his chief care: he went abroad with it all the morning in papers, and dressed it out in the afternoon. They could not however teach him to game, swear, drink, nor any other genteel vice the town abounded with. He applied most of his leisure hours to music, in which he greatly improved himself; and became so perfect a connoisseur in that art, that he led the opinion of all the other footmen at an opera, and they never condemned or applauded a single song contrary to his approbation, or dislike. He was a little too forward in riots at the play-houses and assemblies; and when he attended his lady at church (which was but seldom) he behaved with less seeming devotion than formerly: however, if he was outwardly a pretty fellow, his morals remained entirely uncorrupted, tho' he was at the same time smarter and genteeler than any of the beaux in town, either in or out of livery.

His lady, who had often said of him that Joey was the handsomest and genteelest footman in the kingdom, but that it was pity he wanted spirit, began now to find that fault no longer; on the contrary, she was frequently heard to cry out, Ay, there is some life in this fellow. She plainly saw the effects which the town-air hath on the soberest constitutions. She would now walk out with him into Hyde Park in a morning, and when tired, which happened almost every minute, would lean on his arm, and converse with him in great familiarity. Whenever she stepped out of her coach, she would take him by the hand, and sometimes, for fear of stumbling, press it very hard; she admitted him to deliver messages at her bed-side in a morning, leer'd at him at table, and indulged him in all those innocent freedoms which women of figure may permit without the least sully of their virtue.

BUT tho' their virtue remains unsullied; yet now and then some small arrows will glance on the shadow of it, their reputation; and so it fell out to lady Booby,

Booby, who happened to be walking arm-in-arm with Joey one morning in Hyde-Park, when lady Tittle and lady Tattle came accidentally by in their coach, Bless me, says lady Tittle, can I believe my eyes? Is that lady Booby? Surely, says Tattle. But what makes you surprized? Why, is not that her footman, replied Tittle? At which Tittle laughed and cried, An old business, I assure you, is it possible you should not have heard it? The whole town hath known it this half year. The consequence of this interview was a whisper through a hundred visits, which were separately performed by the two ladies * the same afternoon, and might have had a mischievous effect, had it not been stopt by two fresh reputations which were published the day afterwards, and engrossed the whole talk of the town.

BUT whatever opinion or suspicion the scandalous inclination of defamers might entertain of lady Booby's innocent freedoms, it is certain they made no impression on young Andrews, who never offered to encroach beyond the liberties which his lady allowed him. A behaviour which she imputed to the violent respect he preserved for her, and which served only to heighten a something she began to conceive, and which the next chapter will open a little farther.

C H A P. V.

The death of Sir Thomas Booby, with the affectionate and mournful behaviour of his widow, and the great purity of Joseph Andrews.

AT this time, an accident happened, which put a stop to those agreeable walks, which probably

* It may seem an absurdity that Tattle should visit, as she actually did, to spread a known scandal: but the reader may reconcile this, by supposing with me, that, notwithstanding what she says, this was her first acquaintance with it.

bably would have soon puffed up the cheeks of fame, and caused her to blow her brazen trumpet through the town; and this was no other than the death of Sir Thomas Booby, who, departing this life, left his disconsolate lady confined to her house, as closely as if she herself had been attacked by some violent disease. During the first six days the poor lady admitted none but Mrs. Slipslop, and three female friends, who made a party at cards: but on the seventh she ordered Joey, whom, for a good reason, we shall hereafter call JOSEPH, to bring up her teakettle. The lady being in bed, called Joseph to her, bade him sit down, and having accidentally laid her hand on his, she asked him, if he had ever been in love? Joseph answered with some confusion, it was time enough for one so young as himself to think on such things. As young as you are, replied the lady, I am convinced you are no stranger to that passion; 'Come Joey,' says she, 'tell me truly, who is the happy girl whose eyes have made a conquest of you?' Joseph returned, that all the women he had ever seen, were equally indifferent to him. 'O then,' said the lady, 'you are a general lover. Indeed you handsome fellows, like handsome women, are very long and difficult in fixing: but yet you shall never persuade me that your heart is so insusceptible of affection; I rather impute what you say to your secrecy, a very commendable quality, and what I am far from being angry with you for. Nothing can be more unworthy in a young man than to betray any intimacies with the Ladies.' Ladies! madam, said Joseph, 'I am sure I never had the impudence to think of any that deserve that name.' Don't pretend to too much modesty, said she, for that sometimes may be impertinent: but pray, answer me this question. Suppose a lady should happen to like you; suppose she should prefer you to all your sex, and admit you to the same familiarities as you might have hoped

' hoped for, if you had been born her equal, are
 ' you certain that no vanity could tempt you to dis-
 ' cover her? Answer me honestly, Joseph; have
 ' you so much more sense, and so much more vir-
 ' tue, than you handsome young fellows generally
 ' have, who make no scruple of sacrificing our dear
 ' reputation to your pride, without considering the
 ' great obligation we lay on you, by our condescen-
 ' sion and confidence? Can you you keep a secret,
 ' my Joey?' Madam, says he, ' I hope your lady-
 ' ship can't tax me with ever betraying the secrets
 ' of the family; and I hope, if you was to turn me
 ' away, I might have that character of you.' ' I
 ' don't intend to turn you away, Joey,' said she, and
 ' sighed, ' I am afraid it is not in my power.' She
 then raised herself a little in her bed, and discovered
 one of the whitest necks that ever was seen; at which
 Joseph blushed; la! says she, in an affected surprize,
 ' what am I doing? I have trusted myself with a
 ' man alone, naked in bed; suppose you should
 ' have any wicked intentions upon my honour, how
 ' should I defend myself?' Joseph protested that he
 ' never had the least evil design against her. ' No,
 ' says she, perhaps you may not call your designs
 ' wicked; and perhaps they are not so.'—He swore
 they were not. ' You misunderstand me, says she;
 ' I mean, if they were against my honour, they may
 ' not be wicked; but the world calls them so. But
 ' then, say you, the world will never know any thing
 ' of the matter; yet would not that be trusting to
 ' your secrecy? Must not my reputation be then in
 ' your power? Would you not then be my master?'
 Joseph begged her ladyship to be comforted; for that
 he would never imagine the least wicked thing a-
 gainst her, and that he had rather die a thousand
 deaths than give her any reason to suspect him.
 ' Yes, said she, I must have reason to suspect you.
 ' Are you not a man? and without vanity I may
 ' pretend to some charms. But perhaps you may
 ' fear

' fear I should prosecute you ; indeed I hope you
 ' do ; and yet heaven knows I should never have
 ' the confidence to appear before a court of justice ;
 ' and you know, Joey, I am of a forgiving temper.
 ' Tell me, Joey, don't you think I should forgive
 ' you ?' Indeed, Madam, says Joseph, I will never
 ' do any thing to disoblige your ladyship.' How,
 ' says she, do you think it would not disoblige me
 ' then ? Do you think I would willingly suffer you ?'
 ' I don't understand you, Madam,' says Joseph.
 ' Don't you ?' said she, ' then you either are a fool,
 ' or pretend to be so ; I find I was mistaken in you.
 ' So get you down stairs, and never let me see your
 ' face again : your pretended innocence cannot im-
 ' pose on me.' ' Madam, said Joseph, I would
 ' not have your ladyship think any evil of me. I
 ' have always endeavoured to be a dutiful servant
 ' both to you and my master.' ' O thou villain !
 ' answered my lady, Why didst thou mention the
 ' name of that dear man, unless to torment me, to
 ' bring his precious memory to my mind,' (and then
 she burst into a fit of tears.) ' Get thee from my
 sight, I shall never endure thee more.' At which
 words she turned away from him ; and Joseph re-
 treated from the room in a most disconsolate condi-
 tion, and writ that letter, which the reader will find
 in the next chapter.

CHAP. VI.

How Joseph Andrews writ a letter to his sister Pamela.

To Mrs. Pamela Andrews, living with squire Booby.

Dear Sister,

" SINCE I received your letter of your good
 " lady's death, we have had a misfortune of
 " the

“ the same kind in our family. My worthy master
 “ Sir Thomas died about four days ago; and, what
 “ is worse, my poor lady is certainly gone distracted.
 “ None of the servants expected her to take it so
 “ to heart, because they quarrelled almost every day
 “ of their lives: but no more of that, because you
 “ know, Pamela, I never loved to tell the secrets
 “ of my master’s family; but to be sure you must
 “ have known they never loved one another; and I
 “ have heard her ladyship wish his honour dead above
 “ a thousand times: but no body knows what it is
 “ to lose a friend ’till they have lost him.”

“ Don’t tell any body what I write, because I
 “ should not care to have folks say I discover what
 “ passes in our family: but if it had not been so
 “ great a lady, I should have thought she had had
 “ a-mind to me. Dear Pamela, don’t tell any bo-
 “ dy: but she ordered me to sit down by her bed-
 “ side, when she was in naked bed; and she held
 “ my hand, and talked exactly as a lady does to her
 “ sweet-heart in a stage-play, which I have seen in
 “ Covent-Garden, while she wanted him to be no
 “ better than he should be.”

“ If Madam be mad, I shall not care for staying
 “ long in the family: so I heartily wish you could
 “ get me a place either at the squire’s, or some o-
 “ ther neighbouring gentleman’s, unless it be true
 “ that you are going to be married to parson Wil-
 “ liams, as folks talk, and then I should be very
 “ willing to be his clerk: for which you know I am
 “ qualified, being able to read, and to set a psalm.”

“ I fancy I shall be discharged very soon; and
 “ the moment I am, unless I hear from you, I shall
 “ return to my old master’s country-seat, if it be
 “ only to see parson Adams, who is the best man
 “ in the world. London is a bad place, and there
 “ is so little good fellowship, that the next-door
 “ neighbours don’t know one another. Pray give
 “ my

" my service to all friends that enquire for me; so

" I rest

Your loving brother,

JOSEPH ANDREWS.

As soon as Joseph had sealed and directed this letter he walked down stairs, where he met Mrs. Slipflop, with whom we shall take this opportunity to bring the reader a little better acquainted. She was a maiden gentlewoman of about forty-five years of age, who having made a small slip in her youth, had continued a good maid ever since. She was not at this time remarkably handsome; being very short, and rather too corpulent in body, and somewhat red, with the addition of pimples in the face. Her nose was likewise rather too large, and her eyes too little; nor did she resemble a cow so much in her breath, as in two brown globes which she carried before her; one of her legs was also a little shorter than the other, which occasioned her to limp as she walked. This fair creature had long cast the eyes of affection on Joseph, in which she had not met with quite so good success as she probably wished, tho' besides the allurements of her native charms, she had given him tea, sweetmeats, wine, and many other delicacies, of which, by keeping the keys, she had the absolute command. Joseph, however, had not returned the least gratitude to all these favours, not even so much as a kiss; tho' I would not insinuate she was so easily to be satisfied: for surely then he would have been highly blameable. The truth is, she was arrived at an age when she thought she might indulge herself in any liberties with a man, without the danger of bringing a third person into the world to betray them. She imagined, that by so long a self-denial, she had not only made amends for the small slip of her youth above hinted at: but had likewise laid up a quantity of merit to excuse any future failings. In a word, she resolved to give a loose to her amorous

inclinations, and to pay off the debt of pleasure which she found she owed herself, as fast as possible.

WITH these charms of person, and in this disposition of mind, she encountered poor Joseph at the bottom of the stairs, and asked him if he would drink a glass of something good this morning. Joseph, whose spirits were not a little cast down, very readily and thankfully accepted the offer; and together they went into a closet, where having delivered him a full glass of ratifia, and desired him to sit down, Mrs. Slipshod thus began:

‘SURE nothing can be a more simple contract in a woman, than to place her affections on a boy. If I had ever thought it would have been my fate, I should have wished to die a thousand deaths rather than live to see that day. If we like a man, the lightest hint sophisticates. Whereas a boy proposes upon us to break through all the regulations of modesty, before we can make any oppression upon him.’ Joseph, who did not understand a word she said, answered, ‘Yes, Madam;—’ ‘Yes, Madam,’ replied Mrs. Slipshod with some warmth, ‘Do you intend to result my passion? Is it not enough, ungrateful as you are, to make no return to all the favours I have done you: but you must treat me with ironing? Barbarous monster! how have I deserved that my passion should be resulted and treated with ironing?’ ‘Madam,’ answered Joseph, ‘I don’t understand your hard words: but I am certain, you have no occasion to call me ungrateful: for so far from intending you any wrong, I have always loved you as well as if you had been my own mother.’ ‘How, sirrah! says Mrs. Slipshod in a rage.’ ‘Your own mother? Do you affirm that I am old enough to be your mother?’ ‘I don’t know what a stripling may think: but I believe a man would refer me to any green-sickness silly girl whatsoever: but I ought to despise

despise you rather than be angry with you, for referring the conversation of girls to that of a woman of sense.' 'Madam,' says Joseph, 'I am sure I have always valued the honour you did me by your conversation; for I know you are a woman of learning.' 'Yes but, Joseph,' said she, a little softened by the compliment to her learning, 'If you had a value for me, you certainly would have found some method of shewing it me; for I am convicted you must see the value I have for you. Yes, Joseph, my eyes, whether I would or no, must have declared a passion I cannot conquer.—Oh! Joseph!'

As when a hungry tigress, who long has traversed the woods in fruitless search, sees within the reach of her claws a lamb, she prepares to leap on her prey; or as a voracious pike, of immense size, surveys thro' the liquid element a roach or gudgeon, which cannot escape her jaws, opens them wide to swallow the little fish; so did Mrs. Slipslop prepare to lay her violent amorous hands on the poor Joseph, when luckily her mistress's bell rung, and delivered the intended martyr from her clutches. She was obliged to leave him abruptly, and to defer the execution of her purpose till some other time. We shall therefore return to the lady Booby, and give our reader some account of her behaviour, after she was left by Joseph in a temper of mind not greatly different from that of the inflamed Slipslop.

C H A P. VII.

Sayings of wise men. A dialogue between the lady and her maid; and a panegyric, or rather satire on the passion of love, in the sublime stile.

IT is the observation of some antient sage, whose name I have forgot, that passions operate differently on the human mind, as diseases on the body, in

proportion to the strength or weakness, soundness or rottenness of the one and the other.

We hope therefore a judicious reader will give himself some pains to observe, what we have so greatly laboured to describe, the different operations of this passion of love, in the gentle and cultivated mind of the lady Booby, from those which it effected in the less polished and coarser disposition of Mrs. Slip-slop.

ANOTHER philosopher, whose name also at present escapes my memory, hath somewhere said, that resolutions taken in the absence of the beloved object, are very apt to vanish in its presence; on both which wise sayings, the following chapter may serve as a comment.

No sooner had Joseph left the room in the manner we had before related, than the lady, enraged at her disappointment, began to reflect with severity on her conduct. Her love was now changed to disdain, which pride assisted to torment her. She despised herself for the meanness of her passion, and Joseph for its ill success. However, she had now got the better of it in her own opinion, and determined immediately to dismiss the object. After much tossing and turning in her bed, and many soliloquies, which, if we had no better matter for our reader, we would give him; she at last rung the bell as above-mentioned, and was presently attended by Mrs. Slip-slop, who was not much better pleased with Joseph than the lady herself.

SLIPSLOP, said lady Booby, when did you see Joseph? The poor woman was so surprized at the unexpected sound of his name, at so critical a time, that she had the greatest difficulty to conceal the confusion she was under, from her mistress; whom she answered, nevertheless, with pretty good confidence, though not entirely void of fear of suspicion, that she had not seen him that morning. 'I am afraid,' said

said lady Booby, 'he is a wild young fellow.'
 'That he is,' said Slipslop, 'and a wicked one too.'
 'To my knowledge he games, drinks, swears, and
 ' fights eternally: besides, he is horribly indicted
 ' to wenching.' 'Ay!' said the lady, 'I never
 ' heard that of him.' 'O Madam, answered the
 ' other, he is so lewd a rascal, that if your ladyship
 ' keeps him much longer, you will not have one vir-
 ' gin in your house except myself. And yet I can't
 ' conceive what the wenches see in him, to be so foo-
 ' lishly fond as they are: in my eyes, he is as ugly a
 ' scarecrow as I ever upheld.' 'Nay, said the lady, the
 ' boy is well enough.—' 'La, Ma'm.' cries Slipslop,
 ' I think him the ragmaticallest fellow in the fami-
 ' ly.' 'Sure, Slipslop,' says she, 'you are mis-
 ' taken: but which of the women do you most sus-
 ' spect?' 'Madam,' says Slipslop, 'there is Betty
 ' the chamber-maid, I am almost convicted, is with
 ' child by him.' 'Ay!' says the lady, 'then pray
 ' pay her her wages instantly. I will keep no such
 ' Sluts in my family. And as for Joseph, you may
 ' discard him too.' 'Would your ladyship have him
 ' paid off immediately?' cries Slipslop, 'for per-
 ' haps, when Betty is gone, he may mend; and re-
 ' ally the boy is a good servant, and a strong heal-
 ' thy luscious boy enough.' 'This morning,' an-
 ' swered the lady with some vehemence, 'I wish Ma-
 ' dam,' cries Slipslop, 'your ladyship would be so
 ' good as to try him a little longer.' 'I will not
 ' have my commands disputed,' said the lady; 'sure
 ' you are not fond of him yourself.' 'I Madam?'
 'cries Slipslop, reddening, if not blushing, 'I should
 ' be sorry to think your ladyship had any reason to
 ' respect me of fondness for a fellow; and if it be
 ' your pleasure, I shall fulfil it with as much reluc-
 ' tance as possible.' 'As little, I suppose you mean,'
 ' said the lady; 'and so about it instantly.' Mrs.
 ' Slipslop went out, and the lady had scarce taken two
 ' turns, before she fell to knocking and ringing with

great violence. Slipslop, who did not travel post-haste, soon returned, and was countermanded as to Joseph, but ordered to send Betty about her business without delay. She went out a second time with much greater alacrity than before; when the lady began immediately to accuse herself of want of resolution, and to apprehend the return of her affection with its pernicious consequences: she therefore applied herself again to the bell, and re-summoned Mrs. Slipslop into her presence; who again returned, and was told by her mistress, that she had considered better of the matter, and was absolutely resolved to turn away Joseph; which she ordered her to do immediately. Slipslop, who knew the violence of her lady's temper, and would not venture her place for any Adonis or Hercules in the universe, left her a third time; which she had no sooner done, than the little god Cupid, fearing he had not yet done the lady's business, took a fresh arrow with the sharpest point out of his quiver, and shot it directly into her heart: in other and plainer language, the lady's passion got the better of her reason. She called back Slipslop once more, and told her, she had resolved to see the boy, and examine him herself; therefore bid her send him up. This wavering in her mistress's temper probably put something into the waiting-gentle-woman's head, not necessary to mention to the sagacious reader.

LADY Booby was going to call her back again, but could not prevail with herself. The next consideration therefore was, how she should behave to Joseph when he came in. She resolved to preserve all the dignity of the woman of fashion to her servant, and to indulge herself in this last view of Joseph (for that she was most certainly resolved it should be) at his own expence, by first insulting, and then discarding him.

O LOVE, what monstrous tricks dost thou play with thy votaries of both sexes! How dost thou deceive

ceive them, and make them deceive themselves! Their follies are thy delight! Their sighs make thee laugh, and their pangs are thy merriment!

Nor the great Rich, who turns men into monkeys, wheelbarrows, and whatever else best humours his fancy, hath so strangely metamorphos'd the human shape; nor the great Cibber, who confounds all number, gender, and breaks thro' every rule of grammar at his will, hath so distorted the English language, as thou dost metamorphose and distort the human senses.

Thou puttest out our eyes, stoppest up our ears, and takest away the power of our nostrils; so that we can neither see the largest object, hear the loudest noise, nor smell the most poignant perfume. Again, when thou pleasest, thou canst make a mole-hill appear as a mountain; a Jew's-harp sound like a trumpet; and a daizy smell like a violet. Thou canst make cowardice brave, avarice generous, pride humble, and cruelty tender-hearted. In short, thou turnest the heart of man inside out, as a juggler doth a petticoat, and bringest whatsoever pleaseth thee out from it. If there be any one who doubts all this, let him read the next chapter.

C H A P. VIII.

In which, after some very fine writing, the history goes on, and relates the interview between the lady and Joseph; where the latter hath set an example, which we despair of seeing followed by his sex, in this vicious age.

NOW the rake Hesperus had called for his breeches, and having well rubbed his drowsy eyes, prepared to dress himself for all night; by whose example his brother rakes on earth likewise leave those beds, in which they had slept away the

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day. Now Thetis, the good housewife, began to put on the pot in order to regale the good man Phœbus, after his daily labours were over. In vulgar language, it was in the evening when Joseph attended his lady's orders.

BUT as it becomes us to preserve the character of this lady, who is the heroine of our tale; and, as we have naturally a wonderful tenderness for that beautiful part of the human species, called the fair sex; before we discover too much of her frailty to our reader, it will be proper to give him a lively idea of the vast temptation, which overcame all the efforts of a modest and virtuous mind; and then we humbly hope his good-nature will rather pity than condemn the imperfection of human virtue.

NAY, the ladies themselves will, we hope, be induced, by considering the uncommon variety of charms, which united in this young man's person, to bridle their rampant passion for chastity, and be at least as mild as their violent modesty and virtue will permit them, in censuring the conduct of a woman, who, perhaps, was in her own disposition as chaste as those pure and sanctified virgins, who, after a life innocently spent in the gaieties of the town, begin about fifty to attend twice *per diem*, at the polite churches and chapels, to return thanks for the grace which preserved them formerly amongst beaus, from temptations perhaps less powerful than what now attacked the lady Booby.

MR. Joseph Andrews was now in the one and twentieth year of his age. He was of the highest degree of middle stature. His limbs were put together with great elegance, and no less strength. His legs and thighs were formed in the exactest proportion. His shoulders were broad and brawny; but yet his arms hung so easily, that he had all the symptoms of strength without the least clumsiness. His hair was of a nut-brown colour, and was displayed in wanton ringlets down his back. His forehead

was high, his eyes dark, and as full of sweetness as of fire. His nose a little inclined to the Roman. His teeth white and even. His lips full, red, and soft. His beard was only rough on his chin and upper lip; but his cheeks, in which his blood glowed, were overspread with a thick down. His countenance had a tenderness joined with a sensibility inexpressible. Add to this the most perfect neatness in his dress, and an air, which to those who have not seen many noblemen, would give an idea of nobility.

SUCH was the person who now appeared before the lady. She viewed him some time in silence, and twice or thrice before she spake, changed her mind as to the manner in which she should begin. At length, she said to him, ‘ Joseph, I am sorry to hear such complaints against you; I am told you behave so rudely to the maids, that they cannot do their business in quiet; I mean those who are not wicked enough to hearken to your solicitations. As to others, they may perhaps not call you rude: for there are wicked sluts who make one ashamed of one’s own sex; and are as ready to admit any nauseous familiarity as fellows to offer it; nay, there are such in my family; but they shall not stay in it; that impudent trollop, who is with child by you, is discharged by this time.’

As a person who is struck through the heart with a thunderbolt, looks extremely surprised, nay, and perhaps is so too——thus the poor Joseph received the false accusation of his mistress; he blushed and looked confounded, which she misinterpreted to be symptoms of his guilt, and thus went on:

‘ Come hither, Joseph: another mistress might discard you for these offences; but I have a compassion for your youth, and if I could be certain you would be no more guilty—Consider, child, (laying her hand carelessly upon his) you are a handsome young fellow, and might do better; you might make your fortune.’—‘ Madam, said Joseph,

' seph, I do assure your ladyship, I don't know whe-
 ' ther any maid in the house is man or woman.'
 ' Oh fie! Joseph, answer'd the lady, don't commit
 ' another crime in denying the truth. I could par-
 ' don the first; but I hate a liar.' Madam, cries
 ' Joseph, I hope your ladyship will not be offended
 ' at my asserting my innocence: for by all that is sa-
 ' cred, I have never offered more than kissing.'
 ' Kissing!' said the lady with great discomposure of
 countenance, and more redness in her cheeks, than
 anger in her eyes, ' do you call that no crime? kiss-
 ' ing, Joseph, is as a prologue to a play. Can I be-
 ' lieve a young fellow of your age and complexion
 ' will be content with kissing? No, Joseph, there
 ' is no woman who grants that, but will grant more;
 ' and I am deceived greatly in you, if you would
 ' not put her closely to it. What would you think,
 ' Joseph, if I admitted you to kiss me?' Joseph re-
 ply'd, ' he would sooner die than have any such
 ' thought.' And yet, Joseph, returned she, ladies
 ' have admitted their footmen to such familiarities;
 ' and footmen, I confess to you, much less deserv-
 ' ing them; fellows without half your charms: for
 ' such might almost excuse the crime. Tell me
 ' therefore, Joseph, if I should admit you to such
 ' freedom, what would you think of me?—tell me
 ' freely.' ' Madam, said Joseph, I should think your
 ' ladyship condescended a great deal below yourself.'
 ' Pugh! said she, that I am to answer to myself: but
 ' would not you insist on more? Would you be con-
 ' tented with a kiss? Would not your inclinations
 ' be all on fire rather by such a favour?' ' Madam,
 ' said Joseph, if they were, I hope I should be able to
 ' controul them, without suffering them to get the bet-
 ' ter of my virtue.'—You have heard, reader, poets
 talk of the statue of surprize; you have heard like-
 wise, or else you have heard very little, how surprize
 made one of the sons of Croesus speak tho' he was
 dumb. You have seen the faces, in the eighteen-
 penny

penny gallery, when through the trap-door, to soft or no musick, Mr. Bridgwater, Mr. William Mills, or some other of ghostly appearance, hath ascended with a face all pale with powder, and a shirt all bloody with ribbons; but from none of these, nor from Phidias, or Praxiteles, if they should return to life—no, not from the inimitable pencil of my friend Hogarth, could you receive such an idea of surprize, as would have entered in at your eyes, had they beheld the lady Booby, when those last words issued out from the lips of Joseph.—‘Your virtue! (said the lady recovering after a silence of two minutes) I shall never survive it. Your virtue! Intolerable confidence! Have you the assurance to pretend, that when a lady demeans herself to throw aside the rules of decency, in order to honour you with the highest favour in her power, your virtue should resist her inclination? that when she had conquered her own virtue, she should find an obstruction in yours?’ ‘Madam, said Joseph, I can’t see why her having no virtue should be a reason against my having any: Or why, because I am a man, or because I am poor, my virtue must be subservient to her pleasures.’ ‘I am out of patience,’ cries the lady: ‘Did ever mortal hear of a man’s virtue! Did ever the greatest, or the gravest men pretend to any of this kind! Will magistrates who punish lewdness, or parsons who preach against it, make any scruple of committing it? And can a boy, a stripling, have the confidence to talk of his virtue?’ ‘Madam, says Joseph, that boy is the brother of Pamela, and would be ashamed that the chastity of his family, which is preserved in her, should be stained in him. If there are such men as your ladyship mentions, I am sorry for it; and I wish they had an opportunity of reading over those letters, which my father hath sent me of my sister Pamela’s; nor do I doubt but such an example would amend them.’ ‘You impudent villain,

‘lain, cries the lady in a rage, do you insult me with the follies of my relation, who hath exposed himself all over the country upon your sister’s account? a little vixen, whom I have always wondered my late lady Booby ever kept in her house. Sirrah! get out of my sight, and prepare to set out this night; for I will order you your wages immediately, and you shall be stripped and turned away.’—‘Madam, says Joseph, I am sorry I have offended your ladyship, I am sure I never intended it.’ ‘Yes, sirrah, cries she, you have had the vanity to misconstrue the little innocent freedom I took in order to try, whether what I had heard was true. O’ my conscience, you have had the assurance to imagine, I was fond of you myself.’ Joseph answered, he had only spoke out of tenderness for his virtue; at which words she flew into a violent passion, and, refusing to hear more, ordered him instantly to leave the room.

HE was no sooner gone, than she burst forth into the following exclamation: ‘Whither doth this violent passion hurry us? What meannesses do we submit to from its impulse? Wisely we resist its first and least approaches; for it is then only we can assure ourselves the victory. No woman could ever safely say, so far only will I go. Have I not exposed myself to the refusal of my footman? I cannot bear the reflection.’ Upon which she applied herself to the bell, and rung it with infinite more violence than was necessary; the faithful Slipshod attending near at hand: To say the truth, she had conceived a suspicion at her last interview with her mistress; and had waited ever since in the antichamber, having carefully applied her ears to the key-hole during the whole time that the preceding conversation passed between Joseph and the lady.

C H A P. IX.

What passed between the lady and Mrs. Slipslop, in which we prophesy there are some strokes which every one will not truly comprehend at the first reading.

‘S LIPSLOP, said the lady, I find too much reason to believe all thou hast told me of this wicked Joseph; I have determined to part with him instantly; so go you to the steward, and bid him pay him his wages.’ Slipslop, who had preserved hitherto a distance to her lady, rather out of necessity than inclination, and who thought the knowledge of this secret had thrown down all distinction between them, answered her mistress very pertly, ‘She wished she knew her own mind; and that she was certain she would call her back again, before she was got half way down stairs.’ The lady replied, ‘she had taken a resolution, and was resolved to keep it.’ ‘I am sorry for it, cries Slipslop; and if I had known you would have punished the poor lad so severely, you should never have heard a particle the matter. Here’s a fuss indeed, about nothing.’ ‘Nothing!’ returned my lady; ‘Do you think I will countenance lewdness in my house?’ ‘If you will turn away every footman,’ said Slipslop, ‘that is a lover of the sport, you must soon open the coach-door yourself, or get a set of mophrodites to wait upon you; and I am sure I hated the sight of them even singing in an opera.’ ‘Do as I bid you,’ says my lady, ‘and don’t shock my ears, with your beastly language.’ ‘Marry-come-up,’ cries Slipslop, ‘People’s ears are sometimes the nicest part about them.’

THE lady, who began to admire the new style in which her waiting-gentlewoman delivered herself, and by the conclusion of her speech, suspected somewhat of

of the truth, called her back, and desired to know what she meant by the extraordinary degree of freedom in which she thought proper to indulge her tongue. 'Freedom! says Slipflop, I don't know what you call freedom! Madam; servants have tongues as well as their mistresses.' 'Yes, and saucy ones too, answered the lady: but I assure you I shall bear no such impertinence.' Impertinence! I don't know that I am impertinent,' says Slipflop. 'Yes indeed you are,' cries my lady; 'and unless you mend your manners, this house is no place for you.' Manners! cries Slipflop, I never was thought to want manners nor modesty neither; and for places, there are more places than one; and I know what I know.' 'What do you know, mistress?' answered the lady. 'I am not obliged to tell that to every body, says Slipflop, any more than I am obliged to keep it a secret.' 'I desire you would provide yourself,' answered the lady. 'With all my heart,' replied the waiting-gentlewoman; and so departed in a passion, and slapped the door after her.

THE lady too plainly perceived that her waiting-gentlewoman knew more than she would willingly have had her acquainted with; and this she imputed to Joseph's having discovered to her what past at the first interview. This therefore blew up her rage against him, and confirmed her in a resolution of parting with him.

BUT the dismissing Mrs. Slipflop was a point not so easily to be resolved upon: she had the utmost tenderness for her reputation, as she knew on that depended many of the most valuable blessings of life; particularly cards, making curt'sies in public places, and above all, the pleasure of demolishing the reputations of others, in which innocent amusement she had an extraordinary delight. She therefore determined to submit to any insult from a servant,

vant, rather than run a risque of losing the title to so many great privileges.

SHE therefore sent for her steward, Mr. Peter Pounce; and ordered him to pay Joseph his wages, to strip off his livery, and turn him out of the house that evening.

SHE then called Slipslop up, and after refreshing her spirits with a small cordial which she kept in her closet, she began in the following manner:

‘SLIPSLOP, why will you, who know my passionate temper, attempt to provoke me by your answers? I am convinced you are an honest servant, and should be very unwilling to part with you. I believe likewise you have found me an indulgent mistress on many occasions, and have as little reason on your side to desire a change.’ I can’t help being surprized therefore, that you will take the surest method to offend me. I mean repeating my words, which you know I have always detested.’

THE prudent waiting-gentlewoman had duly weighed the whole matter, and found on mature deliberation, that a good place in possession was better than one in expectation. As she found her mistress therefore inclined to relent, she thought proper also to put on some small condescension; which was as readily accepted: and so the affair was reconciled, all offences forgiven, and a present of a gown and petticoat made her as an instance of her lady’s future favour.

SHE offered once or twice to speak in favour of Joseph: but found her lady’s heart so obdurate, that she prudently dropt all such efforts. She considered there were more footmen in the house, and some as stout fellows, tho’ not quite so handsome as Joseph: besides, the reader hath already seen her tender advances had not met with the encouragement she might have reasonably expected. She thought she had thrown away a great deal of sack and sweetmeats on an ungrateful rascal; and being a little inclined to the opinion of that female sect, who hold one lusty young fellow

fellow to be near as good as another lusty young fellow, she at last gave up Joseph and his cause, and with a triumph over her passion highly commendable, walked off with her present, and with great tranquillity paid a visit to a stone-bottle, which is of sovereign use to a philosophical temper.

SHE left not her mistress so easy. The poor lady could not reflect, without agony, that her dear reputation was in the power of her servants. All her comfort, as to Joseph, was, that she hoped he did not understand her meaning; at least, she could say for herself, she had not plainly express'd any thing to him; and as to Mrs. Slipslop, she imagined she could bribe her to secrecy.

BUT what hurt her most was, that in reality she had not so entirely conquered her passion; the little god lay lurking in her heart, tho' anger and disdain so hoodwinked her, that she could not see him. She was a thousand times on the very brink of revoking the sentence she had passed against the poor youth. Love became his advocate, and whispered many things in his favour. Honour likewise endeavoured to vindicate his crime, and pity to mitigate his punishment; on the other side, pride and revenge spoke as loudly against him; and thus the poor lady was tortured with perplexity, opposite passions distracting and tearing her mind different ways.

So have I seen, in the hall of Westminster, where serjeant Bramble hath been retained on the right side, and serjeant Puzzle on the left, the balance of opinion (so equal were their fees) alternately incline to either scale. Now Bramble throws in an argument; and Puzzle's scale strikes the beam; again, Bramble shares the like fate, overpowered by the weight of Puzzle. Here Bramble hits, there Puzzle strikes; here one has you, there t'other has you; 'till at last all becomes one scene of confusion in the tortured minds of the hearers; equal wagers are laid on the success, and neither judge nor jury can possibly

sibly make any thing of the matter; all things are so enveloped by the careful serjeants in doubt and obscurity.

OR as it happens in the conscience, where honour and honesty pull one way, and a bribe and necessity another.—If it was our present business only to make similes, we could produce many more to this purpose: but a simile (as well as a word) to the wise. We shall therefore see a little after our hero, for whom the reader is doubtless in some pain.

C H A P. X.

Joseph writes another letter: His transactions with Mr. Peter Pounce, &c. with his departure from lady Booby.

THE disconsolate Joseph would not have had an understanding sufficient for the principal subject of such a book as this; if he had any longer misunderstood the drift of his mistress, and indeed that he did not discern it sooner, the reader will be pleased to apply to an unwillingness in him to discover what he must condemn in her as a fault. Having therefore quitted her presence, he retired into his own garret, and entered himself into an ejaculation on the numberless calamities which attended beauty, and the misfortune it was to be handsomer than one's neighbours.

He then sat down and addressed himself to his sister Pamela, in the following words:

Dear sister Pamela,

“**H**OPING you are well, what news have I
 “to tell you! O Pamela, my mistress is fallen in love with me—That is, what great folks
 “call falling in love, she has a mind to ruin me;
 “but I hope, I shall have more resolution and more
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“ grace than to part with my virtue to any lady upon earth.

“ MR. Adams hath often told me, that chastity is as great a virtue in a man as in a woman. He says he never knew any more than his wife, and I shall endeavour to follow his example. Indeed, it is owing entirely to his excellent sermons and advice, together with your letters, that I have been able to resist a temptation, which he says no man complies with, but he repents in this world, or is damned for it in the next; and why should I trust to repentance on my death-bed, since I may die in my sleep? What fine things are good advice and good examples! But I am glad she turned me out of the chamber as she did: for I had once almost forgotten every word parson Adams had ever said to me.

“ I DON’T doubt, dear sister, but you will have grace to preserve your virtue against all trials; and I beg you earnestly to pray, I may be enabled to preserve mine: for truly it is very severely attacked by more than one: but, I hope I shall copy your example, and that of Joseph my namesake; and maintain my virtue against all temptations.”

JOSEPH had not finished his letter, when he was summoned down stairs by Mr. Peter Pounce, to receive his wages: for, besides that out of eight pounds a year he allowed his father and mother four, he had been obliged, in order to furnish himself with musical instruments, to apply to the generosity of the aforesaid Peter, who, on urgent occasions, used to advance the servants their wages: not before they were due, but before they were payable; that is, perhaps, half a year after they were due, and this at the moderate Præmium of fifty per cent. or a little more; by which charitable methods, together with lending money to other people, and even to his own master and mistress, the honest man had, from nothing,

thing, in a few years amassed a small sum of twenty thousand pounds or thereabouts.

JOSEPH having received his little remainder of wages, and having stript off his livery, was forced to borrow a frock and breeches of one of the servants : (for he was so beloved in the family, that they would all have lent him any thing) and being told by Peter, that he must not stay a moment longer in the house than was necessary to pack up his linnen, which he easily did in a very narrow compass; he took a melancholy leave of his fellow-servants, and set out at seven in the evening.

He had proceeded the length of two or three streets, before he absolutely determined with himself, whether he should leave the town that night, or procuring a lodging, wait till the morning. At last, the moon shining very bright helped him to come to a resolution of beginning his journey immediately, to which likewise he had some other inducements; which the reader, without being a conjurer, cannot possibly guess, till we have given him those hints, which it may be now proper to open.

C H A P. XI.

Of several new matters not expected.

IT is an observation sometimes made, that to indicate our idea of a simple fellow, we say, he is easily to be seen through : Nor do I believe it a more improper denotation of a simple book. Instead of applying this to any particular performance, we chuse rather to remark the contrary in this history, where the scene opens itself by small degrees; and he is a sagacious reader who can see two chapters before him.

FOR this reason, we have not hitherto hinted a matter which now seems necessary to be explained;

since it may be wondered at, first, that Joseph made such extraordinary haste out of town, which hath been already shewn; and secondly, which will be now shewn, that instead of proceeding to the habitation of his father and mother, or to his beloved sister Pamela, he chose rather to set out full speed to the lady Booby's country seat, which he had left on his journey to London.

BE it known then, that in the same parish where this seat stood, there lived a young girl whom Joseph (tho' the best of sons and brothers) longed more impatiently to see than his parents or his sister. She was a poor girl, who had formerly been bred up in Sir John's family; whence, a little before the journey to London, she had been discarded by Mrs. Slipslop on account of her extraordinary beauty: for I never could find any other reason.

THIS young creature (who now lived with a farmer in the parish) had been always beloved by Joseph, and returned his affection. She was two years only younger than our hero. They had been acquainted from their infancy, and had conceived a very early liking for each other, which had grown to such a degree of affection, that Mr. Adams had with much ado prevented them from marrying; and persuaded them to wait, till a few years service and thrift had a little improved their experience, and enabled them to live comfortably together.

THEY followed this good man's advice, as indeed his word was little less than a law in his parish: for as he had shewn his parishioners by an uniform behaviour of thirty-five years duration, that he had their good entirely at heart; so they consulted him on every occasion, and very seldom acted contrary to his opinion.

NOTHING can be imagined more tender than was the parting between these two lovers. A thousand sighs heaved the bosom of Joseph; a thousand tears distilled from the lovely eyes of Fanny, (for that was

was her name) tho' her modesty would only suffer her to admit his eager kisses, her violent love made her more than passive in his embraces; and she often pulled him to her breast with a soft pressure, which, tho' perhaps it would not have squeezed an insect to death, caused more emotion in the heart of Joseph, than the closest Cornish hug could have done.

THE reader may perhaps wonder, that so fond a pair should during a twelve-months absence never converse with one another; indeed there was but one reason which did, or could have prevented them; and this was, that poor Fanny could neither write nor read; nor could she be prevailed upon to transmit the delicacies of her tender and chaste passion, by the hands of an amanuensis.

THEY contented themselves therefore with frequent enquiries after each other's health, with a mutual confidence in each other's fidelity, and the prospect of their future happiness.

HAVING explained these matters to our reader, and, as far as possible, satisfied all his doubts, we return to honest Joseph, whom we left just set out on his travels by the light of the moon.

THOSE who have read any romance or poetry antient or modern, must have been informed, that love hath wings; by which they are not to understand, as some young ladies by mistake have done, that a lover can fly; the writers, by this ingenious allegory, intending to insinuate no more, than that lovers do not march like horse-guards; in short, that they put the best leg foremost; which our lusty youth, who could walk with any man, did so heartily on this occasion, that within four hours, he reached a famous house of hospitality well known to the western traveller. It presents you a lion on the sign-post: and the master, who was christened Timotheus, is commonly called plain Tim. Some have conceived that he hath particularly chosen the

lion for his sign, as he doth in countenance greatly resemble that magnanimous beast, tho' his disposition favours more of the sweetness of the lamb. He is a person well received among all sorts of men, being qualified to render himself agreeable to any; as he is well versed in history and politics, hath a smattering in law and divinity, cracks a good jest, and plays wonderfully well on the French horn.

A VIOLENT storm of hail forced Joseph to take shelter in this inn, where he remembered Sir Thomas had dined in his way to town. Joseph had no sooner seated himself by the kitchen fire, than Timotheus, observing his livery, began to condole the loss of his late master; who was, he said, his very particular and intimate acquaintance, with whom he had cracked many a merry bottle, aye many a dozen in his time. He then remarked, that all those things were over now, all past, and just as if they had never been; and concluded with an excellent observation on the certainty of death, which his wife said was indeed very true. A fellow now arrived at the same inn with two horses, one of which he was leading farther down into the country to meet his master; these he put into the stable, and came and took his place by Joseph's side, who immediately knew him to be the servant of a neighbouring gentleman, who used to visit at their house.

THIS fellow was likewise forced in by the storm; for he had orders to go twenty miles farther that evening, and luckily on the same road which Joseph himself intended to take. He therefore embraced this opportunity of complimenting his friend with his master's horses, (notwithstanding he had received express commands to the contrary) which was readily accepted; and so after they had drank a loving pot, and the storm was over, they set out together.

C H A P. XII.

Containing many surprizing adventures which Joseph Andrews met with on the road, scarce credible to those who have never travelled in a stage coach.

NOTHING remarkable happened on the road, till their arrival at the inn to which the horses were ordered; whither they came about two in the morning. The moon then shone very bright; and Joseph making his friend a present of a pint of wine, and thanking him for the favour of his horse, notwithstanding all entreaties to the contrary, proceeded on his journey on foot.

HE had not gone above two miles, charmed with the hopes of shortly seeing his beloved Fanny, when he was met by two fellows in a narrow lane, and ordered to stand and deliver. He readily gave them all the money he had, which was somewhat less than two pounds; and told them he hoped they would be so generous as to return him a few shillings, to defray his charges on his way home.

ONE of the ruffians answered with an oath, yes, we'll give you something presently: but first strip and be d—n'd to you.—Strip, cry'd the other, or I'll blow your brains to the devil. Joseph, remembering that he had borrowed his coat and breeches of a friend, and that he should be ashamed of making any excuse for not returning them, replied, he hoped they would not insist on his clothes, which were not worth much, but consider the coldness of the night. You are cold, are you, you rascal! says one of the robbers, I'll warm you with a vengeance; and, damning his eyes, snapt a pistol at his head: which he had no sooner done, than the other levell'd a blow at him with his stick, which Joseph, who was expert at cudgel-playing, caught with his, and re-

turned the favour so successfully on his adversary, that he laid him sprawling at his feet, and at the same instant received a blow from behind, with the butt-end of a pistol from the other villain, which felled him to the ground, and totally deprived him of his senses.

THE thief, who had been knocked down, had now recovered himself; and both together fell to belabouring poor Joseph with their sticks, till they were convinced they had put an end to his miserable being: They then stript him entirely naked, threw him into a ditch, and departed with their booty.

THE poor wretch, who lay motionless a long time, just began to recover his senses as a stage-coach came by. The postilion hearing a man's groans, stopt his horses, and told the coachman, he was certain there was a dead man lying in the ditch; for he heard him groan. 'Go on, sirrah, says the coachman, we are confounded late, and have no time to look after dead men.' A lady, who heard what the postilion said, and likewise heard the groan, called eagerly to the coachman, to stop and see what was the matter. Upon which he bid the postilion alight, and look into the ditch. He did so, and returned, 'That there was a man sitting up—right as naked as ever he was born.—O J—sus, cry'd the lady, A naked man! Dear coachman, drive on and leave him.' Upon this the gentlemen got out of the coach; and Joseph begged them to have mercy upon him: For that he had been robbed, and almost beaten to death. 'Robbed,' cries an old gentleman; 'Let us make all the haste imaginable, or we shall be robbed too. A young man, who belonged to the law answered,' 'He wished they had passed by without taking any notice: But that now they might be proved to have been last in his company; if he should die, they might be called to some account for his murder. He therefore thought it advisable to save the poor creature's

' creature's life, for their own sakes, if possible ; at
 ' least, if he died, to prevent the jury's finding that
 ' they fled for it. He was therefore of opinion, to
 ' take the man into the coach, and carry him to the
 ' next inn.' The lady insisted, ' That he should
 ' not come into the coach. That if they lifted him
 ' in, she would herself alight: for she had rather
 ' stay in that place to all eternity, than ride with a
 ' naked man.' The coachman objected, ' That he
 ' could not suffer him to be taken in, unless some-
 ' body would pay a shilling for his carriage the four
 ' miles.' Which the two gentlemen refused to do.
 But the lawyer, who was afraid of some mischief
 happening to himself if the wretch was left behind
 in that condition, saying, no man could be too cau-
 tious in these matters, and that he remembered very
 extraordinary cases in the books, threatened the
 coachman, and bid him deny taking him up at his
 peril ; for that if he died, he should be indicted for
 his murder ; and if he lived, and brought an action
 against him, he would willingly take a brief in it.
 These words had a sensible effect on the coachman,
 who was well acquainted with the person who spoke
 them ; and the old gentleman abovementioned,
 thinking the naked man would afford him frequent
 opportunities of shewing his wit to the lady, offered
 to join with the company in giving a mug of beer
 for his fare ; till partly alarmed by the threats of the
 one, and partly by the promises of the other, and
 being perhaps a little moved with compassion at
 the poor creature's condition, who stood bleeding
 and shivering with the cold, he at length agreed ;
 and Joseph was now advancing to the coach, where
 seeing the lady, who held the sticks of her fan be-
 fore her eyes, he absolutely refused, miserable as
 he was, to enter, unless he was furnished with suffi-
 cient covering, to prevent giving the least offence to
 decency. So perfectly modest was this young man ;
 such mighty effects had the spotless example of the
 amiable

amiable Pamela, and the excellent sermons of Mr. Adams wrought upon him.

THOUGH there were several great coats about the coach, it was not easy to get over this difficulty which Joseph had started. The two gentlemen complained they were cold, and could not spare a rag; the man of wit saying, with a laugh, that charity began at home; and the coachman, who had two great coats spread under him, refused to lend either, lest they should be made bloody; the lady's footman desired to be excused for the same reason, which the lady herself, notwithstanding her abhorrence of a naked man, approved: and it is more than probable, poor Joseph, who obstinately adhered to his modest resolution, must have perished, unless the postilion, (a lad who hath been since transported for robbing a hen-roost) had voluntarily stript off a great coat, his only garment, at the same time swearing a great oath (for which he was rebuked by the passengers) 'That he would rather ride in his shirt all his life, than suffer a fellow-creature to lie in so miserable a condition.'

Joseph, having put on the great coat, was lifted into the coach, which now proceeded on its journey. He declared himself almost dead with the cold, which gave the man of wit an occasion to ask the lady, if she could not accommodate him with a dram. She answered with some resentment, 'She wondered at his asking her such a question; but assured him she never tasted any such thing.'

THE lawyer was enquiring into the circumstances of the robbery, when the coach stopt, and one of the ruffians putting a pistol in, demanded their money of the passengers; who readily gave it them; and the lady, in her fright, delivered up a little silver bottle, of about a half-pint size, which the rogue, clapping it to his mouth, and drinking her health, declared held some of the best Nantes he had ever tasted: this the lady afterwards assured the company was

was the mistake of her maid; for that she had ordered her to fill the bottle with Hungary-water.

As soon as the fellows were departed, the lawyer, who had, it seems, a case of pistols in the seat of the coach, informed the company, that if it had been day-light, and he could have come at his pistols, he would not have submitted to the robbery; he likewise set forth, that he had often met highwaymen when he travelled on horseback, but none ever durst attack him; concluding, that if he had not been more afraid for the lady than for himself, he should not have now parted with his money so easily.

As wit is generally observed to love to reside in empty pockets, so the gentleman, whose ingenuity we have above remark'd, as soon as he had parted with his money, began to grow wonderfully facetious. He made frequent allusions to Adam and Eve, and said many excellent things on figs and fig-leaves; which perhaps gave more offence to Joseph than to any other in the company.

THE lawyer likewise made several very pretty jests, without departing from his profession. He said, 'If Joseph and the lady were alone, he would be more capable of making a conveyance to her, as his affairs were not fettered with any incumbrance; he'd warrant, he soon suffered a recovery by a writ of entry, which was the proper way to create heirs in tail; that for his own part, he would engage to make so firm a settlement in a coach, that there should be no danger of an ejectionment;' with an inundation of the like gibberish, which he continued to vent till the coach arrived at an inn, where one servant-maid only was up in readiness to attend the coachman, and furnish him with cold meat and a dram. Joseph desired to alight, and that he might have a bed prepared for him, which the maid readily promised to perform; and being a good-natur'd wench, and not so squeamish as the lady had been, she clapt a large faggot on the fire, and furnishing

nishing Joseph with a great coat belonging to one of the hostlers, desired him to sit down and warm himself, whilst she made his bed. The coachman, in the mean time, took an opportunity to call up a surgeon, who lived within a few doors: after which, he reminded his passengers how late they were, and after they had taken leave of Joseph, hurried them off as fast as he could.

THE wench soon got Joseph to bed, and promised to use her interest to borrow him a shirt; but imagined, as she afterwards said, by his being so bloody, that he must be a dead man: she ran with all speed to hasten the surgeon, who was more than half dressed, apprehending that the coach had been overturned and some gentleman or lady hurt. As soon as the wench had informed him at his window, that it was a poor foot passenger who had been stripped of all he had, and almost murdered; he chid her for disturbing him so early, slipped off his clothes again, and very quietly returned to bed and to sleep.

AURORA now began to shew her blooming cheeks over the hills, whilst ten millions of feathered songsters, in jocund chorus, repeated odes a thousand times sweeter than those of our laureat, and sung both the day and the song; when the master of the inn, Mr. Tow-wouse, arose, and learning from his maid an account of the robbery, and the situation of his poor naked guest, he shook his head, and cried, good-lack-a-day! and then ordered the girl to carry him one of his own shirts.

Mrs. Tow-wouse was just awake, and had stretched out her arms in vain to fold her departed husband, when the maid entered the room. 'Who's there?' 'Betty?' 'Yes, Madam.' 'Where's your master?' 'He's without, Madam; he hath sent me for a shirt to lend a poor naked man, who hath been robbed and murdered.' 'Touch one, if you dare, you slut,' said Mrs. Tow-wouse; 'your master is a pretty sort of a man to take in naked vagabonds, and

‘and clothe them with his own clothes. I shall have
 ‘no such doings.—If you offer to touch any thing,
 ‘I’ll throw the chamber-pot at your head. Go,
 ‘send your master to me.’ ‘Yes, Madam,’ answered
 ‘Betty. As soon as he came in, she thus began:
 ‘What the devil do you mean by this, Mr. Tow-
 ‘wouse? Am I to buy shirts to lend to a set of scab-
 ‘by rascals?’ ‘My dear, said Mr. Tow-wouse,
 ‘this is a poor wretch.’ ‘Yes, says she, I know,
 ‘it is a poor wretch; but what the devil have we to
 ‘do with poor wretches? The law makes us provide
 ‘for too many already. We shall have thirty or
 ‘forty poor wretches in red coats shortly.’ ‘My
 ‘dear, cries Tow-wouse, this man hath been rob-
 ‘bed of all he hath.’ ‘Well then, says she, where’s
 ‘his money to pay his reckoning? Why doth not
 ‘such a fellow go to an ale-house? I shall send him
 ‘packing as soon as I am up, I assure you.’ ‘My
 ‘dear, said he, common charity won’t suffer you to
 ‘do that.’ ‘Common charity, a f—t! says she,
 ‘common charity teaches us to provide for our-
 ‘selves, and our families; and I and mine won’t be
 ‘ruined by your charity, I assure you.’ ‘Well, says
 ‘he, my dear, do as you will when you are up; you
 ‘know I never contradict you.’ ‘No, says she, if
 ‘the devil was to contradict me, I would make the
 ‘house too hot to hold him.’

WITH such like discourses they consumed near
 half an hour, whilst Betty provided a shirt from the
 hostler, who was one of her sweethearts, and put it
 on poor Joseph. The surgeon had likewise at last vi-
 sited him, and washed and dressed his wounds, and was
 now come to acquaint Mr. Tow-wouse, that his guest
 was in such extreme danger of his life, that he scarce
 saw any hopes of his recovery.—‘Here’s a pretty
 ‘kettle of fish, cries Mrs. Towwouse, you have
 ‘brought upon us! We are like to have a funeral
 ‘at our own expence.’ Tow-wouse, (who notwith-
 standing his charity, would have given his vote as
 freely

freely as ever he did at an election, that any other house in the kingdom should have quiet possession of his guest) answered, ' My dear, I am not to blame : ' he was brought hither by the stage-coach ; and Betty had put him to bed before I was stirring.' ' I'll Betty her ;' says she——At which, with half her garments on, the other half under her arm, she sallied out in quest of the unfortunate Betty, whilst Tow-wouse and the surgeon went to pay a visit to poor Joseph, and enquire into the circumstances of this melancholy affair.

C H A P. XIII.

What happened to Joseph during his sickness at the inn, with the curious discourse between him and Mr. Barnabas the parson of the parish.

AS soon as Joseph had communicated a particular history of the robbery, together with a short account of himself and his intended journey, he asked the surgeon, if he apprehended him to be in any danger : To which the surgeon very honestly answered, ' He feared he was ; for that his pulse was very exalted and feverish, and if his fever should prove more than symptomatic, it would be impossible to save him.' Joseph fetching a deep sigh, cried, ' Poor Fanny, I would I could have lived to see thee ! but God's will be done.'

THE surgeon then advised him, if he had any worldly affairs to settle, that he would do it as soon as possible ; for tho' he hoped he might recover yet he thought himself obliged to acquaint him he was in great danger ; and if the malign concoction of his humours should cause a suscitation of his fever, he might soon grow delirious and incapable to make his will. Joseph answered, ' That it was impossible for any creature in the universe to be in a poorer condition

dition than himself: for since the robbery, he had not one thing of any kind whatever, which he could call his own.' "I had, said he, a poor little piece of gold, which they took away, that would have been a comfort to me in all my afflictions; but surely, Fanny, I want nothing to remind me of thee. I have thy dear image in my heart, and no villain can ever tear it thence."

JOSEPH desired paper and pens to write a letter, but they were refused him; and he was advised to use all his endeavours to compose himself. They then left him; and Mr. Tow-wouse sent to a clergyman to come and administer his good offices to the soul of poor Joseph, since the surgeon despaired of making any successful applications to his body.

MR. Barnabas (for that was the clergyman's name) came as soon as sent for; and having first drank a dish of tea with the landlady, and afterwards a bowl of punch with the land-lord, he walked up to the room where Joseph lay: but, finding him asleep, returned to take the other sneaker; which when he had finished, he again crept softly up to the chamber-door, and, having opened it, heard the sick man talking to himself in the following manner:

'O MOST adorable Pamela! most virtuous sister! whose example could alone enable me to withstand all the temptations of riches and beauty, and to preserve my virtue pure and chaste, for the arms of my dear Fanny, if it had pleased heaven that I should ever have come unto them. What riches, or honours, or pleasures can make us amends for the loss of innocence? Doth not that alone afford us more consolation, than all worldly acquisitions? What but innocence and virtue could give any comfort to such a miserable wretch as I am? Yet these can make me prefer this sick and painful bed to all the pleasures I should have found in my lady's. These can make me face death without fear; and though I love my Fanny more than ever
man

‘man loved a woman, these can teach me to resign myself to the divine will without repining. O, thou delightful charming creature! if heaven had indulged thee to my arms, the poorest, humblest state, would have been a paradise; I could have liv’d with thee in the lowest cottage, without envying the palaces, the dainties, or the riches of any man breathing. But I must leave thee, leave thee for ever, my dearest angel! I must think of another world; and I heartily pray thou may’st meet comfort in this.’—Barnabas thought he had heard enough; so down stairs he went and told Tow-wouse he could do his guest no service: for that he was very light-headed, and had uttered nothing but a rhapsody of nonsense all the time he stayed in the room.

THE surgeon returned in the afternoon, and found his patient in a higher fever, as he said than when he left him, though not delirious: for notwithstanding Mr. Barnabas’s opinion, he had not been once out of his senses since his arrival at the inn.

MR. Barnabas was again sent for, and with much difficulty prevailed on to make another visit. As soon as he entered the room, he told Joseph, ‘He was come to pray by him, and to prepare him for another world: In the first place therefore, he hoped he had repented of all his sins.’ Joseph answered, ‘He hoped he had: but there was one thing which he knew not whether he should call a sin; if it was, he feared he should die in the commission of it; and that was the regret of parting with a young woman, whom he loved as tenderly as he did his heart-strings.’ ‘Barnabas bad him be assured, that any repining at the divine will was one of the greatest sins he could commit; that he ought to forget all carnal affections, and think of better things.’ Joseph said, ‘That neither in this world nor the next, he could forget his Fanny; and that the thought, however grievous, of parting from her for ever, was
‘not

‘not half so tormenting, as the fear of what she would suffer, when she knew his misfortune.’ Barnabas said, ‘That such fears argued a diffidence and despondence very criminal; that he must divest himself of all human passions, and fix his heart above.’ Joseph answered, ‘That was what he desired to do, and should be obliged to him, if he would enable him to accomplish it.’ Barnabas replied, ‘That must be done by grace.’ Joseph besought him to discover how he might attain it. Barnabas answered, ‘By prayer and faith.’ He then questioned him concerning his forgiveness of the thieves. Joseph answered, ‘He feared that was more than he could do: for nothing would give him more pleasure than to hear they were taken.’ ‘That,’ cries Barnabas, ‘is for the sake of justice.’ ‘Yes,’ said Joseph, ‘but if I was to meet them again, I am afraid I should attack them, and kill them too, if I could.’ ‘Doubtless,’ answered Barnabas, ‘it is lawful to kill a thief: but can you say, you forgive them as a christian ought?’ Joseph desired to know what that forgiveness was. ‘That is,’ answered Barnabas, ‘to forgive them as—as—it is to forgive them as—in short it is to forgive them as a christian.’ Joseph replied, ‘He forgave them as much as he could.’ Well, well,’ said Barnabas, ‘that will do.’ ‘He then demanded of him, if he remembered any more sins unrepented of; and if he did, he desired him to make haste and repent of them as fast he could: that they might repeat over a few prayers together.’ Joseph answered, ‘He could not recollect any great crimes he had been guilty of, and that those he had committed he was sincerely sorry for.’ Barnabas said that was enough, and then proceeded to prayer with all the expedition he was master of; some company then waiting for him below in the parlour, where the ingredients for punch were all in readiness; but no one would squeeze the oranges till he came.

JOSEPH complained he was dry, and desired a little tea; which Barnabas reported to Mrs. Tow-wouse, who answered, 'She had just done drinking it, and could not be stopping all day;' but ordered Betty to carry him up some small beer.

BETTY obeyed her mistress's commands; but Joseph, as soon as he had tasted it, said, he feared it would increase his fever, and that he longed very much for tea: To which the good-natured Betty answered, he should have tea, if there was any in the land; she accordingly went and bought him some herself, and attended him with it; where we will leave her and Joseph together for some time, to entertain the reader with other matters.

C H A P. XIV.

Being very full of adventures, which succeeded each other at the inn.

IT was now the dusk of the evening, when a grave person rode into the inn, and committing his horse to the hostler, went directly into the kitchen, and having called for a pipe of tobacco, took his place by the fire-side; where several other persons were likewise assembled.

THE discourse ran altogether on the robbery which was committed the night before, and on the poor wretch, who lay above in the dreadful condition, in which we have already seen him. Mrs. Tow-wouse said, 'She wondered what the devil Tom Whipwell meant by bringing such guests to her house, when there were so many ale-houses on the road proper for their reception. But she assured him, if he died, the parish should be at the expence of the funeral.' She added, 'Nothing would serve the fellow's turn but tea, she would assure him.' Betty, who was just returned from her cha-

charitable office, answered, she believed he was a gentleman, for she never saw a finer skin in her life. 'Pox on his skin!' replied Mrs. Tow-wouse, 'I suppose, that is all we are like to have for the reckoning. I desire no such gentlemen should ever call at the Dragon,' (which it seems was the sign of the inn.)

THE gentleman lately arrived discovered a great deal of emotion at the distress of this poor creature, whom he observed to be fallen not into the most compassionate hands. And indeed, if Mrs. Tow-wouse had given no utterance to the sweetness of her temper, nature had taken such pains in her countenance, that Hogarth himself never gave more expression to a picture.

HER person was short, thin, and crooked. Her forehead projected in the middle, and thence descended in a declivity to the top of her nose, which was sharp and red, and would have hung over her lips, had not nature turned up the end of it. Her lips were two bits of skin, which, whenever she spoke, she drew together in a purse. Her chin was peaked; and at the upper end of that skin, which composed her cheeks, stood two bones, that almost hid a pair of small red eyes. Add to this a voice most wonderfully adapted to the sentiments it was to convey, being both loud and hoarse.

IT is not easy to say, whether the gentleman had conceived a greater dislike for his landlady, or compassion for her unhappy guest. He enquired very earnestly of the surgeon, who was now come into the kitchen, whether he had any hopes of his recovery? he begged him to use all possible means towards it, telling him, 'it was the duty of men of all professions, to apply their skill gratis for the relief of the poor and necessitous.' The surgeon answered, 'he should take proper care: but he defied all the surgeons in London to do him any good.' 'Pray, sir,' said the gentleman, 'What are his wounds?

—‘Why, do you know any thing of wounds?’ says the surgeon (winking upon Mrs. Tow-wouse) ‘Sir, ‘I have a small smattering in surgery,’ answered the gentleman. ‘A smattering,—ho, ho, ho!’ said the surgeon, ‘I believe it is a smattering indeed.’

THE company were all attentive, expecting to hear the doctor, who was what they call a dry fellow, expose the gentleman.

HE began therefore with an air of triumph: ‘I suppose, Sir, you have travelled.’ ‘No really, Sir,’ said the gentleman. ‘Ho! then you have practised ‘in the hospitals perhaps.’—‘No, Sir,’ hum! not that neither? ‘Whence, Sir, then, if I may be so ‘bold to enquire, have you got your knowledge in ‘surgery?’ ‘Sir,’ answered the gentleman, ‘I do ‘not pretend to much; but, the little I know I ‘have from books.’ ‘Books!’ cries the doctor,—‘What, I suppose you have you have read Galen and ‘Hippocrates!’ ‘No, Sir,’ said the gentleman. ‘How! you understand surgery,’ answers the doctor, ‘and not read Galen and Hippocrates!’ ‘Sir,’ cries the other, ‘I believe there are many surgeons ‘who have never read these authors.’ ‘I believe so ‘too,’ says the doctor, ‘more shame for them: but ‘thanks to my education, I have them by heart; ‘and very seldom go without them both in my pocket.’ ‘They are pretty large books,’ said the gentleman. ‘Aye,’ said the doctor, ‘I believe I know how ‘large they are better than you.’ (At which he fell a winking, and the whole company burst into a laugh.)

THE doctor pursuing his triumph, asked the gentleman, ‘if he did not understand physic as well as ‘surgery.’ ‘Rather better,’ answered the gentleman, ‘Aye, like enough,’ cries the doctor, with a wink. ‘Why, I know a little of physic too.’ ‘I ‘wish I knew half so much,’ said Tow-wouse, ‘I’d ‘never wear an apron again.’ ‘Why, I believe, ‘landlord,’ cries the doctor, ‘there are few men, ‘who’

tho' I say it, within twelve miles of the place, that handle a fever better. —*Veniente accurrite morbo*: that is my method.—I suppose, brother, you understand *Latin*?' 'A little,' says the gentleman. 'Aye, and Greek now I'll warrant you: *Ton dapa-mibominos polustofboio Thalasses*. But I have almost forgot these things, I could have repeated Homer by heart once.'——'Ifsags! the gentleman has caught a Traytor,' says Mrs. Tow-wouse; at which they all fell a laughing.

THE gentleman, who had not the least affection for joking, very contentedly suffered the doctor to enjoy his victory; which he did with no small satisfaction: and having sufficiently sounded his depth, told him, 'he was thoroughly convinced of his great learning and abilities; and that he would be obliged to him, if he would let him know his opinion of his patient's case above stairs.' 'Sir,' says the doctor, 'his case is that of a dead man—The contusion on his head has perforated the internal membrane of the occiput, and divelicated that radical small minute invisible nerve, which coheres to the pericranium; and this was attended with a fever at first symptomatic, then pneumatic; and he is at length grown delirious, or delirious, as the vulgar express it.'

HE was proceeding in this learned manner, when a mighty noise interrupted him. Some young fellows in the neighbourhood had taken one of the thieves, and were bringing him into the inn. Betty ran up stairs with this news to Joseph; who begged they might search for a little piece of broken gold, which had a ribband tied to it, and which he could swear to amongst all the hoards of the richest men in the universe.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fellow's persisting in his innocence, the mob were very busy in searching him, and presently, among other things, pulled out the piece of gold just mentioned; which Betty no sooner

saw, than she laid violent hands on it, and conveyed it up to Joseph, who received it with raptures of joy, and hugging it in his bosom, declared, he could now die contented.

WITHIN a few minutes afterwards, came in some other fellows, with a bundle which they had found in a ditch, and which was indeed the cloaths which had been stripped off from Joseph, and the other things they had taken from him.

THE gentleman no sooner saw the coat, than he declared he knew the livery; and, if it had been taken from the poor creature above stairs, desired he might see him: for that he was very well acquainted with the family to whom that livery belonged.

HE was accordingly conducted up by Betty: but what, reader, was the surprize on both sides, when he saw Joseph was the person in bed; and when Joseph discovered the face of his good friend Mr. Abraham Adams!

IT would be impertinent to insert a discourse which chiefly turned on the relation of matters already well known to the reader: for as soon as the curate had satisfied Joseph concerning the perfect health of his Fanny, he was on his side very inquisitive into all the particulars which had produced this unfortunate accident.

To return therefore to the kitchen, where a great variety of company were now assembled from all the rooms of the house, as well as the neighbourhood: so much delight do men take in contemplating the countenance of a thief.

MR. Tow-wouse began to rub his hands with pleasure, at seeing so large an assembly; who would, he hoped, shortly adjourn into several apartments, in order to discourse over the robbery, and drink a health to all honest men. But Mrs. Tow-wouse, whose misfortune it was commonly to see things a little perversely, began to rail at those who brought the fellow into her house; telling her husband, 'they
were

were very likely to thrive, who kept a house of entertainment for beggars and thieves.'

THE mob had now finished their search; and could find nothing about the captive likely to prove any evidence: for as to the cloaths, tho' the mob were very well satisfied with that proof; yet, as the surgeon observed, they could not convict him, because they were not found in his custody; to which Barnabas agreed, and added, that these were *bona waviata*, and belonged to the lord of the manor.

'How, says the surgeon, do you say these goods belong to the lord of the manor?' 'I do,' cried Barnabas. 'Then I deny it,' says the surgeon. 'What can the lord of the manor have to do in the case?' 'Will any one attempt to persuade me that what a man finds is not his own?' I have heard, (says an old fellow in the corner) justice Wiseone say, that if every man had his right, whatever is found belongs to the king of London.' 'That may be true,' says Barnabas, in some sense: for the law makes a difference between things stolen and things found: for a thing may be stolen that never is found; and a thing may be found that never was stolen. Now goods that are both stolen and found are *waviata*; and they belong to the lord of the manor.' 'So the lord of the manor is the receiver of stolen goods,' (says the doctor;) at which there was a universal laugh, being first begun by himself.

WHILE the prisoner, by persisting in his innocence, had almost (as there was no evidence against him) brought over Barnabas, the surgeon, Tow-wouse, and several others to his side; Betty informed them, that they had over-looked a little piece of gold, which she had carried up to the man in bed; and which he offered to swear to amongst a million, aye, amongst ten thousand. This immediately turned the scale against the prisoner; and every one now concluded him guilty. It was resolved therefore, to keep him

secured that night, and early in the morning to carry him before a justice.

C H A P. XV.

Shewing how Mrs. Tow-wouse was a little mollified, and how officious Mr. Barnabas and the surgeon were to prosecute the thief: with a dissertation accounting for their zeal, and that of many other persons not mentioned in this history.

BETTY told her mistress, she believed the man in bed was a greater man than they took him for: for, besides the extreme whiteness of his skin, and the softness of his hands, she observed a very great familiarity between the gentleman and him; and added, she was certain they were intimate acquaintance, if not relations.

THIS somewhat abated the severity of Mrs. Tow-wouse's countenance. She said, 'God forbid she should not discharge the duty of a christian, since the poor gentleman was brought to her house. She had a natural antipathy to vagabonds: but could pity the misfortunes of a Christian as soon as another.' Tow-wouse said, 'If the traveller be a gentleman, tho' he hath no money about him now, we shall most likely be paid hereafter; so you may begin to score whenever you will.' Mrs. Tow-wouse answered, 'Hold your simple tongue, and don't instruct me in my business. I am sure I am sorry for the gentleman's misfortune with all my heart; and I hope the villain who hath used him so barbarously, will be hanged. Betty, go, see what he wants. God forbid he should want any thing in my house.'

BARNABAS and the surgeon went up to Joseph, to satisfy themselves concerning the piece of gold. Joseph

seph was 'with difficulty prevailed upon to shew it them; but would by no entreaties be brought to deliver it out of his own possession. He however attested this to be the same which had been taken from him; and Betty was ready to swear to the finding it on the thief.

THE only difficulty that remained, was how to produce this gold before the justice: for as to carrying Joseph himself, it seemed impossible; nor was there any great likelihood of obtaining it from him: for he had fastened it with a ribband to his arm, and solemnly vowed, that nothing but irresistible force should ever separate them; in which resolution, Mr. Adams, clenching a fist rather less than the knuckle of an ox, declared he would support him.

A DISPUTE arose on this occasion concerning evidence, not very necessary to be related here; after which the surgeon dressed Mr. Joseph's head; still persisting in the imminent danger in which his patient lay; but concluding with a very important look, 'that he began to have some hopes; that he should send him a sanative soporiferous draught, and would see him in the morning.' After which Barnabas and he departed, and left Mr. Joseph and Mr. Adams together.

ADAMS informed Joseph of the occasion of this journey which he was making to London, namely to publish three volumes of sermons; being encouraged, as he said, by an advertisement lately set forth by a society of booksellers, who proposed to purchase any copies offered to them, at a price to be settled by two persons: but tho' he imagined he should get a considerable sum of money on this occasion, which his family were in urgent need of, he protested he would not leave Joseph in his present condition: finally, he told him, 'he had nine shillings and three-pence half-penny in his pocket, which he was well come to use as he pleased.'

THIS

THIS goodness of parson Adams brought tears into Joseph's eyes; he declared, he had now a 'second reason to desire life, that he might shew his gratitude to such a friend.' Adams bade him 'be cheerful; for that he plainly saw the surgeon, besides his ignorance, desired to make a merit of curing him, tho' the wounds in his head, he perceived, were by no means dangerous; that he was convinced he had no fever, and doubted not but he would be able to travel in a day or two.'

THESE words infused a spirit into Joseph; he said, 'he found himself very sore from the bruises, but had no reason to think any of his bones injured, or that he had received any harm in his inside; unless that he felt something very odd in his stomach: but he knew not whether that might not arise from not having eaten one morsel for above twenty-four hours.' Being then asked if he had any inclination to eat, he answered in the affirmative. Then parson Adams desired him to name what he had the greatest fancy for; whether a poached egg, or chicken-broth: he answered, 'he could eat both very well; but that, he seemed to have the greatest appetite for a piece of boiled beef and cabbage.'

ADAMS was pleased with so perfect a confirmation that he had not the least fever: but advised him to a lighter diet, for that evening. He accordingly eat either a rabbit or a fowl, I never could with any tolerable certainty discover which; after this, he was, by Mrs. Tow-wouse's order, conveyed into a better bed, and equipped with one of her husband's shirts.

IN the morning early, Barnabas and the surgeon came to the inn, in order to see the thief conveyed before the justice. They had consumed the whole night in debating what measures they should take to produce the piece of gold in evidence against him: for they were both extremely zealous in the business, tho' neither of them were in the least interested in the prosecution; neither of them had ever received

any

any private injury from the fellow, nor had either of them ever been suspected of loving the publick well enough, to give them a sermon or a dose of physic for nothing.

To help our reader therefore as much as possible to account for this zeal, we must inform him, that, as this parish was so unfortunate as to have no lawyer in it; there had been a constant contention between the two doctors, spiritual and physical, concerning their abilities in a science, in which, as neither of them professed it, they had equal pretensions to dispute each other's opinions. These disputes were carried on with great contempt on both sides, and had almost divided the parish; Mr. Tow-wouse and one half of the neighbours inclining to the surgeon, and Mrs. Tow-wouse with the other half to the parson. The surgeon drew his knowledge from those inestimable fountains, called the Attorney's Pocket-Companion, and Mr. Jacob's Law-tables; Barnabas trusted entirely to Wood's Institutes. It happened on this occasion, as was pretty frequently the case, that these two learned men differed about the sufficiency of evidence: the doctor being of opinion, that the maid's oath would convict the prisoner without producing the gold; the parson, *à contra, totis viribus*. To display their parts therefore before the justice and the parish was the sole motive, which we can discover, to this zeal, which both of them pretended to have for public justice.

O VANITY! how little is thy force acknowledged, or thy operations discerned! How wantonly dost thou deceive mankind under different disguises! Sometimes thou dost wear the face of pity, sometimes of generosity: nay, thou hast the assurance even to put on those glorious ornaments which belong only to heroic virtue. Thou odious, deformed monster! whom priests have railed at, philosophers despised, and poets ridiculed: is there a wretch so abandoned as to own thee for an acquaintance in public? yet,
how

how few will refuse to enjoy thee in private? nay, thou art the pursuit of most men through their lives. The greatest villainies are daily practised to please thee: nor is the meanest thief below, or the greatest hero above thy notice. Thy embraces are often the sole aim and sole reward of the private robbery, and the plundered province. It is to pamper up thee, thou harlot, that we attempt to withdraw from others what we do not want, or to withhold from them what they do. All our passions are thy slaves. Avarice itself is often no more than thy hand-maid, and even lust thy pimp. The bully fear, like a coward, flies before thee, and joy and grief hide their heads in thy presence.

I know thou wilt think, that whilst I abuse thee, I court thee; and that thy love hath inspired me to write this sarcastical panegyric on thee: but thou art deceived, I value thee not of a farthing; nor will it give me any pain, if thou shouldst prevail on the reader to censure this digression as arrant nonsense: for know to thy confusion, that I have introduced thee for no other purpose than to lengthen out a short chapter; and so I return to my history.

C H A P. XVI.

*The escape of the thief. Mr. Adams's disappointment.
The arrival of two very extraordinary personages, and
the introduction of parson Adams to parson Barnabas.*

BARNABAS and the surgeon being returned, as we have said, to the inn, in order to convey the thief before the justice, were greatly concerned to find a small accident had happened, which somewhat disconcerted them; and this was no other than the thief's escape, who had modestly withdrawn himself by night, declining all ostentation, and not chusing,

in imitation of some great men, to distinguish himself at the expence of being pointed at.

WHEN the company had retired the evening before, the thief was detained in a room where the constable, and one of the young fellows who took him, were planted as his guard. About the second watch, a general complaint of drowth was made both by the prisoner and his keepers. Among whom it was at last agreed, that the constable should remain on duty, and the young fellow call up the tapster; in which disposition the latter apprehended not the least danger, as the constable was well armed, and could besides easily summon him back to his assistance, if the prisoner made the least attempt to gain his liberty.

THE young fellow had not long left the room, before it came into the constable's head, that the prisoner might leap on him by surprise, and thereby preventing him of the use of his weapons, especially the long staff in which he chiefly confided, might reduce the success of a struggle to an equal chance. He wisely therefore, to prevent this inconvenience, slipped out of the room himself, and locked the door, waiting without with his staff in his hand, ready lifted to fell the unhappy prisoner, if by ill fortune he should attempt to break out.

BUT human life, as hath been discovered by some great man or other, (for I would by no means be understood to affect the honour of making any such discovery) very much resembles a game at Chess: for as in the latter, while a gamester is too attentive to secure himself very strongly on one side the board, he is apt to leave an unguarded opening on the other; so doth it often happen in life; and so did it happen on this occasion: for whilst the cautious constable with such wonderful sagacity had possessed himself of the door, he most unhappily forgot the window.

THE thief, who played on the other side, no sooner perceived this opening, than he began to move that way;

way; and finding the passage easy, he took with him the young fellow's hat; and without any ceremony, stepped into the street, and made the best of his way.

THE young fellow returning with a double mug of strong beer, was a little surprized to find the constable at the door; but much more so, when, the door being opened, he perceived the prisoner had made his escape, and which way. He threw down the beer, and without uttering any thing to the constable, except a hearty curse or two, he nimbly leapt out at the window, and went again in pursuit of his prey; being very unwilling to lose the reward which he had assured himself of.

THE constable hath not been discharged of suspicion on this account: it hath been said, that not being concerned in the taking the thief, he could not have been entitled to any part of the reward, if he had been convicted; that the thief had several guineas in his pocket; that it was very unlikely he should have been guilty of such an oversight; that his pretence for leaving the room was absurd; that it was his constant maxim, that a wise man never refused money on any conditions; that at every election he always had sold his vote to both parties, &c.

BUT notwithstanding these and many other such allegations, I am sufficiently convinced of his innocence; having been positively assured of it, by those who received their informations from his own mouth; which, in the opinion of some moderns, is the best and indeed only evidence.

ALL the family were now up, and with many others assembled in the kitchen, where Mr. Tow-ouse was in some tribulation; the surgeon having declared, that by law he was liable to be indicted for the thief's escape, as it was out of his house: he was a little comforted however by Mr. Barnabas's opinion, that as the escape was by night, the indictment would not lie.

MRS.

MRS. Tow-wouse delivered herself in the following words: 'Sure never was such a fool as my husband! 'would any other person living have left a man in 'the custody of such a drunken drowsy blockhead 'as Tom Suckbribe;' (which was the constable's name) 'and if he could be indicted without any harm 'to his wife and children, I should be glad of it.' (Then the bell rung in Joseph's room) 'Why Betty, 'John, Chamberlain, where the devil are you all? 'Have you no ears, or no conscience, not to tend 'the sick better?—See what the gentleman wants; 'why don't you go yourself, Mr. Tow-wouse? but 'any one may die for you; you have no more feeling than a deal-board. If a man lived a fortnight 'in your house without spending a penny, you would 'never put him in mind of it. See whether he drinks 'tea or coffee for breakfast.' 'Yes, my dear,' cried Tow-wouse. She then asked the doctor and Mr. Barnabas what morning's draught they chose, who answered, they had a pot of cyder-and at the fire; which, we will leave them merry over, and return to Joseph.

HE had rose pretty early this morning: but tho' his wounds were far from threatening any danger, he was so sore with the bruises, that it was impossible for him to think of undertaking a journey yet; Mr. Adams therefore, whose stock was visibly decreased with the expences of supper and breakfast, and which could not survive that day's scoring, began to consider how it was possible to recruit it. At last he cry'd, 'He had luckily hit on a sure method, and 'though it would oblige him to return himself home 'together with Joseph, it mattered not much.' He then sent for Tow-wouse, and taking him into another room, told him, 'He wanted to borrow three 'guineas, for which he would put ample security 'into his hands.' Tow-wouse, who expected a watch, or ring, or something of double the value, answered, 'He believed he could furnish him.' Upon which
Adams,

Adams, pointing to his saddle-bag, told him with a face and voice full of solemnity, ' that there were in that bag no less than nine volumes of manuscript sermons, as well worth a hundred pound as a shilling was worth twelve pence, and that he would deposit one of the volumes in his hands by way of pledge; not doubting but that he would have the honesty to return it on his repayment of the money: for otherwise he must be a very great loser, seeing that every volume would at least bring him ten pounds, as he had been informed by a neighbouring clergyman in the country: for, said he, as to my own part, having never yet dealt in printing, I do not pretend to ascertain the exact value of such things.'

' Tow-woose, who was a little surprized at the pawn, said (and not without some truth) That he was no judge of the price of such kind of goods: and as for money, he really was very short.' Adams answered, ' Certainly he would not scruple to lend him three guineas, on what was undoubtedly worth at least ten.' The landlord replied, ' He did not believe he had so much money in the house, and besides he was to make up a sum. He was very confident the books were of much higher value, and heartily sorry it did not suit him.' He then cried out, coming Sir! though no body called; and ran down stairs without any fear of breaking his neck.

POOR Adams was extremely dejected at this disappointment, nor knew he what farther stratagem to try. He immediately applied to his pipe, his constant friend and comfort in his afflictions; and leaning over the rails he devoted himself to meditation, assisted by the inspiring fumes of tobacco.

HE had on a night-cap drawn over his wig, and a short great coat, which half-covered his cassock; a dress which, added to something comical enough in his countenance, composed a figure likely to attract the

the eyes of those who were not over-given to observation.

WHILST he was smoaking his pipe in this posture, a coach and six, with a numerous attendance, drove into the inn. There alighted from the coach a young fellow, and a brace of pointers, after which another young fellow leapt from the box, and shook the former by the hand; and both, together with the dogs, were instantly conducted by Mr. Tow-wouse into an apartment; whither as they passed, they entertained themselves with the following short facetious dialogue.

‘ You are a pretty fellow for a coachman, Jack!’
 ‘ says he from the coach, ‘ you had almost overturn-
 ‘ ed us just now,’ ‘ Pox take you,’ says the coach-
 ‘ man, ‘ If I had only broke your neck, it would
 ‘ have been saving somebody else the trouble: but I
 ‘ should have been sorry for the pointers.’ ‘ Why
 ‘ you son of a b—,’ answered the other, ‘ if nobody
 ‘ could shoot better than you, the pointers would be
 ‘ of no use.’ ‘ D—n me,’ says the coachman, I will
 ‘ shoot with you, five guineas a shot.’ ‘ You be
 ‘ hang’d,’ says the other, ‘ for five guineas you shall
 ‘ shoot at my a—.’ ‘ Done,’ says the coachman,
 ‘ I’ll pepper you better than ever you was peppered
 ‘ by Jenny Bouncer.’ ‘ Pepper your grandmother,’
 says the other, ‘ here’s Tow-wouse will let you shoot
 ‘ at him for a shilling a time.’ ‘ I know his honour
 ‘ better,’ cries Tow-wouse, ‘ I never saw a surer
 ‘ shoot at a partridge. Every man misses now and
 ‘ then; but if I could shoot half as well as his honour,
 ‘ I would desire no better livelihood than I could get
 ‘ by my gun.’ ‘ Pox on you,’ said the coachman,
 ‘ you demolish more game now than your head’s
 ‘ worth. There’s a bitch, Tow-wouse, by G— she
 ‘ never blinked * a bird in her life.’ ‘ I have a pup-
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* To blink is a term used to signify the dog’s passing by a bird without pointing at it.

‘py, not a year old shall hunt with her for a hundred,’ cries the other gentleman. ‘Done,’ says the coachman, ‘but you will be pox’d before you make the bett. ‘If you have a mind for a bett,’ cries the coachman, I will match my spotted dog with your white bitch for a hundred, play or pay.’ ‘Done,’ says the other, ‘and I’ll run Baldface against Slouch with you for another.’ ‘No,’ cries he from the box, ‘but I’ll venture Miss Jenny against Baldface, or Hannibal either.’ ‘Go to the devil,’ cries he from the coach, ‘I will make every bett your own way, to be sure! I will match Hannibal with Slouch for a thousand, if you dare, and I say done first.’

THEY were now arrived, and the reader will be very contented to leave them, and repair to the kitchen, where Barnabas, the surgeon, and an exciseman were smoaking their pipes over some Cyder-and, and where the servants, who attended the two noble gentlemen we have just seen alight, were now arrived.

‘Tom,’ cries one of the footmen, ‘there’s parson Adams smoaking his pipe in the gallery.’ ‘Yes,’ says Tom, I pulled off my hat to him, and the parson spoke to me.’

‘Is the gentleman a clergyman then?’ says Barnabas, (for his cassock had been tied up when he first arrived.) ‘Yes, Sir,’ answered the footman, ‘and one there be but few like.’ ‘Aye,’ said Barnabas, ‘If I had known it sooner, I should have desired his company; I would always shew a proper respect for the cloth; but what say you, Doctor, shall we adjourn into a room, and invite him to take part of a bowl of punch?’

THIS proposal was immediately agreed to, and executed; and parson Adams accepting the invitation, much civility passed between the two clergymen, who both declared the great honour they had for the cloth. They had not been long together, before they entered into a discourse on small tithes, which continued a full hour,

hour, without the doctor or exciseman's having one opportunity to offer a word.

It was then proposed to begin a general conversation, and the exciseman opened on foreign affairs: but a word unluckily dropping from one of them introduced a dissertation on the hardships suffered by the inferior clergy; which after a long duration, concluded with bringing the nine volumes of sermons on the carpet.

BARNABAS greatly discouraged poor Adams; he said, 'The age was so wicked, that nobody read sermons: Would you think it, Mr. Adams, (said he) I once intended to print a volume of sermons myself, and they had the approbation of two or three bishops: but what do you think a bookseller offered me?' 'Twelve guineas perhaps (cried Adams.)' 'Not twelve pence, I assure you,' answered Barnabas; 'nay, the dog refused me a concordance in exchange.—At last I offered to give him the printing them, for the sake of dedicating them to that very gentleman who just now drove his own coach into the inn; and I assure you he had the impudence to refuse my offer: by which means I lost a good living, that was afterwards given away in exchange for a pointer, to one who—but I will not say any thing against the cloth. So you may guess, Mr. Adams, what you are to expect; for if sermons would have gone down, I believe—I will not be vain: but to be concise with you, three bishops said, they were the best that ever were writ: but indeed there are a pretty moderate number printed already, and not all sold yet.'—'Pray Sir, said Adams, to what do you think the numbers may amount to?' 'Sir,' answered Barnabas, 'a bookseller told me, he believed five thousand volumes at least.' 'Five thousand! quoth the surgeon, what can they be writ upon?' 'I remember, when I was a boy, I used to read one Tillotson's sermons; and I am sure, if a man practised half so much as in one of those sermons, he

‘ will go to heaven.’ ‘ Doctor,’ cried Barnabas, ‘ you have a prophane way of talking, for which I must reprove you. A man can never have his duty too frequently inculcated into him. And as for Tilotson, to be sure he was a good writer, and said things very well : but comparisuns are odious ; another man may write as well as he——I believe there are some of my sermons,’—and then he applied the candle to his pipe.—‘ And I believe there are some of my discourses,’ cries Adams, ‘ which the bishops would not think totally unworthy of being printed ; and I have been informed, I might procure a very large sum (indeed an immense one) on them.’ ‘ I doubt that ;’ answered Barnabas : ‘ however, if you desire to make some money of them, perhaps you may sell them by advertising the manuscript sermons of a clergyman lately deceased, all warranted originals, and never printed. And now I think of it, I should be obliged to you, if there be ever a funeral one among them, to lend it me : for I am this very day to preach a funeral sermon ; for which I have not penned a line, though I am to have a double price.’ Adams answered, ‘ He had but one, which he feared would not serve his purpose, being sacred to the memory of a magistrate, who had exerted himself very singularly in the preservation of the morality of his neighbours, insomuch that he had neither ale-house, nor lewd woman in the parish where he lived.’—‘ No replied, Barnabas, ‘ that will not do quite so well ; for the deceased upon whose virtues I am to harangue, was a little too much addicted to liquor, and publickly kept a mistress.—I believe I must take a common sermon, and trust to my memory to introduce something handsome on him.’—‘ To your invention rather,’ (said the doctor) ‘ your memory will be apter to put you out : for no man living remembers any thing good of him.’

WITH such kind of spiritual discourse, they emptied the bowl of punch, paid their reckoning, and separated: Adams and the doctor went up to Joseph, parson Barnabas departed to celebrate the aforesaid deceased, and the exciseman descended into the cellar to guage the vessels.

JOSEPH was now ready to sit down to a loin of mutton, and waited for Mr. Adams, when he and the doctor came in. The doctor having felt his pulse, and examined his wounds, declared him much better, which he imputed to that sanative soporiferous draught, a medicine, 'whose virtues,' he said, 'were never 'to be sufficiently extolled.' And great indeed they must be, if Joseph was so much indebted to them as the doctor imagined; since nothing more than those effluvia, which escaped the cork, could have contributed to his recovery: for the medicine had stood untouched in the window ever since its arrival.

JOSEPH passed that day and the three following with his friend Adams, in which nothing so remarkable happened as the swift progress of his recovery. As he had an excellent habit of body, his wounds were now almost healed; and his bruises gave him so little uneasiness, that he pressed Mr. Adams to let him depart, told him he should never be able to return sufficient thanks for all his favours; but begged that he might no longer delay his journey to London.

ADAMS, notwithstanding the ignorance, as he conceived it, of Mr. Tow-ouse, and the envy (for such he thought it) of Mr. Barnabas, had great expectations from his sermons: seeing therefore Joseph in so good a way, he told him he would agree to his setting out the next morning in the stage-coach, that he believed he should have sufficient after the reckoning paid, to procure him one day's conveyance in it, and afterwards he would be able to get on, on foot, or might be favoured with a lift in some neighbour's waggon, especially as there was then to be a fair in the town whither the coach would carry him, to which

numbers from his parish resorted—And as to himself, he agreed to proceed to the great city.

THEY were now walking in the inn-yard, when a fat, fair, short person rode in, and alighting from his horse, went directly up to Barnabas, who was smoaking his pipe on a bench. The parson and the stranger shook one another very lovingly by the hand, and went into a room together.

THE evening now coming on, Joseph retired to his chamber, whither the good Adams accompanied him; and took this opportunity to expatiate on the great mercies God had lately shewn him, of which he ought not only to have the deepest inward sense; but likewise to express outward thankfulness for them. They therefore fell both on their knees, and spent a considerable time in prayer and thanksgiving.

THEY had just finished, when Betty came in and told Mr. Adams, Mr. Barnabas desired to speak to him on some business of consequence below stairs. Joseph desired, if it was likely to detain him long, he would let him know it, that he might go to bed, which Adams promised, and in that case they wished one another good night.

C H A P. XVII.

A pleasant discourse between the two parsons and the bookseller, which was broke off by an unlucky accident happening in the inn, which produced a dialogue between Mrs. Tow-wouse and her maid of no gentle kind.

AS soon as Adams came into the room, Mr. Barnabas introduced him to the stranger, who was, he told him, a bookseller, and would be as likely to deal with him for his sermons as any man whatever. Adams, saluting the stranger, answered Barnabas, that he was very much obliged to him, that nothing could be

be more convenient; for he had no other business to the great city, and was heartily desirous of returning with the young man who was just recovered of his misfortune. He then snapt his fingers (as was usual with him) and took two or three turns about the room in an extasy.——And to induce the bookseller to be as expeditious as possible, as likewise to offer him a better price for his commodity, he assured them their meeting was extremely lucky to himself: for that he had the most pressing occasion for money at that time, his own being almost spent, and having a friend then in the same inn who was just recovered from some wounds he had received from robbers, and was in a most indigent condition. ‘So that nothing,’ says he, ‘could be so opportune, for the supplying both our necessities, as my making an immediate bargain with you.’

As soon as he had seated himself, the stranger began in these words; ‘Sir, I do not care absolutely to deny engaging in what my friend Mr. Barnabas recommends: but sermons are mere drugs. The trade is so vastly stocked with them, that really unless they come out with the name of Whitefield or Westley, or some other such great man, as a bishop, or those sort of people, I don’t care to touch, unless now it was a sermon preached on the 30th of January, or we could say in the title page, published at the earnest request of the congregation, or the inhabitants: but truly for a dry piece of sermons, I had rather be excused; especially as my hands are so full at present. However, Sir, as Mr. Barnabas mentioned them to me, I will, if you please, take the manuscript with me to town, and send you my opinion of it in a very short time.’

O, said Adams, if you desire it, I will read two or three discourses as a specimen. This Barnabas, who loved sermons no better than a grocer doth figs, immediately objected to, and advised Adams to let the bookseller have his sermons; telling him, if he

gave him a direction, he might be certain of a speedy answer: Adding, he need not scruple trusting them in his possession. No, said the bookseller, if it was a play that had been acted twenty nights together, I believe it would be safe.

ADAMS did not at all relish the last expression; he said, he was sorry to hear sermons compared to plays. ‘Not by me, I assure you, cry’d the bookseller, tho’ I don’t know whether the licensing act may not shortly bring them to the same footing: but I have formerly known a hundred guineas given for a play—.’ ‘More shame for those who gave it,’ cry’d Barnabas. ‘Why so?’ said the bookseller, ‘for they got hundreds by it.’ ‘But is there no difference between conveying good or ill instructions to mankind?’ said Adams; ‘would not an honest mind rather lose money by the one, than gain it by the other?’ ‘If you can find any such, I will not be their hindrance,’ answered the bookseller, ‘but I think those persons who get by preaching sermons, are the properest to lose by printing them: for my part, the copy that sells best, will be always the best copy in my opinion; I am no enemy to sermons but because they don’t sell: for I would as soon print one of Whitefield’s, as any farce whatever.’

‘WHOEVER prints such heterodox stuff ought to be hanged,’ says Barnabas. ‘Sir, said he, turning to Adams, this fellow’s writings (I know not whether you have seen them) are levelled at the clergy. He would reduce us to the example of the primitive ages, forsooth! and would insinuate to the people that a clergyman ought to be always preaching and praying. He pretends to understand the scripture literally, and would make mankind believe, that the poverty and low estate, which was recommended to the church in its infancy, and was only temporary doctrine adapted to her under persecution, was to be preserved in her flourishing and established state. Sir, the principles of Toland, Woolston, and

‘ and all the free-thinkers, are not calculated to do
 ‘ half the mischief, as those professed by this fellow
 ‘ and his followers.’

‘ SIR, answered Adams, if Mr. Whitefield had
 ‘ carried his doctrine no farther than you mention, I
 ‘ should have remained, as I once was, his well-wisher.
 ‘ I am myself as great an enemy to the luxury and
 ‘ splendor of the clergy as he can be. I do not, more
 ‘ than he, by the flourishing estate of the church,
 ‘ understand the palaces, equipages, dress, furniture,
 ‘ rich dainties, and vast fortunes of her ministers.
 ‘ Surely those things, which savour so strongly of this
 ‘ world, become not the servants of one who pro-
 ‘ fessed his kingdom was not of it: but when he be-
 ‘ gan to call nonsense and enthusiasm to his aid, and
 ‘ set up the detestable doctrine of faith against good
 ‘ works, I was his friend no longer; for surely, that
 ‘ doctrine was coined in hell, and one would think
 ‘ none but the devil himself could have the confi-
 ‘ dence to preach it. For can any thing be more de-
 ‘ rogatory to the honour of God, than for men to
 ‘ imagine that the all-wise Being will hereafter say to
 ‘ the good and virtuous, “ notwithstanding the pu-
 ‘ rity of thy life, notwithstanding that constant rule
 ‘ of virtue and goodness in which you walked upon
 ‘ earth, still as thou didst not believe every thing in
 ‘ the true orthodox manner, thy want of faith shall
 ‘ condemn thee?” ‘ Or on the other side, can any
 ‘ doctrine have a more pernicious influence on society,
 ‘ than a persuasion, that it will be a good plea for the
 ‘ villain at the last day;’ ‘ Lord, it is true, I never o-
 ‘ beyed one of thy commandments, yet punish me
 ‘ not, for I believe them all?” ‘ I suppose, Sir, said
 ‘ the bookseller, your sermons are of a different kind.’
 ‘ Ay, Sir, said Adams, the contrary, I thank heaven,
 ‘ is inculcated in almost every page, or I should be-
 ‘ lieve my own opinion, which hath always been, that
 ‘ a virtuous and good Turk, or heathen, are more ac-
 ‘ ceptable in the sight of their Creator, than a vicious
 ‘ and

‘ and wicked christian, tho’ his faith was as perfectly
 ‘ orthodox as St. Paul’s himself.’—I wish you success,
 says the bookseller, ‘ but must beg to be excused, as
 ‘ my hands are so very full at present ; and indeed I
 ‘ am afraid, you will find a backwardness in the trade,
 ‘ to engage in a book which the clergy would be cer-
 ‘ tain to cry down.’ ‘ God forbid, says Adams,
 ‘ any books should be propagated which the clergy
 ‘ would cry down : but if you mean by the clergy,
 ‘ some few designing factious men, who have it at
 ‘ heart to establish some favourite schemes at the price
 ‘ of the liberty of mankind, and the very essence of
 ‘ religion, it is not in the power of such persons to
 ‘ decry any book they please ; witness that excellent
 ‘ book called, “ A plain account of the nature and
 ‘ end of the sacrament ;” a book written (if I may
 ‘ venture on the expression) with the pen of an angel,
 ‘ and calculated to restore the true use of christianity,
 ‘ and of that sacred institution : for what could tend
 ‘ more to the noble purposes of religion, than fre-
 ‘ quent chearful meetings among the members of a
 ‘ society, in which they should, in the presence of one
 ‘ another, and in the service of the supreme Being,
 ‘ make promises of being good, friendly and bene-
 ‘ volent to each other ? Now this excellent book was
 ‘ attacked by a party, but unsuccessfully.’ At these
 words Barnabas fell a ringing with all the violence ima-
 ginable ; upon which a servant attending, he bid him,
 ‘ bring a bill immediately : for that he was in com-
 ‘ pany, for aught he knew, with the devil himself ;
 ‘ and he expected to hear the Alcoran, the Levia-
 ‘ than, or Woolston commended, if he staid a few
 ‘ minutes longer.’ Adams desired, ‘ as he was so
 ‘ much moved at his mentioning a book, which he
 ‘ did without apprehending any possibility of offence,
 ‘ that he would be so kind to propose any objections
 ‘ he had to it, which he would endeavour to answer.’
 ‘ I propose objections !’ said Barnabas, ‘ I never read
 ‘ a syllable in any such wicked book ; I never saw it
 ‘ in

‘ in my life, I assure you.’—Adams was going to answer, when a most hideous uproar began in the inn. Mrs. Tow-wouse, Mr. Tow-wouse and Betty, all lifting up their voices together : but Mrs. Tow-wouse’s voice, like a bass viol in a concert, was clearly and distinctly distinguished among the rest, and was heard to articulate the following sounds,—‘ O you damn’d villain, is this the return to all the care I have taken of your family ? This the reward of my virtue ? Is this the manner in which you behave to one who brought you a fortune, and preferred you to so many matches, all your betters ? To abuse my bed, my own bed, with my own servant : but I’ll maul the slut, I’ll tear her nasty eyes out ; was ever such a pitiful dog, to take up with such a mean trollop ? If she had been a gentlewoman like myself, it had been some excuse ; but a beggarly saucy dirty servant-maid.—Get you out of my house, you whore.’ To which, she added another name, which we do not care to stain our paper with. It was a monosyllable beginning with a b—, and indeed was the same, as if she had pronounced the words, *She Dog*. Which term, we shall, to avoid offence, use on this occasion, tho’ indeed both the mistress and maid uttered the above-mentioned b—, a word extremely disgusting to females of the lower sort. Betty had borne all hitherto with patience, and had uttered only lamentations : but the last appellation stung her to the quick, ‘ I am a woman as well as yourself,’ she roared out, ‘ and no she dog, and if I have been a little naughty, I am not the first ; if I have been no better than I should be,’ cries she sobbing, ‘ that’s no reason you should call me out of my name ; my be-betters are worse than me.’ ‘ Huzzy, huzzy,’ says Mrs. Tow-wouse, ‘ have you the impudence to answer me ? Did I not catch you, you saucy’—and then again repeated the terrible word so odious to female ears. ‘ I can’t bear that name,’ answered Betty, ‘ if I have been wicked, I am to answer for
‘ it

'it myself in the other world ; but I have done nothing that's unnatural ; and I will go out of your house this moment : for I will never be called She Dog, by any mistress in England.' Mrs. Tow-wouse then armed herself with the spit ; but was prevented from executing any dreadful purpose by Mr. Adams, who confined her arms with the strength of a wrist which Hercules would not have been ashamed of, Mr. Tow-wouse being caught, as our lawyers express it, with the manner, and having no defence to make, very prudently withdrew himself, and Betty committed herself to the protection of the hostler, who tho' she could not conceive him pleased with what had happened, was in her opinion rather a gentler beast than her mistress.

Mrs. Tow-wouse, at the intercession of Mr. Adams, and finding the enemy vanished, began to compose herself, and at length recovered the usual serenity of her temper, in which we will leave her, to open to the reader the steps which led to a catastrophe, common enough, and comical enough too, perhaps in modern history, yet often fatal to the repose and well-being of families, and the subject of many tragedies, both in life and on the stage.

C H A P. XVIII.

The history of Betty the chamber-maid, and an account of what occasioned the violent scene in the preceding chapter.

BETTY, who was the occasion of all this hurry, had some good qualities. She had good-nature, generosity, and compassion, but unfortunately her constitution was composed of those warm ingredients, which, though the purity of courts or nunneries might have happily controuled them, were by no means able to endure the ticklish situation of a chamber-

chamber-maid at an inn, who is daily liable to the solicitations of lovers of all complexions, to the dangerous addresses of fine gentlemen of the army, who sometimes are obliged to reside with them a whole year together; and above all are exposed to the caresses of footmen, stage-coachmen, and drawers; all of whom employ the whole artillery of kissing, flattering, bribing, and every other weapon which is to be found in the whole armoury of love, against them.

BETTY, who was but one and twenty, had now lived three years in this dangerous situation, during which she had escaped pretty well. An ensign of foot was the first person who made an impression on her heart; he did indeed raise a flame in her, which required the care of a surgeon to cool.

WHILE she burnt for him, several others burnt for her. Officers of the army, young gentlemen travelling the western circuit, inoffensive squires, and some of graver character were set afire by her charms!

At length, having perfectly recovered the effects of her first unhappy passion, she seemed to have vowed a state of perpetual chastity. She was long deaf to all the sufferings of her lovers, till one day, at a neighbouring fair, the rhetoric of John the hostler, with a new straw hat, and a pint of wine, made a second conquest over her.

SHE did not however feel any of those flames on this occasion, which had been the consequence of her former amour; nor indeed those other ill effects, which prudent young women very justly apprehend from too absolute an indulgence to the pressing endearments of their lovers. This latter, perhaps, was a little owing to her not being entirely constant to John, with whom she permitted Tom Whipwell the stage-coachman, and now and then a handsome young traveller, to share her favours.

MR. Tow-wouse had for some time cast the languishing eyes of affection on this young maiden. He had laid hold on every opportunity of saying tender things

things to her, squeezing her by the hand, and sometimes kissing her lips: for as the violence of his passion had considerably abated to Mrs. Tow-wouse; so like water, which is stopt from its usual current in one place, it naturally sought a vent in another. Mrs. Tow-wouse is thought to have perceived this abatement, and probably it added very little to the natural sweetness of her temper; for tho' she was as true to her husband, as the dial to the sun, she was rather more desirous of being shone on, as being more capable of feeling his warmth.

EVER since Joseph's arrival, Betty had conceived an extraordinary liking to him, which discovered itself more and more, as he grew better and better; till that fatal evening when, as she was warming his bed, her passion grew to such a height, and so perfectly mastered both her modesty and her reason, that after many fruitless hints and sly insinuations, she at last threw down the warming-pan, and embracing him with great eagerness, swore he was the handsomest creature she had ever seen.

JOSEPH in great confusion leapt from her, and told her, he was sorry to see a young woman cast off all regard to modesty: but she had gone too far to recede, and grew so very indecent, that Joseph was obliged, contrary to his inclination, to use some violence to her, and taking her in his arms, he shut her out of the room, and locked the door.

How ought man to rejoice, that his chastity is always in his own power, that if he hath sufficient strength of mind, he hath always a competent strength of body to defend himself, and cannot, like a poor weak woman, be ravished against his will!

BETTY was in the most violent agitation at this disappointment. Rage and lust pulled her heart, as with two strings, two different ways; one moment she thought of stabbing Joseph, the next, of taking him in her arms, and devouring him with kisses; but the latter passion was far more prevalent. Then she

she thought of revenging his refusal on herself: but whilst she was engaged in this meditation, happily death presented himself to her in so many shapes of drowning, hanging, poisoning, &c. that her distracted mind could resolve on none. In this perturbation of spirit, it accidentally occurred to her memory, that her master's bed was not made; she therefore went directly to his room; where he happened at that time to be engaged at his bureau. As soon as she saw him, she attempted to retire, but he called her back, and taking her by the hand, squeezed her so tenderly, at the same time whispered so many soft things into her ears, and then pressed her so closely with his kisses, that the vanquished fair-one, whose passions were already raised, and which were not so whimsically capricious that one man only could lay them, though, perhaps, she would have rather preferred that one: the vanquished fair-one quietly submitted, I say, to her master's will, who had just attained the accomplishment of his bliss, when Mrs. Tow-wouse unexpectedly entered the room, and caused all that confusion which we have before seen, and which it is not necessary at present to take any farther notice of: since without the assistance of a single hint from us, every reader of any speculation, or experience, though not married himself, may easily conjecture, that it concluded with the discharge of Betty, the submission of Mr. Tow-wouse, with some things to be performed on his side by way of gratitude for his wife's goodness in being reconciled to him, with many hearty promises never to offend any more in the like manner: and lastly, his quietly and contentedly bearing to be reminded of his transgressions, as a kind of penance, once or twice a day, during the residue of his life.

B O O K II.

C H A P. I.

Of divisions in authors.

THERE are certain mysteries or secrets in all trades from the highest to the lowest, from that of prime-ministring to this of authoring, which are seldom discovered, unless to members of the same calling. Among those used by us gentlemen of the latter occupation, I take this of dividing our works into books and chapters to be none of the least considerable. Now, for want of being truly acquainted with this secret, common readers imagine, that by this art of dividing, we mean only to swell our works to a much larger bulk than they would otherwise be extended to. These several places therefore in our paper, which are filled with our books and chapters, are understood as so much buckram, stays, and stay-tape in a taylor's bill, serving only to make up the sum total, commonly found at the bottom of our first page, and of his last.

BUT in reality the case is otherwise, and in this, as well as all other instances, we consult the advantage of our reader, not our own; and indeed many notable uses arise to him from this method: for first, those little spaces between our chapters may be looked upon as an inn or resting-place, where he may stop and take a glass, or any other refreshment, as it pleases him. Nay, our fine readers will, perhaps, be scarce able to travel farther than thro' one of them in a day. As to those vacant pages which are placed between our books, they are to be regarded as those stages, where, in long journies, the traveller stays some time to repose himself, and consider of what he hath seen in the parts he hath already past through; a consideration

sideration which I take the liberty to recommend a little to the reader: for, however swift his capacity may be, I would not advise him to travel through these pages too fast: for, if he doth, he may probably miss the seeing some curious productions of nature which will be observed by the slower and more accurate reader. A volume without any such places of rest resembles the opening of wilds or seas, which tires the eye and fatigues the spirit when entered upon.

SECONDLY, what are the contents prefixed to every chapter, but so many inscriptions over the gates of inns (to continue the same metaphor) informing the reader what entertainment he is to expect, which, if he likes not, he may travel on to the next: for, in biography, as we are not tied down to an exact concatenation equally with other historians; so a chapter or two (for instance this I am now writing) may be often passed over without any injury to the whole. And in these inscriptions I have been as faithful as possible, not imitating the celebrated Montaigne, who promises you one thing and gives you another; nor some title-page authors, who promise a great deal, and produce nothing at all.

THERE are, besides these more obvious benefits, several others which our readers enjoy from this art of dividing; tho' perhaps most of them too mysterious to be presently understood by any who are not initiated into the science of authoring. To mention therefore but one which is most obvious, it prevents spoiling the beauty of a book by turning down its leaves, a method otherwise necessary to those readers, who (tho' they read with great improvement and advantage) are apt, when they return to their study, after half an hour's absence, to forget where they left off.

THESE divisions have the sanction of great antiquity. Homer not only divided his great work into twenty-four books, (in compliment perhaps to the

twenty-four letters to which he had very particular obligations) but, according to the opinion of some very sagacious critics, hawked them all separately, delivering only one book at a time, (probably by subscription.) He was the first inventor of the art which hath so long lain dormant, of publishing by numbers; an art now brought to such perfection, that even dictionaries are divided and exhibited piece-meal to the public; nay, one bookseller hath (to encourage learning and ease the public) contrived to give them a dictionary in this divided manner, for only fifteen shillings more than it would have cost entire,

VIRGIL hath given us his poem in twelve books, an argument of his modesty; for by that doubtless he would insinuate that he pretends to no more than half the merit of the Greek: for the same reason, our Milton went originally no farther than ten; 'till being puffed up by the praise of his friends, he put himself on the same footing with the Roman poet.

I SHALL not however enter so deep into this matter as some very learned criticks have done; who have with infinite labour and acute discernment discovered what books are proper for embellishment, and what require simplicity only, particularly with regard to similies, which I think are now generally agreed to become any book but the first.

I WILL dismiss this chapter with the following observation: that it becomes an author generally to divide a book, as it does a butcher, to joint his meat, for such assistance is of great help to both the reader and the carver. And now having indulged myself a little, I will endeavour to indulge the curiosity of my reader, who is no doubt impatient to know what he will find in the subsequent chapters of this book.

C H A P. II.

A surprising instance of Mr. Adams's short memory, with the unfortunate consequences which it brought on Joseph.

MR. Adams and Joseph were now ready to depart different ways, when an accident determined the former to return with his friend, which Tow-wouse, Barnabas, and the bookseller had not been able to do. This accident was, that those sermons, which the parson was travelling to London to publish, were, O my good reader, left behind; what he had mistaken for them in the saddle-bags being no other than three shirts, a pair of shoes, and some other necessaries, which Mrs. Adams, who thought her husband would want shirts more than sermons on his journey, had carefully provided him.

THIS discovery was now luckily owing to the presence of Joseph at the opening the saddle-bags; who having heard his friend say, he carried with him nine volumes of sermons, and not being of that sect of philosophers, who can reduce all the matter of the world into a nut-shell, seeing there was no room for them in the bags, where the parson had said they were deposited, had the curiosity to cry out, ' Bless me, Sir, where are your sermons?' The parson answer'd, ' There, there, child, there they are, under my shirts.' Now it happened that he had taken forth his last shirt, and the vehicle remained visibly empty. ' Sure, Sir, says Joseph, there is nothing in the bags.' Upon which Adams starting, and testifying some surprize, cried, ' Hey! fie, fie upon it; they are not here sure enough. Ay, they are certainly left behind.'

JOSEPH was greatly concerned at the uneasiness which he apprehended his friend must feel from this

disappointment: he begged him to pursue his journey, and promised he would himself return with the books to him, with the utmost expedition. ‘No,’ ‘thank you, child,’ answered Adams, ‘it shall not be so. What would it avail me, to tarry in the great city, unless I had my discourses with me, which are, *ut ita dicam*, the sole cause, the *aitia monotata* of my peregrination. No, child, as this accident hath happened, I am resolved to return back to my cure, together with you; which indeed my inclination sufficiently leads me to. This disappointment may perhaps be intended for my good. He concluded with a verse out of Theocritus, which signifies no more than, that sometimes it rains, and sometimes the sun shines.’

JOSEPH bowed with obedience and thankfulness for the inclination which the parson expressed of returning with him; and now the bill was called for, which, on examination, amounted within a shilling to the sum Mr. Adams had in his pocket. Perhaps the reader may wonder how he was able to produce a sufficient sum for so many days: that he may not be surprized therefore, it cannot be unnecessary to acquaint him, that he had borrowed a guinea of a servant belonging to the coach and fix, who had been formerly one of his parishioners, and whose master, the owner of the coach, then lived within three miles of him: for so good was the credit of Mr. Adams, that even Mr. Peter the lady Booby’s steward would have lent him a guinea with very little security.

MR. Adams discharged the bill, and they were both setting out, having agreed to ride and tie; a method of travelling much used by persons who have but one horse between them, and is thus performed. The two travellers set out together, one on horseback, the other on foot: Now, as it generally happens, that he on horseback outgoes him on foot, the custom is, that when he arrives at the distance agreed on, he is to dismount, tie the horse to some gate, tree, post,
or

or other thing, and then proceed on foot; when the other comes up to the horse, he unties him, mounts and gallops on, 'till having passed by his fellow-traveller, he likewise arrives at the place of tying. And this is that method of travelling so much in use among our prudent ancestors, who knew that horses had mouths as well as legs, and that they could not use the latter, without being at the expence of suffering the beasts themselves to use the former. This was the method in use in those days, when, instead of a coach and six, a member of parliament's lady used to mount a pillion behind her husband; and a grave serjeant at law, condescended to amble to Westminster on an easy pad, with his clerk kicking his heels behind him.

Adams was now gone some minutes, having insisted on Joseph's beginning the journey on horseback, and Joseph had his foot in the stirrup, when the hostler presented him a bill for the horse's board during his residence at the inn. Joseph said Mr. Adams had paid all; but this matter being referred to Mr. Tow-ouse, was by him decided in favour of the hostler, and indeed with truth and justice: for this was a fresh instance of that shortness of memory which did not arise from want of parts, but that continual hurry in which parson Adams was always involved.

JOSEPH was now reduced to a dilemma which extremely puzzled him. The sum due for horse-meat was twelve shillings, (for Adams, who had borrowed the beast of his clerk, had ordered him to be fed as well as they could feed him) and the cash in his pocket amounted to sixpence, (for Adams had divided the last shilling with him.) Now, tho' there have been some ingenious persons who have contrived to pay twelve shillings with sixpence, Joseph was not one of them. He had never contracted a debt in his life, and was consequently the less ready at an expedient to extricate himself. Tow-ouse was willing to give him credit 'till next time, to

which Mrs. Tow-wouse would probably have consented (for such was Joseph's beauty, that it had made some impression even on that piece of flint which that good woman wore in her bosom by way of heart.) Joseph would have found therefore, very likely, the passage free, had he not, when he honestly discovered the nakedness of his pockets, pulled out that little piece of gold which we have mentioned before. This caused Mrs. Tow-wouse's eyes to water; she told Joseph, she did not conceive a man could want money whilst he had gold in his pocket. Joseph answered, he had such a value for that little piece of gold, that he would not part with it for a hundred times the riches which the greatest esquire in the county was worth. 'A pretty way indeed,' said Mrs. Tow-wouse, 'to run in debt, and then refuse to part with your money, because you have a value for it. I never knew any piece of gold of more value than as many shillings as it would change for.' 'Not to preserve my life from starving, nor to redeem it from a robber, would I part with this dear piece,' answered Joseph. 'What, (says Mrs. Tow-wouse) I suppose it was given you by some vile trollop, some miss or other; if it had been the present of a virtuous woman, you would not have had such a value for it. My husband is a fool if he parts with the horse without being paid for him.' 'No, no, I can't part with the horse indeed till I have the money,' cried Tow-wouse. A resolution highly commended by a lawyer then in the yard, who declared Mr. Tow-wouse might justify the detainer.

As we cannot therefore at present get Mr. Joseph out of the inn, we shall leave him in it, and carry our reader on after parson Adams, who, his mind being perfectly at ease, fell into a contemplation on a passage in *Æschylus*, which entertained him for three miles together, without suffering him once to reflect on his fellow-traveller.

At length, having spun out his thread, and being now at the summit of a hill, he cast his eyes backwards, and wondered that he could not see any sign of Joseph. As he left him ready to mount the horse, he could not apprehend any mischief had happened, neither could he suspect that he missed his way, it being so broad and plain: the only reason which presented itself to him, was, that he had met with an acquaintance who had prevailed with him to delay some time in discourse.

He therefore resolved to proceed slowly forwards, not doubting but that he should be shortly overtaken, and soon came to a large water, which filling the whole road, he saw no method of passing unless by wading through, which he accordingly did up to his middle; but was no sooner got to the other side, than he perceived, if he had looked over the hedge, he would have found a foot-path capable of conducting him without wetting his shoes.

His surprize at Joseph's not coming up grew now very troublesome: he began to fear he knew not what; and as he determined to move no farther, and, if he did not shortly overtake him, to return back, he wished to find a house of public entertainment where he might dry his clothes, and refresh himself with a pint: but seeing no such, (for no other reason than because he did not cast his eyes a hundred yards forwards) he sat himself down on a stile, and pulled out his *Æschylus*.

A FELLOW passing presently by, Adams asked him, if he could direct him to an ale-house. The fellow, who had just left it, and perceived the house and sign to be within sight, thinking he had jeered him, and being of a morose temper, bade him follow his nose and be d—n'd. Adams told him he was a saucy jackanapes; upon which the fellow turned about angrily: but perceiving Adams clench his fist, he thought proper to go on without taking any farther notice.

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A HORSEMAN following immediately after, and being ask'd the same question, answered, friend, there is one within a stone's-throw ; I believe you may see it before you. Adams, lifting up his eyes, cried, I protest and so there is ; and, thanking his informer, proceeded directly to it.

C H A P. III.

The opinion of two lawyers concerning the same gentleman, with Mr. Adams's enquiry into the religion of his host.

HE had just entered the house, had called for his pint, and seated himself, when two horsemen came to the door, and fastening their horses to the rails, alighted. They said there was a violent shower of rain coming on, which they intended to weather there, and went into a little room by themselves, not perceiving Mr. Adams.

ONE of these immediately asked the other, if he had seen a more comical adventure a great while ? Upon which the other said, ' he doubted whether by law, the landlord could justify detaining the horse for his corn and hay.' But the former answered, ' undoubtedly he can ; it is an adjudged case, and I have known it tried.'

ADAMS, who tho' he was as the reader may suspect, a little inclined to forgetfulness, never wanted more than a hint to remind him, over-hearing their discourse, immediately suggested to himself that this was his own horse, and that he had forgot to pay for him, which, upon enquiry, he was certified of by the gentlemen ; who added, that the horse was likely to have more rest than food, unless he was paid for.

THE poor parson resolved to return presently to the inn, tho' he knew no more than Joseph, how to procure

procure his horse his liberty: he was however prevailed on to stay under covert, 'till the shower, which was now very violent, was over.

THE three travellers then sat down together over a mug of good beer; when Adams, who had observed a gentleman's house as he passed along the road, enquired to whom it belonged: one of the horsemen had no sooner mentioned the owner's name, than the other began to revile him in the most opprobrious terms. The English language scarce affords a single reproachful word, which he did not vent on this occasion. He charged him likewise with many particular facts. He said,—‘ he no more regarded a field of wheat when he was hunting, than he did the highway; that he had injured several poor farmers by trampling their corn under his horse's heels; and if any of them begged him with the utmost submission to refrain, his horse-whip was always ready to do them justice.’ He said, ‘ that he was the greatest tyrant to the neighbours in every other instance, and would not suffer a farmer to keep a gun, tho' he might justify it by law; and in his own family so cruel a master, that he never kept a servant a twelvemonth. In his capacity as a justice,’ continued he, ‘ he behaves so partially, that he commits or acquits just as he is in the humour, without any regard to truth or evidence: the devil may carry any one before him for me; I would rather be tried before some judges than be a prosecutor before him: if I had an estate in the neighbourhood, I would sell it for half the value, rather than live near him.’

ADAM'S shook his head, and said, ‘ he was sorry such men were suffered to proceed with impunity, and that riches could set any man above law.’ The reviler a little after retiring into the yard, the gentleman who had first mentioned his name to Adams, began to assure him, ‘ that his companion was a prejudiced person. It is true, says he, perhaps, that
• he

‘ he may have sometimes pursued his game over a
 ‘ field of corn, but he hath always made the party
 ‘ ample satisfaction; that so far from tyrannizing
 ‘ over his neighbours, or taking away their guns, he
 ‘ himself knew several farmers not qualified, who
 ‘ not only kept guns, but killed game with them.
 ‘ That he was the best of masters to his servants,
 ‘ and several of them had grown old in his service.
 ‘ That he was the best justice of peace in the king-
 ‘ dom, and to his certain knowledge, had decided
 ‘ many difficult points, which were referred to him,
 ‘ with the greatest equity, and the highest wisdom.
 ‘ And he verily believed, several persons would give
 ‘ a year’s purchase more for an estate near him, than
 ‘ under the wings of any other great man.’ He had
 just finished his encomium, when his companion re-
 turned, and acquainted him the storm was over.
 Upon which, they presently mounted their horses and
 departed.

ADAMS, who was in the utmost anxiety at those
 different characters of the same person, asked his host
 if he knew the gentleman: for he began to imagine
 they had by mistake been speaking of two several
 gentlemen. ‘ No, no, master!’ answered the host,
 ‘ a shrewd cunning fellow, ‘ I know the gentleman
 ‘ very well of whom they have been speaking, as
 ‘ I do the gentlemen who spoke of him. As for
 ‘ riding over other mens corn, to my knowledge
 ‘ he hath not been on horseback these two years. I
 ‘ never heard he did any injury of that kind; and
 ‘ as to making reparation, he is not so free of his
 ‘ money as that comes to neither. Nor did I ever
 ‘ hear of his taking away any man’s gun; nay, I
 ‘ know several who have guns in their houses: but as
 ‘ for killing game with them, no man is stricter; and
 ‘ I believe he would ruin any who did. You heard
 ‘ one of the gentlemen say, he was the worst master in
 ‘ the world, and the other that he is the best: but for
 ‘ my own part, I know all his servants, and never heard

' from any of them that he was either one or the
 ' other.—' ' Aye! aye! says Adams, and how doth
 ' he behave as a justice, pray?' ' Faith, friend,'
 answered the host, ' I question whether he is in the
 ' commission: the only cause I have heard he hath
 ' decided a great while, was one between those very
 ' two persons who just went out of this house; and
 ' I am sure he determined that justly, for I heard the
 ' whole matter.' Which did he decide it in favour
 ' of,' quoth Adams? ' I think I need not answer
 ' that question cried the host, ' after the different
 ' characters you have heard of him. It is not my
 ' business to contradict gentlemen, while they are
 ' drinking in my house; but I knew neither of them
 ' spoke a syllable of truth.' ' God forbid! (said
 ' Adams) that men should arrive at such a pitch of
 ' wickedness, to belye the character of their neigh-
 ' bour from a little private affection, or, what is in-
 ' finitely worse, a private spite. I rather believe we
 ' have mistaken them, and they mean two other
 ' persons: for there are many houses on the road.'
 ' Why prithee, friend, cries the host, dost thou pre-
 ' tend never to have told a lye in thy life?' ' Ne-
 ' ver a malicious one, I am certain,' answered A-
 dams; ' nor with a design to injure the reputation of
 ' any man living.' ' Pugh! malicious; no, no,'
 ' replied the host; not malicious with a design to
 ' hang a man, or bring him into trouble: but surely
 ' out of love to one's self, one must speak better of
 ' a friend than an enemy.' ' Out of love to your-
 ' self, you should confine yourself to truth,' says
 Adams, ' for by doing otherwise, you injure the
 ' noblest part of yourself, your immortal soul. I
 ' can hardly believe any man such an idiot to risque
 ' the loss of that by any trifling gain, and the greatest
 ' gain in this world is but dirt in comparison of what
 ' shall be revealed hereafter.' ' Upon which the host,
 ' taking up the cup, with a smile, drank a health
 ' to Hereafter: adding, he was for something pre-
 ' sent.'

‘ sent.’ ‘ Why,’ says Adams very gravely, ‘ Do
 ‘ not you believe another world?’ To which the host
 answered, ‘ yes, he was no atheist.’ ‘ And you be-
 ‘ lieve you have an immortal soul,’ cries Adams.
 He answered, ‘ God forbid he should not.’ ‘ And
 ‘ heaven and hell?’ said the parson. The host then
 bid him ‘ not to profane : for those were things not
 ‘ to be mentioned nor thought of but in church.’
 Adams asked him, ‘ why he went to church, if what
 ‘ he learned there had no influence on his conduct in
 ‘ life?’ I go to church,’ answered the host, ‘ to say
 ‘ my prayers and behave godly.’ ‘ And dost not
 ‘ thou,’ cried Adams, ‘ believe what thou hearest at
 ‘ church?’ ‘ Most part of it, master,’ returned the
 host. ‘ And dost not thou then tremble,’ cries
 Adams, ‘ at the thought of eternal punishment?’
 ‘ As for that, master,’ said he, ‘ I never once thought
 ‘ about it : but what signifies talking about matters
 ‘ so far off? The mug is out, shall I draw ano-
 ‘ ther?’

WHILST he was going for that purpose, a stage-
 coach drove up to the door. The coach-man coming
 into the house, was asked by the mistress, what pas-
 sengers he had in his coach? A parcel of squinny-gut
 b—s, (says he) I have a good mind to overturn
 them; you won’t prevail upon them to drink any
 thing I assure you. Adams asked him if he had not
 seen a young man on horseback on the road, (describ-
 ing Joseph.) Aye, said the coachman, a gentlewoman
 in my coach that is his acquaintance redeemed him
 and his horse; he would have been here before this
 time, had not the storm driven him to shelter. God
 bless her, said Adams in a rapture; nor could he
 delay walking out to satisfy himself who this chari-
 table woman was; but what was his surprize, when
 he saw his old acquaintance Madam Slip-slop? Her’s
 indeed was not so great, because she had been in-
 formed by Joseph, that he was on the road. Very
 civil were the salutations on both sides; and Mrs.
 Slip-

Slipslop rebuked the hostess for denying the gentleman to be there when she asked for him: but indeed the poor woman had not erred designedly: for Mrs. Slipslop asked for a clergyman; and she had unhappily mistaken Adams for a person travelling to a neighbouring fair with the thimble and button, or some other such operation: for he marched in a swinging great, but short, white coat with black buttons, a short wig, and a hat, which so far from having a black hatband, had nothing black about it.

JOSEPH was now come up, and Mrs. Slipslop would have had him quit his horse to the parson, and come himself into the coach: but he absolutely refused, saying, he thanked heaven he was well enough recovered to be very able to ride, and added, he hoped he knew his duty better than to ride in a coach, while Mr. Adams was on horseback.

MRS. Slipslop would have persisted longer, had not a lady in the coach put a short end to the dispute, by refusing to suffer a fellow in a livery to ride in the same coach with herself: so it was at length agreed that Adams should fill the vacant place in the coach, and Joseph should proceed on horseback.

THEY had not proceeded far before Mrs. Slipslop, addressing herself to the parson, spoke thus: ‘ There hath been a strange alteration in our family, Mr. Adams, since Sir Thomas’s death.’ ‘ A strange alteration indeed!’ says Adams, ‘ as I gather from some hints which have dropped from Joseph.’ ‘ Aye,’ says she, ‘ I could never have believed it, but the longer one lives in the world, the more one sees. So Joseph hath given you hints.’—‘ But of what nature, will always remain a perfect secret with me,’ cries the parson; ‘ he forced me to promise before he would communicate any thing. I am indeed concerned to find her ladyship behave in so unbecoming a manner. I always thought her in the main, a good lady, and should never have suspected her of thoughts so unworthy a Christian,’ and

‘and with a young lad her own servant.’ ‘These things are no secrets to me, I assure you,’ cries Slipslop; ‘and I believe they will be none any where shortly: for ever since the boy’s departure, she hath behaved more like a mad-woman than any thing else.’ ‘Truly, I am heartily concerned,’ says Adams, ‘for she was a good sort of a lady; indeed I have often wished she had attended a little more constantly at the service, but she hath done a great deal of good in the parish.’ ‘O Mr. Adams!’ says Slipslop, ‘people that don’t see all, often know nothing. Many things have been given away in our family, I do assure you, without her knowledge. I have heard you say in the pulpit we ought not to brag: but indeed I can’t avoid saying, if she had kept the keys herself, the poor would have wanted many a cordial which I have let them have. As for my late master, he was as worthy a man as ever lived, and would have done infinite good if he had not been controlled: but he loved a quiet life, heavens rest his soul! I am confident he is there, and enjoys a quiet life, which some folks would not allow him here.’ Adams answered, ‘he had never heard this before, and was mistaken, if she herself,’ (for he remembered she used to commend her mistress and blame her master) ‘had not formerly been of another opinion.’ ‘I don’t know,’ replied she ‘what I might once think: but now I am confident matters are as I tell you: the world will shortly see who hath been deceived; for my part I say nothing, but that it is wonderfome how some people can carry all things with a grave face.’

Thus Mr. Adams and she discoursed: ’till they came opposite to a great house which stood at some distance from the road; a lady in the coach spying it, cried, Yonder lives the unfortunate Leonora, if one can justly call a woman unfortunate whom we must own at the same time guilty, and the author of her own calamity. This was abundantly sufficient to awaken

awaken the curiosity of Mr. Adams, as indeed it did that of the whole company, who jointly solicited the lady to acquaint them with Leonora's history, since it seemed, by what she had said, to contain something remarkable.

THE lady, who was perfectly well bred, did not require many entreaties, and having only wished their entertainment might make amends for the company's attention, she began in the following manner.

C H A P IV.

The history of Leonora, or the unfortunate jilt.

LEONORA was the daughter of a gentleman of fortune; she was tall and well-shaped, with a sprightliness in her countenance, which often attracts beyond more regular features joined with an insipid air; nor is this kind of beauty less apt to deceive than allure; the good-humour which it indicates being often mistaken for good-nature, and the vivacity for true understanding.

LEONORA, who was now at the age of eighteen, lived with an aunt of her's in a town in the north of England. She was an extreme lover of gaiety; and very rarely missed a ball, or any other publick assembly; where she had frequent opportunities of satisfying a greedy appetite of vanity with the preference which was given her by the men to almost every other woman present.

AMONG many young fellows who were particular in their gallantries towards her, Horatio soon distinguished himself in her eyes beyond all his competitors; she danced with more than ordinary gaiety when he happened to be her partner; neither the fairness of the evening, nor the musick of the nightingale, could lengthen her walk like his company. She affected no longer to understand the civilities of others: whilst she

she inclined so attentive an ear to every compliment of Horatio, that she often smiled even when it was too delicate for her comprehension.

‘Pray, Madam,’ says Adams, ‘who was this squire Horatio?’

HORATIO, says the lady, was a young gentleman of a good family, bred to the law, and had been some few years called to the degree of a barrister. His face and person were such as the generality allowed handsome: but he had a dignity in his air very rarely to be seen. His temper was of the saturnine complexion, and without the least taint of moroseness. He had wit and humour, with an inclination to satire, which he indulged rather too much.

THIS gentleman, who had contracted the most violent passion for Leonora, was the last person who perceived the probability of its success. The whole town had made the match for him, before he himself had drawn a confidence from her actions sufficient to mention his passion to her; for it was his opinion, (and perhaps he was there in the right) that it is highly impolitick to talk seriously of love to a woman before you have made such a progress in her affections, that she herself expects and desires to hear it.

BUT whatever diffidence the fears of a lover may create, which are apt to magnify every favour conferred on a rival, and to see the little advances towards themselves through the other end of the perspective; it was impossible that Horatio’s passion should so blind his discernment, as to prevent his conceiving hopes from the behaviour of Leonora, whose fondness for him was now as visible to an indifferent person in their company, as his for her.

‘I NEVER knew any of these forward sluts come to good,’ (says the lady, who refused Joseph’s entrance into the coach) ‘nor shall I wonder at any thing she doth in the sequel.’

THE lady proceeded in her story thus: it was in the midst of a gay conversation in the walks one evening,

ing, when Horatio whispered Leonora, that he was desirous to take a turn or two with her in private; for that he had something to communicate to her of great consequence. 'Are you sure it is of consequence?' said she smiling—'I hope, answered he, you will think so too, since the whole future happiness of my life must depend on the event.'

LEONORA, who very much suspected what was coming, would have deferred it till another time: but Horatio, who had more than half conquered the difficulty of speaking, by the first motion, was so very importunate, that she at last yielded, and leaving the rest of the company, they turned aside into an unfrequented walk.

THEY had retired far out of the sight of the company, both maintaining a strict silence. At last Horatio made a full stop, and taking Leonora, who stood pale and trembling, gently by the hand, he fetched a deep sigh, and then looking on her eyes with all the tenderness imaginable, he cried out in a faltering accent; 'O Leonora! is it necessary for me to declare to you on what the future happiness of my life must be founded! Must I say, there is something belonging to you which is a bar to my happiness, and which unless you will part with, I must be miserable?' 'What can that be,' replied Leonora?—'No wonder,' said he, 'you are surprized that I should make an objection to any thing which is yours, yet sure you may guess, since it is the only one which the riches of the world, if they were mine, should purchase of me—Oh it is that which you must part with, to bestow all the rest! Can Leonora, or rather will she, doubt longer?—Let me then whisper it in her ears,—It is your name, Madam. It is by parting with that, by your condescension to be for ever mine, which must at once prevent me from being the most miserable, and will render me the happiest of mankind.'

LEONORA, covered with blushes, and with as angry a look as she could possibly put on, told him, 'that had she suspected what his declaration would have been, he should not have decoyed her from her company; that he had so surprized and frightened her, that she begged him to convey her back as quick as possible;' which he, trembling very near as much as herself, did.

'MORE fool he, cried Slipflop, it is a sign he knew very little of our sect.' 'Truly, madam,' said Adams, 'I think you are in the right, I should have insisted to know a piece of her mind, when I had carried matters so far.' But Mrs. Grave-airs desired the lady to omit all such fulsome stuff in her story; for that it made her sick.

WELL then, Madam, to be as concise as possible, said the lady, many weeks had not pass'd after this interview, before Horatio and Leonora were what they call on a good footing together. All ceremonies except the last were now over; the writings were now drawn, and every thing was in the utmost forwardness preparative to the putting Horatio in possession of all his wishes. I will, if you please, repeat you a letter from each of them which I have got by heart, and which will give you no small idea of their passion on both sides.

MRS. Grave-airs objected to hearing these letters: but being put to the vote, it was carried against her by all the rest in the coach; parson Adams contending for it with the utmost vehemence.

HORATIO to LEONORA.

"HOW vain, most adorable creature, is the
 "pursuit of pleasure in the absence of an ob-
 "ject to which the mind is entirely devoted, unless
 "it have some relation to that object! I was last
 "night condemned to the society of men of wit and
 "learning,

“ learning; which, however agreeable it might have
 “ formerly been to me, now only gave me a suspi-
 “ cion that they imputed my absence in conversation
 “ to the true cause. For which reason, when your
 “ engagements forbid me the extatic happiness of
 “ seeing you, I am always desirous to be alone;
 “ since my sentiments for Leonora are so delicate,
 “ that I cannot bear the apprehension of another’s
 “ prying into those delightful endearments with
 “ which the warm imagination of a lover will
 “ sometimes indulge him, and which I suspect my
 “ eyes then betray. To fear this discovery of our
 “ thoughts, may perhaps appear too ridiculous a
 “ nicety to minds not susceptible of all the tender-
 “ nesses of this delicate passion. And surely we shall
 “ suspect there are few such, when we consider that
 “ it requires every human virtue, to exert itself in
 “ its full extent. Since the beloved, whose hap-
 “ piness it ultimately respects, may give us charm-
 “ ing opportunities of being brave in her defence,
 “ generous to her wants, compassionate to her afflic-
 “ tions, grateful to her kindness; and, in the same
 “ manner, of exercising every other virtue, which
 “ he who would not do to any degree, and that
 “ with the utmost rapture, can never deserve the
 “ name of a lover: It is therefore with a view to the
 “ delicate modesty of your mind that I cultivate it so
 “ purely in my own; and it is that which will suffi-
 “ ciently suggest to you the uneasiness I bear from
 “ those liberties, which men, to whom the world
 “ allow politeness, will sometimes give themselves
 “ on these occasions.

“ CAN I tell you with what eagerness I expect the
 “ arrival of that blest day, when I shall experience
 “ the falshood of a common assertion, that the greatest
 “ human happiness consists in hope? A doctrine
 “ which no person had ever stronger reason to be-
 “ lieve than myself at present, since none ever tasted
 “ such bliss as fires my bosom with the thoughts

“ of spending my future days with such a compa-
 “ nion, and that every action of my life will have the
 “ glorious satisfaction of conducing to your happi-
 “ ness.

* LEONORA to HORATIO.

“ **T**HE refinement of your mind has been so
 “ evidently proved by every word and action
 “ ever since I had first the pleasure of knowing you,
 “ that I thought it impossible my good opinion of
 “ Horatio could have been heightened to any addi-
 “ tional proof of merit. This very thought was my
 “ amusement when I received your last letter, which,
 “ when I opened, I confess I was surprized to find
 “ the delicate sentiments expressed there, so far ex-
 “ ceeded what I thought could come even from you,
 “ (altho’ I know all the generous principles human
 “ nature is capable of, are centered in your breast)
 “ that words cannot paint what I feel on the reflection,
 “ that my happiness shall be the ultimate end of all
 “ your actions.”

“ OH HORATIO! what a life must that be, where
 “ the meanest domestic cares are sweetened by the
 “ pleasing consideration, that the man on earth who
 “ best deserves, and to whom you are most inclined
 “ to give your affections, is to reap either profit or
 “ pleasure from all you do! In such a case, toils
 “ must be turned into diversions, and nothing but
 “ the unavoidable inconveniencies of life can make
 “ us remember that we are mortal.”

“ IF the solitary turn of your thoughts, and the
 “ desire of keeping them undiscovered, makes even
 “ the conversation of men of wit and learning tedious
 “ to you, what anxious hours must I spend who am
 “ condemned by custom to the conversation of wo-
 “ men,

● This letter was written by a young lady on reading the former.

" men, whose natural curiosity leads them to pry in-
 " to all my thoughts, and whose envy can never suf-
 " fer Horatio's heart to be possessed by any one
 " without forcing them into malicious designs against
 " the person who is so happy as to possess it: but
 " indeed, if ever envy can possibly have any excuse,
 " or even alleviation, it is in this case, where the
 " good is so great, and it must be equally natural to
 " all to wish it for themselves, nor am I ashamed
 " to own it: and to your merit, Horatio, I am ob-
 " liged, that prevents my being in that most un-
 " easy of all the situations I can figure in my imagi-
 " nation, of being led by inclination to love the per-
 " son whom my own judgment forces me to con-
 " demn."

MATTERS were in so great forwardness between
 this fond couple, that the day was fixed for their
 marriage, and was now within a fortnight, when the
 sessions chanced to be held for that county in a town
 about twenty miles distance from that which is the
 scene of our story. It seems it is usual for the young
 gentlemen of the bar to repair to these sessions, not
 so much for the sake of profit, as to shew their
 parts, and learn the law of the justices of peace: for
 which purpose one of the wisest and gravest of all
 the justices is appointed speaker or chairman, as they
 modestly call it, and he reads them a lecture, and
 instructs them in the true knowledge of the law.

' You are here guilty of a little mistake, says A-
 ' dams, which if you please I will correct; I have
 ' attended at one of these quarter-sessions, where I
 ' observed the counsel taught the justices, instead of
 ' learning any thing of them.'

It is not very material, said the lady. Hither re-
 paired Horatio, who as he hoped by his profession to
 advance his fortune, which was not at present very
 large, for the sake of his dear Leonora, he resolved

to spare no pains, nor lose any opportunity of improving or advancing himself in it.

THE same afternoon in which he left the town, as Leonora stood at her window, a coach and six passed by : which she declared to be the completest, genteelest, prettiest equipage she ever saw ; adding these remarkable words, ‘ O I am in love with that equipage ! ’ which, tho’ her friend Florella at that time did not greatly regard, she hath since remembered.

IN the evening an assembly was held, which Leonora honoured with her company : but intended to pay her dear Horatio the compliment of refusing to dance in his absence.

O WHY have not women as good resolution to maintain their vows, as they have often good inclinations in making them !

THE gentleman who owned the coach and six came to the assembly. His clothes were as remarkably fine as his equipage could be. He soon attracted the eyes of the company ; all the smarts, all the silk waistcoats with silver and gold edgings, were eclipsed in an instant.

MADAM, said Adams, if it be not impertinent, I should be glad to know how this gentleman was dressed.

SIR, answered the lady, I have been told he had on a cut-velvet coat of a cinnamon colour, lined with a pink satten, embroidered all over with gold ; his waistcoat, which was cloth of silver, was embroidered with gold likewise. I cannot be particular as to the rest of his dress : but it was all in the French fashion ; for Bellarmine (that was his name) was just arrived from Paris.

THIS fine figure did not more entirely engage the eyes of every lady in the assembly, than Leonora did his. He had scarce beheld her, but he stood motionless and fixed as a statue, or at least would have done so, if good-breeding had permitted him. However, he carried it so far, before he had power to correct himself, that every person in the room easily discovered

vered where his admiration was settled. The other ladies began to single out their former partners, all perceiving who would be Bellarmine's choice; which they however endeavoured, by all possible means, to prevent: Many of them saying to Leonora, 'O Madam, I suppose we shan't have the pleasure of seeing you dance to-night;' and then crying out in Bellarmine's hearing, 'O Leonora will not dance, I assure you; her partner is not here.' One maliciously attempted to prevent her, by sending a disagreeable fellow to ask her, that so she might be obliged either to dance with him, or sit down: but this scheme proved abortive.

LEONORA saw herself admired by the fine stranger, and envied by every woman present. Her little heart began to flutter within her, and her head was agitated with a convulsive motion; she seemed as if she would speak to several of her acquaintance, but had nothing to say: for as she would not mention her present triumph; so she could not disengage her thoughts one moment from the contemplation of it: She had never tasted any thing like this happiness. She had before known what it was to torment a single woman; but to be hated and secretly cursed by a whole assembly, was a joy reserved for this blessed moment. As this vast profusion of ecstasy had confounded her understanding; so there was nothing so foolish as her behaviour; she played a thousand childish tricks, distorted her person into several shapes, and her face into several laughs, without any reason. In a word, her carriage was as absurd as her desires, which were, to affect an insensibility of the stranger's admiration, and at the same time a triumph, from that admiration, over every woman in the room.

In this temper of mind, Bellarmine, having enquired who she was, advanced to her, and with a low bow begged the honour of dancing with her, which she with as low a curt'sy immediately granted.

She danced with him all night, and enjoyed perhaps the highest pleasure, that she was capable of feeling.

AT these words, Adams fetched a deep groan, which frightened the ladies, who told him, 'they hoped he was not ill.' He answered, 'he groaned only for the folly of Leonora.'

LEONORA retired (continued the lady) about six in the morning, but not to rest. She tumbled and tossed in her bed, with very short intervals of sleep, and those entirely filled with dreams of the equipage, and fine clothes she had seen, and the balls, operas and *ridottos*, which had been the subject of their conversation.

IN the afternoon Bellarmine, in the dear coach and six, came to wait on her. He was indeed charmed with her person, and was, on enquiry, so well pleased with the circumstances of her father, (for he himself, notwithstanding all his finery, was not quite so rich as a *Cræsus* or an *Attalus*.) 'Attalus, says Mr. Adams: but pray how came you acquainted with these names?' The lady smiled at the question, and proceeded—He was so pleased, I say, that he resolved to make his addresses to her directly. He did so accordingly, and that with so much warmth and briskness, that he quickly baffled her weak repulses, and obliged the lady to refer him to her father, who, she knew, would quickly declare in favour of a coach and six.

THUS, what Horatio had by sighs and tears, love and tenderness, been so long obtaining, the French-English Bellarmine with gaiety and gallantry possessed himself of in an instant. In other words, what modesty had employed a full year in raising, impudence demolished in twenty-four hours.

HERE Adams groaned a second time; but the ladies, who began to smoke him, took no notice.

FROM the opening of the assembly till the end of Bellarmine's visit, Leonora had scarce once thought of Horatio: but he now began, tho' an unwelcome guest,

guest, to enter into her mind. She wished she had
 seen the charming Bellarmine and his charming e-
 quipage, before matters had gone so far. ‘ Yet why
 ‘ (says she) should I wish to have seen him before;
 ‘ or what signifies it that I have seen him now? Is
 ‘ not Horatio my lover? almost my husband? Is he
 ‘ not as handsome, nay handsomer, than Bellarmine?
 ‘ Aye, but Bellarmine is the genteeler and the finer
 ‘ man; yes, that he must be allowed. Yes, yes, he
 ‘ is that certainly. But did not I no longer ago
 ‘ than yesterday love Horatio more than all the
 ‘ world? Aye, but yesterday I had not seen Bellar-
 ‘ mine. But doth not Horatio doat on me, and
 ‘ may he not in despair break his heart if I aban-
 ‘ don him? Well, and hath not Bellarmine a heart
 ‘ to break too? Yes, but I promised Horatio first;
 ‘ but that was poor Bellarmine’s misfortune; if I
 ‘ had seen him first, I should certainly have preferred
 ‘ him. Did not the dear creature prefer me to every
 ‘ woman in the assembly, when every She was lay-
 ‘ ing out for him? When was it in Horatio’s power
 ‘ to give me such an instance of affection? Can he
 ‘ give me an equipage, or any of those things which
 ‘ Bellarmine will make me mistress of? How vast is
 ‘ the difference between being the wife of a poor
 ‘ counsellor, and the wife of one of Bellarmine’s for-
 ‘ tune! If I marry Horatio, I shall triumph over
 ‘ no more than one rival: but by marrying Bellar-
 ‘ mine, I shall be the envy of all my acquaintance.
 ‘ What happiness!—But can I suffer Horatio to die?
 ‘ for he hath sworn he cannot survive my loss: but
 ‘ perhaps he may not die; if he should, can I pre-
 ‘ vent it? Must I sacrifice myself to him? besides,
 ‘ Bellarmine may be as miserable for me too.’ She
 was thus arguing with herself, when some young la-
 dies called her to the walks, and a little relieved her
 anxiety for the present.

THE next morning Bellarmine breakfasted with
 her in presence of her aunt, whom he sufficiently
 informed

informed of his passion for Leonora; he was no sooner withdrawn, than the old lady began to advise her niece on this occasion—‘ You see, child, (says she) what fortune hath thrown in your way; and I hope you will not withstand your own preferment.’ Leonora sighing ‘ begged her not to mention any such thing, when she knew her engagements to Horatio.’ ‘ Engagements to a fig, cry’d the aunt; you should thank heaven on your knees, that you have it yet in your power to break them. Will any woman hesitate a moment, whether she shall ride in a coach, or walk on foot all the days of her life?—But Bellarmine drives six, and Horatio not even a pair.’ ‘ Yes, but, Madam, what will the world say?’ answered Leonora; will not they condemn me? ‘ The world is always on the side of prudence, cries the aunt, and would surely condemn you, if you sacrificed your interest to any motive whatever. O, I know the world very well; and you shew your ignorance, my dear, by your objection. O’ my conscience! the world is wiser. I have lived longer in it than you; and I assure you there is not any thing worth our regard besides money: nor did I ever know one person who married from other considerations, who did not afterwards heartily repent it. Besides, if we examine the two men, can you prefer a sneaking fellow, who hath been bred at the university, to a fine gentleman just come from his travels?—All the world must allow Bellarmine to be a fine gentleman, positively a fine gentleman and a handsome man.’—‘ Perhaps, Madam, I should not doubt, if I knew how to be handsomely off with the other.’ ‘ O leave that to me,’ says the aunt. ‘ You know your father hath not been acquainted with the affair. Indeed, for my part, I thought it might do well enough, not dreaming of such an offer: but I’ll disengage you; leave me to give the fellow

‘ an answer. I warrant you shall have no farther
‘ trouble.’

LEONORA was at length satisfied with her aunt’s reasoning ; and, Bellarmine supping with her that evening, it was agreed he should the next morning go to her father and propose the match, which she consented should be consummated at his return.

THE aunt retired soon after supper ; and the lovers being left together, Bellarmine began in the following manner : ‘ Yes, Madam, this coat I assure you was
‘ made at Paris, and I defy the best English taylor
‘ even to imitate it. There is not one of them can
‘ cut, Madam, they can’t cut. If you observe how
‘ this skirt is turned, and this sleeve, a clumsy English
‘ rascal can do nothing like it.—Pray how do you like
‘ my liveries?’ Leonora answered, ‘ she thought them
‘ very pretty.’ ‘ All French, says he, I assure you,
‘ except the great coats ; I never trust any thing more
‘ than a great coat to an Englishman ; you know one
‘ must encourage our own people what one can, especially as, before I had a place, I was in the country interest, he, he, he ! but for myself, I would
‘ see the dirty island at the bottom of the sea, rather
‘ than wear a single rag of English work about me ;
‘ and I am sure after you have made one tour to Paris,
‘ you will be of the same opinion with regard to your
‘ own clothes. You can’t conceive what an addition a French dress would be to your beauty ; I positively assure you, at the first opera I saw since I
‘ came over, I mistook the English ladies for chamber-maids, he, he, he !’

WITH such sort of polite discourse did the gay Bellarmine entertain his beloved Leonora, when the door opened on a sudden, and Horatio entered the room. Here ’tis impossible to express the surprize of Leonora.

‘ POOR woman’ says Mrs. Slipflop, ‘ what a terrible quandary she must be in!’ ‘ Not at all,’ says Miss Grave-Airs, ‘ such sluts can never be confounded
‘ ed

‘ed.’ ‘She must have then more than Corinthian assurance,’ said Adams; aye more than Lais herself.’

A LONG silence, continued the lady, prevailed in the whole company: If the familiar entrance of Horatio struck the greatest astonishment into Bellarmine, the unexpected presence of Bellarmine no less surprized Horatio. At length Leonora collecting all the spirit she was mistress of, addressed herself to the latter, and pretended to wonder at the reason of so late a visit. ‘I should indeed,’ answered he, ‘have made some apology for disturbing you at this hour, had not my finding you in company assured me I do not break in upon your repose.’ Bellarmine rose from his chair, traversed the room in a minuet step, and humm’d an opera tune, while Horatio advancing to Leonora ask’d her in a whisper, if that gentleman was not a relation of hers; to which she answered with a smile, or rather sneer, ‘No, he is no relation of mine yet;’ adding, ‘she could not guess the meaning of his question.’ Horatio told her softly, ‘it did not arise from jealousy.’ Jealousy! ‘I assure you, it would be very strange in a common acquaintance to give himself any of those airs.’ These words a little surprized Horatio; but before he had time to answer, Bellarmine danced up to the lady, and told her, ‘he feared he interrupted some business between her and the gentleman.’ ‘I can have no business,’ said she, ‘with the gentleman, nor any other, which need be any secret to you.’

‘You’ll pardon me,’ said Horatio, ‘if I desire to know who this gentleman is, who is to be entrusted with all our secrets.’ ‘You’ll know soon enough,’ cries Leonora; ‘but I can’t guess what secrets can ever pass between us of such mighty consequence.’ ‘No, Madam!’ cries Horatio, ‘I’m sure you would not have me understand you in earnest.’ ‘Tis indifferent to me,’ says she, ‘how you understand me; but—I think so unseasonable
 2 a visit

' a visit is difficult to be understood at all, at least
 ' when people find one engaged; tho' one's servants
 ' do not deny one, one may expect a well-bred per-
 ' son should soon take the hint.' ' Madam,' said
 ' Horatio, ' I did not imagine any engagement with
 ' a stranger, as it seems this gentleman is, would
 ' have made my visit impertinent, or that any such
 ' ceremonies were to be preserved between persons in
 ' our situation.' ' Sure you are in a dream,' say she,
 ' or would persuade me that I am in one. I know
 ' no pretensions a common acquaintance can have to
 ' lay aside the ceremonies of good breeding.' ' Sure,'
 ' said he, ' I am in a dream; for it is impossible I
 ' should be really esteemed a common acquaintance
 ' by Leonora, after what has passed between us!' ' Passed
 ' between us! Do you intend to affront me
 ' before this gentleman?' ' D—n me, affront the
 ' lady,' says Bellarmine cocking his hat, and strutting
 ' up to Horatio, ' does any man dare affront this lady
 ' before me, d—n me?' ' Hearkee, Sir,' says Ho-
 ' ratio, ' I would advise you to lay aside that fierce air;
 ' for I am mightily deceived, if this lady has not a
 ' violent desire to get your worship a good drubbing.'
 ' Sir, said Bellarmine, ' I have the honour to be her
 ' protector, and d—n me, if I understand your mean-
 ' ing.' ' Sir,' answered Horatio, ' she is rather your
 ' protectress: but give yourself no more airs, for
 ' you see I am prepared for you,' (shaking his whip
 ' at him) ' Oh! *Serviteur tres humble*,' says Bellar-
 ' mine, *Je vous entends parfaitement bien*.' At which
 time the aunt, who had heard of Horatio's visit, en-
 tered the room, and soon satisfied all his doubts. She
 convinced him that he was never more awake in his
 life, and that nothing more extraordinary had hap-
 pened in his three days absence, than a small altera-
 tion in the affections of Leonora; who now burst into
 tears, and wondered what reason she had given him
 to use her in so barbarous a manner. Horatio desired
 Bellarmine to withdraw with him: but the ladies pre-
 vented

vented it, by laying violent hands on the latter; upon which, the former took his leave without any great ceremony, and departed, leaving the lady with his rival to consult for his safety, which Leonora feared her indiscretion might have endangered: but the aunt comforted her with assurances, that Horatio would not venture his person against so accomplished a cavalier as Bellarmine, and that being a lawyer, he would seek revenge in his own way, and the most they had to apprehend from him was an action.

THEY at length therefore agreed to permit Bellarmine to retire to his lodgings, having first settled all matters relating to the journey which he was to undertake in the morning, and their preparations for the nuptials at his return.

BUT alas! as wise men have observed, the seat of valour is not the countenance; and many a grave and plain man, will, on a just provocation, betake himself to that mischievous metal, cold iron; while men of a fiercer brow, and sometimes with that emblem of courage, a cockade, will more prudently decline it.

LEONORA was waked in the morning, from a visionary coach and six, with the dismal account, that Bellarmine was run through the body by Horatio; that he lay languishing at an inn, and the surgeons had declared the wound mortal. She immediately leap'd out of the bed, danced about the room in a frantic manner, tore her hair and beat her breast in all the agonies of despair; in which sad condition her aunt, who likewise arose at the news, found her. The good old lady applied her utmost art to comfort her niece. She told her, ' while there was life there
' was hope: but that if he should die, her affliction
' would be of no service to Bellarmine, and would
' only expose herself, which might probably keep her
' some time without any future offer; that as matters
' had happened, her wisest way would be to think
' no more of Bellarmine, but to endeavour to regain
' the

‘the affections of Horatio.’ Speak not to me, ‘cry’d the disconsolate Leonora; ‘is it not owing to me, that poor Bellarmine has lost his life? have not these ‘curfed charms’ (at which words she looked steadfastly in the glass) ‘been the ruin of the most charming man of this age? Can I ever bear to contemplate my own face again?’ (with her eyes still fixed on the glass.) Am I not the murderers of the finest gentleman? No other woman in the town could ‘have made any impression on him.’ ‘Never think of things past,’ cries the aunt, ‘think of regaining the affections of Horatio.’ ‘What reason,’ said the niece, ‘have I to hope he would forgive me? No, I have lost him as well as the other, and it was your wicked advice which was the occasion of all; you seduced me, contrary to my inclinations, to ‘abandon poor Horatio,’ at which words she burst into tears; ‘you prevailed upon me, whether I would or no, to give up my affections for him; had it not been for you, Bellarmine never would have entered into my thoughts; had not his addresses been backed by your persuasions, they never would have made any impression on me; I should have defied all the fortune and equipage in the world; but it was you, it was you, who got the better of my youth and simplicity, and forced me to lose my dear Horatio for ever.’

THE aunt was almost borne down with this torrent of words; she however rallied all the strength she could, and drawing her mouth up in a purse, began: ‘I am not surprized, Niece, at this ingratitude. Those who advise young women for their interest, must always expect such a return: I am convinced my brother will thank me for breaking off your match with Horatio at any rate.’ ‘That may not be in your power yet,’ answered Leonora; ‘tho’ it is very ungrateful in you to desire or attempt it, after the presents you have received from him.’ (For indeed true it is, that many presents, and some pretty

pretty valuable ones, had passed from Horatio to the old lady: but as true it is, that Bellarmine, when he breakfasted with her and her niece, had complimented her with a brilliant from his finger, of much greater value than all she had touched of the other.)

THE aunt's gall was on float to reply, when a servant brought a letter into the room; which Leonora, hearing it came from Bellarmine, with great eagerness opened, and read as follows:

Most divine creature,

“ THE wound which I fear you have heard I received from my rival, is not like to be so fatal as those shot into my heart, which have been fired from your eyes, *tout-brilliant*. Those are the only cannons by which I am to fall: for my surgeon gives me hopes of being soon able to attend your Ruelle; till when, unless you would do me an honour which I have scarce the Hardiesse to think of, your absence will be the greatest anguish which can be felt by,

“ Madam,

“ *Avec toute le respect* in the world,

“ Your most obedient, most absolute

“ *Devoté*,

BELLARMINE.

As soon as Leonora perceived such hopes of Bellarmine's recovery, and that the gossip Fame had, according to custom, so enlarged his danger, she presently abandoned all further thoughts of Horatio, and was soon reconciled to her aunt, who received her again into favour, with a more christian forgiveness than we generally meet with. Indeed it is possible she might be a little alarmed at the hints which her niece had given her concerning the presents

sents. She might apprehend such rumours, should they get abroad, might injure a reputation, which, by frequenting church twice a day, and preserving the utmost rigour and strictness in her countenance and behaviour for many years, she had established.

LEONORA'S passion returned now for Bellarmine with greater force after its small relaxation than ever. She proposed to her aunt to make him a visit in his confinement, which the old lady, with great and commendable prudence, advised her to decline: 'For,' says she, 'should any accident intervene to prevent your intended match, too forward a behaviour with this lover may injure you in the eyes of others. Every woman, till she is married, ought to consider of and provide against the possibility of the affair's breaking off.' Leonora said, 'she should be indifferent to whatever might happen in such a case: for she had now so absolutely placed her affections on this dear man,' (so she called him) 'that, if it was her misfortune to lose him, she should for ever abandon all thoughts of mankind.' She therefore resolved to visit him, notwithstanding all the prudent advice of her aunt to the contrary, and that very afternoon executed her resolution.

THE lady was proceeding in her story, when the coach drove into the inn where the company were to dine, solely to the dissatisfaction of Mr. Adams, whose ears were the most hungry part about him; he being, as the reader may perhaps guess, of an insatiable curiosity, and heartily desirous of hearing the end of this amour, tho' he professed he could scarce wish success to a lady of so inconstant a disposition.

C H A P. V.

A dreadful quarrel which happened at the inn where the company dined ; with its bloody consequences to Mr. Adams.

AS soon as the passengers had alighted from the coach, Mr. Adams, as was his custom, made directly to the kitchen, where he found Joseph sitting by the fire, and the hostess anointing his leg : for the horse which Mr. Adams had borrowed of his clerk, had so violent a propensity to kneeling, that one would have thought it had been his trade as well as his master's : nor would he always give any notice of such his intention ; he was often found on his knees, when the rider least expected it. This foible, however, was of no great inconvenience to the parson, who was accustomed to it, and, as his legs almost touched the ground when he bestrode the beast, had but a little way to fall, and threw himself forward on such occasions with so much dexterity, that he never received any mischief ; the horse and he frequently rolling many paces distance, and afterwards both getting up and meeting as good friends as ever.

POOR Joseph, who had not been used to such kind of cattle, tho' an excellent horseman, did not so happily disengage himself : but falling with his leg under the beast, received a violent contusion, to which the good woman was, as we have said, applying a warm hand, with some camphorated spirits just at the time when the parson entered the kitchen.

HE had scarce expressed his concern for Joseph's misfortune, before the host likewise entered. He was by no means of Mr. Tow-wouse's gentle disposition, and was indeed perfect master of his house, and every thing in it but his guests.

THIS

THIS surly fellow, who always proportioned his respect to the appearance of a traveller, from God bless your honour, down to plain coming presently, observing his wife on her knees to a footman, cried out, without considering his circumstances, 'What a pox is the woman about? why don't you mind the company in the coach? Go and ask them what they will have for dinner?' 'My dear,' says she, 'you know they can have nothing but what is at the fire, which will be ready presently; and really the poor young man's leg is very much bruised.' At which words, she fell to chafing more violently than before: the bell then happening to ring, he damn'd his wife, and bid her go in to the company, and not stand rubbing there all day: for he did not believe the young fellow's leg was so bad as he pretended; and if it was, within twenty miles, he would find a surgeon to cut it off. Upon these words, Adams fetched two strides across the room; and snapping his fingers over his head, muttered aloud, He would excommunicate such a wretch for a farthing; for he believed the devil had more humanity. These words occasioned a dialogue between Adams and the host, in which there were two or three sharp replies, till Joseph had the latter know how to behave himself to his betters. At which the host (having first strictly surveyed Adams) scornfully repeating the word betters, flew into a rage, and telling Joseph he was as able to walk out of his house as he had been to walk into it, offered to lay violent hands on him; which perceiving, Adams dealt him so sound a compliment over his face with his fist, that the blood immediately gushed out of his nose in a stream. The host being unwilling to be out-done in courtesy, especially by a person of Adams's figure, returned the favour with so much gratitude, that the parson's nostrils began to look a little redder than usual. Upon which he again assailed his antagonist, and with another stroke laid him sprawling on the floor.

THE hostess, who was a better wife than so furly a husband deserved, seeing her husband all bloody and stretched along, hastened presently to his assistance, or rather to revenge the blow, which, to all appearance, was the last he would ever receive; when, lo! a pan full of hog's-blood, which unluckily stood on the dresser, presented itself first to her hands. She seized it in her fury, and without any reflection discharged it into the parson's face, and with so good an aim, that much the greater part first saluted his countenance, and trickled thence in so large a current down to his beard, and over his garments, that a more horrible spectacle was hardly to be seen, or even imagined. All which was perceived by Mrs. Slipslop, who entered the kitchen at that instant. This good gentlewoman, not being of a temper so extremely cool and patient as perhaps was required to ask many questions on this occasion, flew with great impetuosity at the hostess's cap, which, together with some of her hair, she plucked from her head in a moment, giving her at the same time several hearty cuffs in the face, which, by frequent practice on the inferior servants, she had learned an excellent knack of delivering with a good grace. Poor Joseph could hardly rise from his chair; the parson was employed in wiping the blood from his eyes, which had entirely blinded him, and the landlord was but just beginning to stir, whilst Mrs. Slipslop, holding down the land-lady's face with her left hand, made so dexterous an use of her right, that the poor woman began to roar in a key, which alarmed all the company in the inn.

THERE happened to be in the inn at this time, besides the ladies who arrived in the stage-coach, the two gentlemen who were present at Mr. Tow-wouse's when Joseph was detained for his horse's meat, and whom we have before mentioned to have stopped at the ale house with Adams. There was likewise a gentleman just returned from his travels to Italy; all whom the horrid outcry of murder presently brought into

into the kitchen, where the several combatants were found in the postures already described.

It was now no difficulty to put an end to the fray, the conquerors being satisfied with the vengeance they had taken, and the conquered having no appetite to renew the fight. The principal figure, and which engaged the eyes of all, was Adams, who was all over covered with blood, which the whole company concluded to be his own; and consequently imagined him no longer for this world. But the host, who had now recovered from his blow, and was risen from the ground, soon delivered them from this apprehension, by damning his wife for wasting the hog's puddings, and telling her all would have been very well, if she had not intermeddled like a b— as she was; adding, he was very glad the gentlewoman had paid her, tho' not half what she deserved. The poor woman had indeed fared much the worst, having, besides the unmerciful cuffs received, lost a quantity of hair, which Mrs. Slipslop in triumph held in her left hand.

THE traveller, addressing himself to Mrs. Graveairs, desired her not to be frighten'd: for here had been only a little boxing, which he said to their *disgracia* the English were *accustomed* to: adding, it must be however a sight somewhat strange to him, who was just come from Italy, the Italians not being addicted to the *cuffardo*, but *bastonza*, says he. He then went up to Adams, and telling him he looked like the ghost of Othello, bid him not shake his gory locks at him, for he could not say he did it. Adams very innocently answered, Sir, I am far from accusing you. He then returned to the lady, and cried, I find the bloody gentleman is *uno insipido del nullo senso*. *Dammata di me*, if I have seen such a *spectaculo* in my way from Viterbo.

ONE of the gentlemen having learned from the host the occasion of this bustle, and being assured by him that Adams had struck the first blow, whisper-

ed in his ear : he'd warrant he would recover. ' Recover ! master,' said the host smiling : ' Yes, yes, ' I am not afraid of dying with a blow or two neither ; I am not such a chicken as that.' ' Pugh ! said the gentleman, I mean you will recover damages in that action which undoubtedly you intend to bring, as soon as a writ can be returned from London ; for you look like a man of too much spirit and courage to suffer any one to beat you without bringing your action against him : he must be a scandalous fellow indeed, who would put up a drubbing, whilst the law is open to revenge it ; besides, he hath drawn blood from you and spoiled your coat ; and the Jury will give damages for that too. An excellent new coat upon my word, and now not worth a shilling !

I DON'T care, continued he, to intermeddle in these cases : but you have a right to my evidence ; and if I am sworn, I must speak the truth. I saw you sprawling on the floor, and the blood gushing from your nostrils. You may take your own opinion ; but was I in your circumstances, every drop of my blood should convey an ounce of gold into my pocket : remember I don't advise you to go to law ; but if your jury were christians, they must give swinging damages. That's all. ' Master,' cry'd the host, scratching his head, ' I have no stomach to law, I thank you. I have seen enough ' of that in the parish, where two of my neighbours ' have been at law about a house, till they have ' both lawed themselves into a goal.' At which word she turned about, and began to enquire again after his hog's puddings ; nor would it probably have been a sufficient excuse for his wife, that she spilt them in his defence, had not some awe of the company, especially of the Italian traveller, who was a person of great dignity, withheld his rage. Whilst one of the abovementioned gentlemen was employed, as we have seen him, on the behalf of the landlord,

lord, the other was no less hearty on the side of Mr. Adams, whom he advised to bring his action immediately. He said the assault of the wife was in law the assault of the husband; for they were but one person; and he was liable to pay damages, which he said must be considerable, where so bloody a disposition appeared. Adams answered, if it was true that they were but one person, he had assaulted the wife; for he was sorry to own he had struck the husband the first blow. ‘I am sorry you own it too,’ cries the gentleman; ‘for it could not possibly appear to the court: for here was no evidence presented but the lame man in the chair, whom I suppose to be your friend, and would consequently say nothing but what made for you.’ ‘How, Sir,’ says Adams, do you take me for a villain, who would prosecute revenge in cold blood, and use unjustifiable means to obtain it? If you knew me and my order, I should think you affronted both.’ At the word order, the gentleman stared, (for he was too bloody to be of any modern order of knights) and turning hastily about, said, ‘Every man knew his own business.’

MATTERS being now composed, the company retired to their several apartments, the two gentlemen congratulating each other on the success of their good offices, in procuring a perfect reconciliation between the contending parties; and the traveller went to his repast, crying, as the Italian poet says,

‘*Je voi very well, que tuta e pace,*

‘So send up Dinner, good Boniface.’

THE coachman began now to grow importunate with his passengers, whose entrance into the coach was retarded by Miss Grave-airs insisting, against the remonstrance of all the rest, that she would not admit a footman into the coach; for poor Joseph was too lame to mount a horse. A young lady, who was, as it seems, an earl’s grand-daughter, begged it with almost tears in her eyes. Mr. Adams prayed, and

Mrs. Slipflop scolded, but all to no purpose. She said, 'she would not demean herself to ride with a footman: that there were waggons on the road: that if the master of the coach desired it, she would pay for two places: but would suffer no such fellow to come in.' 'Madam,' says Slipflop, 'I am sure no one can refuse another coming into a stage-coach.' 'I don't know, Madam,' says the lady, 'I am not much used to stage-coaches, I seldom travel in them.' 'That may be, Madam,' replied Slipflop, 'very good people do, and some people's betters, for aught I know.' Miss Grave-airs said, 'some folks might sometimes give their tongues a liberty, to some people that were their betters, which did not become them: for her part, she was not used to converse with servants.' Slipflop returned, 'Some people kept no servants to converse with: for her part, she thanked heaven she lived in a family where there were a great many; and had more under her own command, than any paultry little gentlewoman in the kingdom.' Miss Grave-airs cried, 'she believed her mistress would not encourage such sauciness to her betters.' 'My betters,' says Slipflop, 'who is my betters, pray?' 'I am your betters,' answered Miss Grave-airs, 'and I'll acquaint your mistress.'—At which Mrs. Slipflop laughed aloud, and told her, 'her lady was one of the great gentry, and such little paultry gentlewomen, as some folks who travelled in stage-coaches, would not easily come at her.'

THIS smart dialogue between some people and some folks, was going on at the coach-door, when a solemn person riding in to the inn, and seeing Miss Grave-airs, immediately accosted her with, 'Dear child, how do you?' She presently answered, 'O! papa, I am glad you have overtaken me.' 'So am I,' answered he: 'for one of our coaches is just at hand; and there being room for you in it, you shall

‘ shall go no farther in the stage, unless you desire it.’ ‘ How can you imagine I should desire it?’ ‘ says she; so bidding Slipflop, ride with her fellow, ‘ if she pleased;’ she took her father by the hand, who was just alighted, and walked with him into a room.

ADAMS instantly asked the coachman in a whisper, if he knew who the gentleman was? The coachman answered, he was now a gentleman, and kept his horse and man: but times are altered, master, said he; I remember when he was no better born than myself. Ay! ay! says Adams. My father drove the squire’s coach, answered he, when that very man rode postilion: but he is now his steward, and a great gentleman. Adams then snapped his fingers, and cried, he thought she was some such trollop.

ADAMS made haste to acquaint Mrs. Slipflop with this good news, as he imagined it; but it found a reception different from what he expected. The prudent gentlewoman, who despised the anger of Miss Grave-airs, whilst she conceived her the daughter of a gentleman of small fortune, now she heard her alliance with the upper servants of a great family in her neighbourhood, began to fear her interest with the mistress. She wished she had not carried the dispute so far, and began to think of endeavouring to reconcile herself to the young lady before she left the inn; when luckily the scene at London, which the reader can scarce have forgotten, presented itself to her mind, and comforted her with such assurance, that she no longer apprehended any enemy with her mistress.

EVERY thing being now adjusted, the company entered the coach, which was just on its departure, when one lady recollected she had left her fan, a second her gloves, a third a snuff-box, and a fourth a smelling-bottle behind her; to find all which occasioned

oned some delay, and much swearing, to the coachman.

As soon as the coach had left the inn, the women all together fell to the character of Miss Grave-airs, whom one of them declared she had suspected to be some low creature, from the beginning of their journey; and another affirmed, had not even the looks of a gentlewoman; a third warranted she was no better than she should be; and turning to the lady who had related the story in the coach, said, 'Did you ever hear, Madam, any thing so prudish as her remarks? Well, deliver me from the censoriousness of such a prude.' The fourth added, 'O Madam! all these creatures are censorious: but for my part, I wonder where the wretch was bred; indeed I must own I have seldom conversed with these mean kind of people; so that it may appear stranger to me; but to refuse the general desire of a whole company had something in it so astonishing, that, for my part, I own I should hardly believe it, if my own ears had not been witnesses to it.' 'Yes, and so handsome a young fellow,' cries Slipslop: 'the woman must have no compulsion in her, I believe she is more of a Turk than a Christian; I am certain, if she had any Christian woman's blood in her veins, the sight of such a young fellow must have warm'd it. Indeed there are some wretched, miserable old objects, that turn one's stomach; I should not wonder if she had refused such a one; I am as nice as herself, and should have cared no more than herself for the company of stinking old fellows: but, hold up thy head, Joseph, thou art none of those; and she who hath not compulsion for thee is a My-hummetman, and I will maintain it.' This conversation made Joseph uneasy, as well as the ladies; who, perceiving the spirits which Mrs. Slipslop was in, (for indeed she was not a cup too low) began to fear the consequence; one of them therefore desired the lady to conclude the story—'Aye, Madam,' said

Slipslop, 'I beg your ladyship to give us that story 'you commended in the morning;' which request that well-bred woman immediately complied with.

C H A P. VI.

Conclusion of the unfortunate jilt.

L EONORA having once broke through the bounds which custom and modesty impose on her sex, soon gave an unbridled indulgence to her passion. Her visits to Bellarmine were more constant, as well as longer, than his surgeon's; in a word, she became absolutely his nurse, made his water-gruel, administered him his medicines, and, notwithstanding the prudent advice of her aunt to the contrary, almost intirely resided in her wounded lover's apartment.

THE ladies of the town began to take her conduct under consideration; it was the chief topic of discourse at their tea-tables, and was very severely censured by the most part; especially by Lindamira, a lady whose discreet and starch carriage, together with a constant attendance at church three times a day, had utterly defeated many malicious attacks on her own reputation: for such was the envy that Lindamira's virtue had attracted, that, notwithstanding her own strict behaviour and strict enquiry into the lives of others, she had not been able to escape being the mark of some arrows herself, which however did her no injury; a blessing perhaps owed by her to the clergy, who were her chief male companions, and with two or three of whom she had been barbarously and unjustly calumniated.

Not so unjustly neither perhaps, says Slipslop, for the clergy are men, as well as other folks.

THE extreme delicacy of Lindamira's virtue was cruelly hurt by those freedoms which Leonora allowed

ed herself: she said, ‘ it was an affront to her sex; that she did not imagine it consistent with any woman’s honour to speak to the creature, or to be seen in her company; and that, for her part, she should always refuse to dance at an assembly with her, for fear of contamination by taking her by the hand.’

BUT to return to my story: as soon as Bellarmine was recovered, which was somewhat within a month from his receiving the wound, he set out, according to agreement, for Leonora’s father’s, in order to propose the match, and settle all matters with him touching settlements, and the like.

A LITTLE before his arrival, the old gentleman had received an intimation of the affair by the following letter; which I can repeat *verbatim*, and which, they say, was written neither by Leonora nor her aunt, tho’ it was in a woman’s hand. The letter was in these words:

S I R,

“ I AM sorry to acquaint you, that your daughter
 “ Leonora hath acted one of the basest, as well as
 “ most simple parts with a young gentleman to whom
 “ she had engaged herself, and whom she hath, (pardon the word) jilted for another of inferior fortune,
 “ notwithstanding his superior figure. You may take
 “ what measures you please on this occasion; I have
 “ performed what I thought my duty; as I have,
 “ though unknown to you, a very great respect for
 “ your family.”

THE old gentleman did not give himself the trouble to answer this kind epistle; nor did he take any notice of it after he had read it, ’till he saw Bellarmine. He was, to say the truth, one of those fathers who look on children as an unhappy consequence of their youthful pleasures; which as he would have been delighted not to have had attended them, so was he no less pleased with any opportunity to rid himself of the incum-

incumbrance. He passed, in the world's language, as an exceeding good father, being not only so rapacious as to rob and plunder all mankind to the utmost of his power, but even to deny himself the conveniencies and almost necessities of life; which his neighbours attributed to a desire of raising immense fortunes for his children: but in fact it was not so; he heaped up money for its own sake only, and looked on his children as his rivals, who were to enjoy his beloved mistress, when he was incapable of possessing her, and which he would have been much more charmed with the power of carrying along with him: nor had his children any other security of being his heirs, than that the law would constitute them such without a will, and that he had not affection enough for any one living to take the trouble of writing one.

To this gentleman came Bellarmine on the errand I have mentioned. His person, his equipage, his family, and his estate, seemed to the father to make him an advantageous match for his daughter; he therefore very readily accepted his proposals: but when Bellarmine imagined the principal affair concluded, and began to open the incidental matters of fortune; the old gentleman presently changed his countenance, saying, he resolved never 'to marry his daughter on a Smithfield match; that whoever had love for her to take her, would, when he died, find her share of his fortune in his coffers: but he had seen such examples of undutifulness happen from the too early generosity of parents, that he had made a vow never to part with a shilling whilst he lived. He commended the saying of Solomon, He that spareth the rod, spoileth the child: but added, he might have likewise asserted, that he that spareth the purse, saveth the child.' He then ran into a discourse on the extravagance of the youth of the age; whence he launched into a dissertation on horses, and came at length to commend those Bellarmine

mine drove. That fine gentleman, who, at another season would have been well enough pleased to dwell a little on that subject, was now very eager to resume the circumstance of fortune. He said, 'he had a very high value for the young lady, and would receive her with less than he would any other whatever; but that even his love to her made some regard to worldly matters necessary; for it would be a most distracting sight for him to see her, when he had the honour to be her husband, in less than a coach and six.' The old gentleman answered, 'Four will do, four will do;' and then took a turn from horses to extravagance, and from extravagance to horses, till he came round to the equipage again, whither he was no sooner arrived, than Bellarmine brought him back to the point; but all to no purpose; he made his escape from that subject in a minute; till at last the lover declared, that 'in the present situation of his affairs it was impossible for him, though he loved Leonora more than *tout le monde*, to marry her without any fortune.' To which the father answered, 'he was sorry then his daughter must lose so valuable a match; that if he had an inclination, at present it was not in his power to advance a shilling: that he had had great losses, and been at great expences on projects; which, though he had great expectation from them, had yet produced him nothing: that he did not know what might happen hereafter, as on the birth of a son, or such accident; but he would make no promise, or enter into any article: for he would not break his vow for all the daughters in the world.'

In short, ladies, to keep you no longer in suspense; Bellarmine having tried every argument and persuasion which he could invent, and finding them all ineffectual, at length took his leave, but not in order to return to Leonora; he proceeded directly to his own seat, whence, after a few days stay, he returned
to

to Paris, to the great delight of the French, and the honour of the English nation.

BUT as soon as he arrived at his home, he presently dispatched a messenger with the following epistle to Leonora.

Adorable and Charmante,

" I AM sorry to have the honour to tell you I am
 " not the *beureux* person destined for your divine
 " arms. Your papa hath told me so with a *politesse*
 " not often seen on this side Paris. You may per-
 " haps guess his manner of refusing me—*Ab mon*
 " *dieu!* You will certainly believe me, Madam, in-
 " capable myself of delivering this *triste* message,
 " which I intend to try the French air to cure the
 " consequences of—*A jamais! Cœur! Ange!—Au*
 " *diable!*—If your papa obliges you to a marriage,
 " I hope we shall see you at Paris, till when the
 " wind that flows from thence, will be the warmest
 " *dans le monde:* for it will consist almost entirely of
 " my sighs. *Adieu, ma princesse! Ab l'amour!*

BELLARMINE."

I SHALL not attempt, ladies, to describe Leonora's condition, when she received this letter. It is a picture of horror, which I should have had as little pleasure in drawing, as you in beholding. She immediately left the place, where she was the subject of conversation and ridicule, and retired to that house I shewed you when I began the story; where she hath ever since led a disconsolate life, and deserves perhaps pity for her misfortunes, more than our censure for a behaviour to which the artifices of her aunt very probably contributed, and to which very young women are often rendered too liable by that blameable levity in the education of our sex.

IF I was inclined to pity her, said a young lady in the coach, it would be for the loss of Horatio; for I cannot discern any misfortune in her missing such a husband as Bellarmine.

WHY,

WHY, I must own, says Slipflop, the gentleman was a little false-hearted : but howfomever it was hard to have two lovers, and get never a husband at all— But pray, Madam, what became of *Our-asbo* ?

HE remains, said the lady, still unmarried, and hath applied himself so strictly to his business, that he hath raised, I hear, a very considerable fortune. And what is remarkable, they say, he never hears the name of Leonora without a sigh, nor hath ever uttered one syllable to charge her with her ill conduct towards him.

C H A P. VII.

A very short chapter, in which parson Adams went a great way.

THE lady having finished her story, received the thanks of the company ; and now Joseph, putting his head out of the coach, cried out, ‘ Never believe me if yonder be not our parson Adams walking along without his horse.’ ‘ On my word, and so he is,’ says Slipflop ; ‘ and as sure as two-pence, he hath left him behind at the inn.’ Indeed, true it is, the parson had exhibited a fresh instance of his absence of mind : for he was so pleased with having got Joseph into the coach, that he never once thought of the beast in the stable ; and finding his legs as nimble as he desired, he sallied out brandishing a crab-stick, and had kept on before the coach, mending and slackening his pace occasionally, so that he had never been much more or less than a quarter of a mile distant from it.

MRS. Slipflop desired the coachman to overtake him, which he attempted, but in vain : for the faster he drove, the faster ran the parson, often crying out, Aye, aye, catch me if you can : till at length the coachman swore he would as soon attempt to drive

after a grey-hound; and giving the parson two or three hearty curses, he cry'd, softly, softly boys, to his horses, which the civil beasts immediately obeyed.

BUT we will be more courteous to our reader than he was to Mrs. Slipslop; and leaving the coach and its company to pursue their journey, we will carry our reader on after parson Adams, who stretched forwards without once looking behind him; till having left the coach full three miles in his rear, he came to a place, where, by keeping the extremest track to the right, it was just barely possible for a human creature to miss his way. This track however did he keep, as indeed he had a wonderful capacity at these kinds of bare possibilities; and travelling in it about three miles over the plain, he arrived at the summit of a hill, whence, looking a great way backwards, and perceiving no coach in sight, he sat himself down on the turf, and pulling out his *Æschylus*, determined to wait here for its arrival.

He had not sat long here, before a gun going off very near a little startled him; he looked up, and saw a gentleman within a hundred paces taking up a partridge, which he had just shot.

ADAMS stood up, and presented a figure to the gentleman which would have moved laughter in many: for his cassock had just again fallen down below his great coat, that is to say, it reached his knees; whereas, the skirts of his great coat descended no lower than half way down his thighs: but the gentleman's mirth gave way to his surprize, at beholding such a personage in such a place.

ADAMS advancing to the gentleman, told him he hoped he had good sport; to which the other answered, very little. 'I see, Sir,' says Adams, 'you have smote one partridge:' to which the sportsman made no reply, but proceeded to charge his piece.

WHILST the gun was charging, Adams remained in silence, which he at last broke, by observing, that it was a delightful evening. The gentleman, who had

at first sight conceived a very distasteful opinion of the parson, began, on perceiving a book in his hand, and smooching likewise the information of the cassock, to change his thoughts, and made a small advance to conversation on his side, by saying, Sir, I suppose you are not one of these parts?

ADAMS immediately told him, no: that he was a traveller, and invited by the beauty of the evening and the place to repose a little, and amuse himself with reading. ‘I may as well repose myself too,’ said the sportsman; ‘for I have been out this whole afternoon, and the devil a bird have I seen till I came hither.’

‘PERHAPS then the game is not very plenty hereabouts,’ cries Adams. ‘No, Sir,’ said the gentleman; ‘the soldiers, who are quartered in the neighbourhood, have killed it all.’ ‘It is very probable,’ cries Adams; for shooting is their profession.’ ‘Ay, shooting the game,’ answered the other, ‘but I don’t see they are so forward to shoot our enemies. I don’t like that affair of Carthage; if I had been there, I believe I should have done otherguess things, d—n me; what’s a man’s life when his country demands it? a man who won’t sacrifice his life for his country, deserves to be hang’d, d—n me.’ Which words he spoke with so violent a gesture, so loud a voice, so strong an accent, and so fierce a countenance, that he might have frighten’d a captain of trained-bands at the head of his company; but Mr. Adams was not greatly subject to fear: he told him intrepidly, that he very much approved his virtue, but disliked his swearing, and begged him not to addict himself to so bad a custom, without which he said he might fight as bravely as Achilles did. Indeed he was charmed with this discourse; he told the gentleman he would willingly have gone many miles to have met a man of his generous way of thinking; that if he pleased to sit down, he should be greatly delighted to commune with him:

for tho' he was a clergyman, he would himself be ready, if thereto called, to lay down his life for his country.

THE gentleman sat down, and Adams by him; and then the latter began, as in the following chapter, a discourse which we have placed by itself, as it is not only the most curious in this, but perhaps in any other book.

C H A P. VIII.

A notable dissertation by Mr. Abraham Adams; wherein that gentleman appears in a political light.

I DO assure you, Sir, says he, taking the gentleman by the hand, I am heartily glad to meet with a man of your kidney: for tho' I am a poor parson, I will be bold to say, I am an honest man, and would not do an ill thing to be made a bishop: nay, tho' it hath not fallen in my way to offer so noble a sacrifice, I have not been without opportunities of suffering for the sake of my conscience, I thank heaven for them; for I have had relations, tho' I say it, who made some figure in the world; particularly a nephew, who was a shopkeeper, and an alderman of a corporation. He was a good lad, and was under my care when a boy, and I believe would do what I bade him to his dying day. Indeed, it looks like extreme vanity in me, to affect being a man of such consequence, as to have so great an interest in an alderman; but others have thought so too, as manifestly appeared by the rector, whose curate I formerly was, sending for me on the approach of an election, and telling me, if I expected to continue in his cure, that I must bring my nephew to vote for one colonel Courtly, a gentleman whom I had never heard tidings of till that instant. I told the rector, I had no power over my nephew's vote, (God forgive

me for such prevarication!) that I supposed he would
 give it according to his conscience; that I would by
 no means endeavour to influence him to give it other-
 wise. He told me, it was in vain to equivocate:
 that he knew I had already spoke to him in favour
 of esquire Fickle my neighbour; and indeed it was
 true I had: for it was at a season when the church
 was in danger, and when all good men expected
 they knew not what would happen to us all. I then
 answered boldly, If he thought I had given my
 promise, he affronted me, in proposing any breach
 of it. Not to be too prolix: I persevered, and so
 did my nephew, in the esquire's interest, who was
 chose chiefly through his means; and so I lost my
 curacy. Well, Sir, but do you think the esquire
 ever mentioned a word of the church? *Ne verbum*
quidem, ut ita dicam; within two years he got a
 place, and hath ever since lived in London; where
 I have been informed, (but God forbid I should
 believe that) that he never so much as goeth to
 church. I remained, Sir, a considerable time with-
 out any cure, and lived a full month on one funeral
 sermon, which I preached on the indisposition of a
 clergyman: but this by the bye. At last, when
 Mr. Fickle got his place, colonel Courtley stood
 again; and who should make interest for him, but
 Mr. Fickle himself? that very identical Mr. Fickle,
 who had formerly told me, the colonel was an ene-
 my to both the church and state, had the confi-
 dence to solicit my nephew for him; and the co-
 lonel himself offered me to make me chaplain to
 his regiment, which I refused in favour of Sir Oli-
 ver Hearty, who told us he would sacrifice every
 thing to his country; and I believe he would, ex-
 cept his hunting, which he stuck so close to, that in
 five years together he went but twice up to parlia-
 ment; and one of those times, I have been told,
 never was within sight of the house. However,
 he was a worthy man, and the best friend I ever
 had:

‘ had: for by his interest with a bishop, he got me
 ‘ replaced into my curacy, and gave me eight pounds
 ‘ out of his own pocket to buy me a gown and
 ‘ cassock, and furnish my house. He had our interest
 ‘ while he lived, which was not many years. On
 ‘ his death I had fresh applications made to me; for
 ‘ all the world knew the interest I had with my good
 ‘ nephew, who now was a leading man in the corpo-
 ‘ ration; and Sir Thomas Booby buying the estate
 ‘ which had been Sir Oliver’s, proposed himself a
 ‘ candidate. He was then a young gentleman just
 ‘ come from his travels; and it did me good to hear
 ‘ him discourse on affairs, which, for my part, I
 ‘ knew nothing of. If I had been master of a thou-
 ‘ sand votes, he should have had them all. I en-
 ‘ gaged my nephew in his interest; and he was elect-
 ‘ ed, and a very fine parliament-man he was. They
 ‘ tell me he made speeches of an hour long; and I
 ‘ have been told very fine ones: but he could never
 ‘ persuade the parliament to be of his opinion.—*Non*
 ‘ *omnia possumus omnes*. He promised me a living,
 ‘ poor man; and I believe I should have had it, but
 ‘ an accident happened; which was, that my lady
 ‘ had promised it before, unknown to him. This
 ‘ indeed I never heard till afterwards: for my ne-
 ‘ phew, who died about a month before the incum-
 ‘ bent, always told me I might be assured of it.
 ‘ Since that time, Sir Thomas, poor man, had al-
 ‘ ways so much business, that he never could find lei-
 ‘ sure to see me. I believe it was partly my lady’s
 ‘ fault too; who did not think my dress good enough
 ‘ for the gentry at her table. However, I must
 ‘ do him the justice to say, he never was ungrateful;
 ‘ and I have always found his kitchen, and his cel-
 ‘ lar too, open to me; many a time after service on
 ‘ a Sunday, for I preach at four churches, have I re-
 ‘ cruited my spirits with a glass of his ale. Since
 ‘ my nephew’s death, the corporation is in other
 ‘ hands; and I am not a man of that consequence I

‘ was formerly. I have now no longer any talents
 ‘ to lay out in the service of my country ; and to
 ‘ whom nothing is given, of him can nothing be re-
 ‘ quired. However, on all proper seasons, such as the
 ‘ approach of an election, I throw a suitable dash or
 ‘ two into my sermons ; which I have the pleasure
 ‘ to hear is not disagreeable to Sir Thomas, and the
 ‘ other honest gentlemen my neighbours, who have
 ‘ all promised me these five years, to procure an
 ‘ ordination for a son of mine, who is now near
 ‘ thirty, hath an infinite stock of learning, and is, I
 ‘ thank heaven, of an unexceptionable life ; tho’, as
 ‘ he was never at an university, the bishop refuses to
 ‘ ordain him. Too much care cannot indeed be
 ‘ taken in admitting any to the sacred office ; tho’ I
 ‘ hope he will never act so as to be a disgrace to
 ‘ any order : but will serve his God and his country
 ‘ to the utmost of his power, as I have endeavoured
 ‘ to do before him ; nay, and will lay down his life
 ‘ whenever called to that purpose. I am sure I have
 ‘ educated him in those principles ; so that I have
 ‘ acquitted my duty, and shall have nothing to an-
 ‘ swer for on that account : but I do not distrust
 ‘ him ; for he is a good boy ; and, if providence
 ‘ should throw it in his way to be of as much con-
 ‘ sequence in a public light, as his father once was ; I
 ‘ can answer for him, he will use his talents as ho-
 ‘ nestly as I have done.’

C H A P. IX.

*In which the gentleman discants on bravery and heroic
 virtue, till an unlucky accident puts an end to the
 discourse.*

THE gentleman highly commended Mr. Adams
 for his good resolutions, and told him, ‘ he
 ‘ hoped his son would tread in his steps ;’ adding,
 ‘ that

‘that if he would not die for his country, he would not be worthy to live in it. I’d make no more of shooting a man that would not die for his country, than—

‘Sir’ said he, ‘I have disinherited a nephew who is in the army; because he would not exchange his commission, and go to the West-Indies. I believe the rascal is a coward, tho’ he pretends to be in love forsooth. I would have all such fellows hanged, Sir; I would have them hanged.’ Adams answered, ‘that would be too severe: that men did not make themselves; and if fear had too much ascendance in the mind, the man was rather to be pitied than abhorred: that reason and time might teach him to subdue it. He said, a man might be a coward at one time, and brave at another. Homer,’ says he, ‘who so well understood and copied nature, hath taught us this lesson; for Paris fights, and Hector runs away: nay, we have a mighty instance of this in the history of later ages, no longer ago than the 705th year of Rome, when the great Pompey, who had won so many battles, and been honoured with so many triumphs, and of whose valour several authors, especially Cicero and Paternulus, have formed such eulogiums; this very Pompey left the battle of Pharsalia before he had lost it, and retreated to his tent, where he sat like the most pusillanimous rascal in a fit of despair, and yielded a victory, which was to determine the empire of the world to Cæsar. I am not much travelled in the history of modern times, that is to say, these last thousand years: but those who are, can, I make no question, furnish you with parallel instances.’ He concluded therefore, that had he taken any such hasty resolutions against his nephew, he hoped he would consider better, and retract them. The gentleman answered with great warmth, and talked much of courage and his country, till perceiving it grew late, he asked Adams, ‘what place he intended for that night?’

night?' He told him, ' he waited there for the
 ' stage-coach.' ' The stage-coach! Sir,' said the gen-
 ' tleman, ' they are all past by long ago. You may
 ' see the last yourself almost three miles before us.'
 ' I protest and so they are,' cries Adams, ' then I
 ' must make haste and follow them.' The gentle-
 man told him, ' he would hardly be able to over-
 ' take them; and that if he did not know his way,
 ' he would be in danger of losing himself on the
 ' downs; for it would be presently dark; and he
 ' might ramble about all night, and perhaps find
 ' himself farther from his journey's end in the morn-
 ' ing than he was now. He advised him therefore
 ' to accompany him to his house, which was very lit-
 ' tle out of his way,' assuring him, ' that he would
 ' find some country-fellow in his parish, who would
 ' conduct him for sixpence to the city where he was
 ' going.' Adams accepted this proposal, and on they
 travelled, the gentleman renewing his discourse on
 courage, and the infamy of not being ready at all
 times to sacrifice our lives to our country. Night over-
 took them much about the same time as they arrived
 near some bushes: whence, on a sudden, they heard
 the most violent shrieks imaginable in a female voice.
 Adams offered to snatch the gun out of his compani-
 on's hand. ' What are you doing?' said he. ' Do-
 ' ing!' says Adams, ' I am hastening to the assist-
 ' ance of the poor creature whom some villains are
 ' murdering.' ' You are not mad enough, I hope,'
 says the gentleman trembling: ' Do you consider
 ' this gun is only charged withshot, and that the
 ' robbers are most probably furnished with pistols
 ' loaded with bullets? This is no business of ours;
 ' let us make as much haste as possible out of the
 ' way, or we may fall into their hands ourselves.'
 The shrieks now increasing, Adams made no an-
 swer, but snapt his fingers, and brandishing his crab-
 stick, made directly to the place whence the voice
 issued; and the man of courage made as much ex-
 pedition

pedition towards his own home, whither he escaped in a very short time without once looking behind him : where we will leave him, to contemplate his own bravery, and to censure the want of it in others ; and return to the good Adams, who, on coming up to the place whence the noise proceeded, found a woman struggling with a man, who had thrown her on the ground, and had almost overpowered her. The great abilities of Mr. Adams were not necessary to have formed a right judgment of this affair on the first sight. He did not therefore want the entreaties of the poor wretch to assist her ; but lifting up his crabstick, he immediately levelled a blow at that part of the ravisher's head, where, according to the opinion of the ancients, the brains of some persons are deposited, and which he had undoubtedly let forth, had not nature, (who, as wise men have observed, equips all creatures with what is most expedient for them) taken a provident care, (as she always doth with those she intends for encounters) to make this part of the head three times as thick as those of ordinary men, who are designed to exercise talents which are vulgarly called rational, and for whom as brains are necessary, she is obliged to leave some room for them in the cavity of the skull : whereas, those ingredients being entirely useless to persons of the heroic calling, she hath an opportunity of thickening the bone, so as to make it less subject to any impression, or liable to be cracked or broken ; and indeed, in some who are predestined to the command of armies and empires, she is supposed sometimes to make that part perfectly solid.

As a game-cock, when engaged in amorous toying with a hen, if perchance he espies another cock at hand, immediately quits his female, and opposes himself to his rival ; so did the ravisher, on the information of the crabstick, immediately leap from the woman, and hasten to assail the man. He had no weapons but what nature had furnished him with.

However,

However, he clenched his fist, and presently darted it at that part of Adam's breast where the heart is lodged. Adams staggered at the violence of the blow, when, throwing away his staff, he likewise clenched that fist which we have before commemorated, and would have discharged it full in the breast of his antagonist, had he not dextrously caught it with his left hand, at the same time darting his head, (which some modern heroes, of the lower class, use, like the battering-ram of the ancients, for a weapon of offence; another reason to admire the cunningness of nature, in composing it of those impenetrable materials) dashing his head, I say, into the stomach of Adams, he tumbled him on his back, and not having any regard to the laws of heroism, which would have restrained him from any farther attack on his enemy 'till he was again on his legs, he threw himself upon him, and laying hold on the ground with his left hand, he with his right belaboured the body of Adams 'till he was weary and indeed, 'till he concluded (to use the language of fighting) 'that he had done his 'business;' or, in the language of poetry, 'that 'he had sent him to the shades below;' in plain English, 'that he was dead.'

BUT Adams, who was no chicken, and could bear a drubbing as well as any boxing champion in the universe, lay still only to watch his opportunity; and now perceiving his antagonist to pant with his labours, he exerted his utmost force at once, and with such success, that he overturned him, and became his superior; when fixing one of his knees in his breast, he cried out in an exulting voice, "It is my turn now:" and after a few minutes constant application, he gave him so dextrous a blow just under his chin, that the fellow no longer retained any motion, and Adams began to fear he had struck him once too often; for he often asserted, 'he should be concerned 'to have the blood of even the wicked upon him.'

ADAMS got up, and called aloud to the young woman—‘ Be of good cheer, damsel, said he, you are no longer in danger of your ravisher, who, I am terribly afraid, lies dead at my feet ; but God forgive me what I have done in defence of innocence.’ The poor wretch, who had been some time in recovering strength enough to rise, and had afterwards, during the engagement, stood trembling, being disabled by fear, even from running away, hearing her champion was victorious, came up to him, but not without apprehensions, even of her deliverer ; which, however, she was soon relieved from, by his courteous behaviour and gentle words. They were both standing by the body, which lay motionless on the ground, and which Adams wished to see stir much more than the woman did, when he earnestly begged her to tell him, ‘ by what misfortune she came, at such a time of night, into so lonely a place ? ’ She acquainted him, ‘ she was travelling towards London, and had accidentally met with the person from whom he had delivered her, who told her he was likewise on his journey to the same place, and would keep her company : an offer which, suspecting no harm, she had accepted ; that he told her, they were at a small distance from an inn where she might take up her lodging that evening, and he would shew her a nearer way to it than by following the road. That if she had suspected him, (which she did not, he spoke so kindly to her,) being alone on these downs in the dark, she had no human means to avoid him ; that therefore she put her whole trust in Providence, and walk’d on, expecting every moment to arrive at the inn ; when, on a sudden, being come to those bushes, he desired her to stop, and after some rude kisses, which she resisted, and some entreaties, which she rejected, he laid violent hands on her, and was attempting to execute his wicked will, when, she thanked G—, he timely came up and prevented him.’

‘him.’ Adams encouraged her for saying she had put her whole trust in Providence, and told her, ‘he doubted not but Providence had sent him to her deliverance, as a reward for that trust. He wished indeed he had not deprived the wicked wretch of life, but G—’s will be done; he said, he hoped the goodness of his intention would excuse him in the next world, and he trusted in her evidence to acquit him in this.’ He was then silent, and began to consider with himself, whether it would be proper to make his escape, or to deliver himself into the hands of justice; which meditation ended, as the reader will see in the next chapter.

C H A P. X.

Giving an account of the strange catastrophe of the preceding adventure, which drew poor Adams into fresh calamities; and who the woman was who owed the preservation of her chastity to his victorious arm.

THE silence of Adams, added to the darkness of the night and loneliness of the place, struck dreadful apprehensions into the poor woman’s mind: She began to fear as great an enemy in her deliverer, as he had delivered her from; and as she had not light enough to discover the age of Adams, and the benevolence visible in his countenance, she suspected he had used her as some very honest men have used their country; and had rescued her out of the hands of one rascal, in order to rifle her himself. Such were the suspicions she drew from his silence: but indeed they were ill-grounded. He stood over his vanquished enemy, wisely weighing in his mind the objections which might be made to either of the two methods of proceeding mentioned in the last chapter, his judgment sometimes inclining to the one, and sometimes to the other; for both seemed to him so equally adviseable, and

and so equally dangerous, that probably he would have ended his days, at least two or three of them, on that very spot, before he had taken any resolution: At length he lifted up his eyes, and spied a light at a distance, to which he instantly addressed himself with *Heus tu, Traveller, heus tu!* He presently heard several voices, and perceived the light approaching toward him. The persons who attended the light began some to laugh, others to sing, and others to hallow, at which the woman testified some fear, (for she had concealed her suspicions of the parson himself,) but Adams said, ‘Be of good cheer, damsel, and repose thy trust in the same Providence, which hath hitherto protected thee, and never will forsake the innocent.’ These people who now approached were no other, reader, than a set of young fellows, who came to these bushes in pursuit of a diversion which they call Bird-batting. This, if thou art ignorant of it (as perhaps if thou hast never travelled beyond Kensington, Islington, Hackney, or the Borough, thou mayst be) I will inform thee, is performed by holding a large clap-net before a lanthorn, and at the same time beating the bushes: for the birds, when they are disturbed from their places of rest, or roost, immediately make to the light, and so are inticed within the net. Adams immediately told them what happened, and desired them, ‘to hold the lanthorn to the face of the man on the ground, for he feared he had smote him fatally.’ But indeed his fears were frivolous; for the fellow, who he had been stunned by the last blow he received, had long since recovered his senses, and finding himself quit of Adams, had listened attentively to the discourse between him and the young woman; for whose departure he had patiently waited, that he might likewise withdraw himself, having no longer hopes of succeeding in his desires, which were moreover almost as well cooled by Mr. Adams, as they could have been by the young woman herself, had he obtained

obtained his utmost wish. This fellow, who had a readiness at improving any accident, thought he might now play a better part than that of a dead man; and accordingly, the moment the candle was held to his face, he leapt up, and laying hold on Adams, cried out, 'No, villain, I am not dead, though you and your wicked whore might well think me so, after the barbarous cruelties you have exercised on me. Gentlemen, said he, you are luckily come to the assistance of a poor traveller, who would otherwise have been robbed and murdered by this vile man and woman, who led me hither out of my way from the high-road, and both falling on me have used me as you see.' Adams was going to answer, when one of the young fellows cry'd, 'd—n them, let's carry them both before the justice.' The poor woman began to tremble, and Adams lifted up his voice, but in vain. Three or four of them laid hands on him, and one holding the lanthorn to his face, they all agreed, "he had the most villainous countenance they ever beheld;" and an attorney's clerk who was of the company declared, "he was sure he had remembred him at the bar." As to the woman, her hair was dishevelled in the struggle: and her nose had bled, so that they could not perceive whether she was handsome or ugly but they said her fright plainly discovered her guilt. And searching her pockets, as they did those of Adams for money, which the fellow said he had lost, they found in her pocket a purse with some gold in it, which abundantly convinced them, especially as the fellow offered to swear to it. Mr. Adams was found to have no more than one halfpenny about him. This the clerk said, 'was a great presumption that he was an old offender, by cunningly giving all the booty to the woman.' To which all the rest readily assented.

THIS accident promising them better sport, than what they had proposed, they quitted their intention of catching birds, and unanimously resolved to proceed

ceed to the justice with the offenders. Being informed what a desperate fellow Adams was, they tied his hands behind him; and having hid their nets among the bushes, and the lanthorn being carried before them, they placed the two prisoners in their front, and then began their march: Adams not only submitting patiently to his own fate, but comforting and encouraging his companion under her sufferings.

WHILST they were on their way, the clerk informed the rest, that this adventure would prove a very beneficial one: for that they would be all entitled to their proportions of 80*l.* for apprehending the robbers. This occasioned a contention concerning the parts which they had severally borne in taking them; one insisting, he ought to have the greatest share; for he had first laid his hands on Adams; another claiming a superior part, for having first held the lanthorn to the man's face on the ground, by which, he said, 'the whole was discover'd.' The clerk claimed four fifths of the reward, for having proposed to search the prisoners; and likewise the carrying them before the justice: he said indeed, 'in strict justice: he ought to have the whole.' These claims, however, they at last consented to refer to a future decision, but seem'd all to agree that the clerk was entitled to a moiety. They then debated what money should be allotted to the young fellow, who had been employed only in holding the nets. He very modestly said, 'That he did not apprehend any large proportion would fall to his share; but hoped they would allow him something: he desired them to consider, that they had assigned their nets to his care, which prevented him from being as forward as any in laying hold of the robbers, (for so these innocent people were called;) that if he had not occupied the nets, some other must: concluding however, that he should be contented with the smallest share imaginable, and should think that rather their bounty than his merit.' But they were all unanimous

mous in excluding him from any part whatever; the clerk particularly swearing, 'if they gave him a shilling, they might do what they pleased with the rest; for he would not concern himself with the affair.' This contention was so hot, and so totally engaged the attention of all the parties, that a dextrous nimble thief, had he been in Mr. Adams's situation, would have taken care to have given the justice no trouble that evening. Indeed it required not the art of a Shepherd to escape, especially as the darkness of the night would have so much befriended him: but Adams trusted rather to his innocence than his heels, and without thinking of flight, which was easy, or resistance (which was impossible, as there were six lusty young fellows, besides the villain himself, present) he walked with perfect resignation the way they thought proper to conduct him.

ADAMS frequently vented himself in ejaculations during their journey; at last poor Joseph Andrews occurring to his mind, he could not refrain sighing forth his name, which being heard by his companion in affliction, she cried, with some vehemence, 'Sure I should know that voice; you cannot certainly, Sir, be Mr. Abraham Adams?' 'Indeed damsel,' says he, 'that is my name; there is something also in your voice, which persuades me I have heard it before.' 'La, Sir, says she, 'don't you remember poor Fanny?' 'How, Fanny!' answered Adams, 'indeed I very well remember you; what can have brought you hither?' 'I have told you, Sir,' replied she, 'I was travelling towards London; but I thought you mentioned Joseph Andrews, pray what is become of him?' 'I left him, Child, this afternoon,' said Adams, 'in the stage-coach, in his way towards our parish, whither he is going to see you.' 'To see me! La, Sir,' answered Fanny, 'sure you jeer me; what should he be going to see me for?' 'Can you ask that?' replied Adams. I hope Fanny you are not inconstant;

‘stant; I assure you he deserves much better of you.’ La! Mr. Adams,’ said she, ‘what is Mr. Joseph to me? I am sure I never had any thing to say to him, but as one fellow-servant might to another.’ ‘I am sorry to hear this,’ said Adams; a virtuous passion for a young man, is what no woman need be ashamed of. You either do not tell me truth, or you are false to a very worthy man.’

Adams then told her what had happened at the inn, to which she listened very attentively; and a sigh often escaped from her, notwithstanding her utmost endeavours to the contrary, nor could she prevent herself from asking a thousand questions, which would have assured any one but Adams, who never saw farther into people than they desired to let him, of the truth of a passion she endeavoured to conceal. Indeed the fact was, that this poor girl having heard of Joseph’s misfortune by some of the servants belonging to the coach, which we have formerly mentioned to have stopt at the inn while the poor youth was confined to his bed, that instant abandoned the cow she was milking, and taking with her a little bundle of clothes under her arm, and all the money she was worth in her own purse, without consulting any one, immediately set forward, in pursuit of one, whom, notwithstanding her shyness to the parson, she loved with inexpressible violence, though with the purest and most delicate passion. This shyness therefore, as we trust it will recommend her character to all our female readers, and not greatly surprize such of our males as are well acquainted with the younger part of the other sex, we shall not give ourselves any trouble to vindicate.

C H A P. XI.

What happened to them while before the justice. A chapter very full of learning.

THEIR fellow-travellers were so engaged in the hot dispute concerning the division of the reward for apprehending these innocent people, that they attended very little to their discourse. They were now arrived at the justice's house, and had sent one of his servants in to acquaint his worship, that they had taken two robbers, and brought them before him. The justice, who was just returned from a fox-chase, and had not yet finished his dinner, ordered them to carry the prisoners into the stable, whither they were attended by all the servants in the house, and all the people in the neighbourhood, who flocked together to see them with as much curiosity as if there was something uncommon to be seen, or that a rogue did not look like other people.

THE justice now being in the height of his mirth and his cups, bethought himself of the prisoners; and telling his company he believed they should have good sport in their examination, he ordered them into his presence. They had no sooner entered the room, than he began to revile them, saying, 'that robberies on the highway were now grown so frequent, ' that people could not sleep safely in their beds, and ' assured them they both should be made examples of ' at the ensuing assizes.' After he had gone on some time in this manner, he was reminded by his clerk, ' that it would be proper to take the depositions of ' the witnesses against them.' Which he bid him do, and he would light his pipe in the mean time. Whilst the clerk was employed in writing down the deposition of the fellow who had pretended to be robbed, the justice employed himself in cracking jests
on

on poor Fanny, in which he was seconded by all the company at table. One asked, 'whether she was to be indicted for a highwayman?' Another whispered in her ear, 'if she had not provided herself a great belly, he was at her service.' A third said, 'he warranted she was a relation of Turpin.' To which one of the company, a great wit, shaking his head, and then his sides, answered, 'he believed she was nearer related to Turpis;' at which there was an universal laugh. They were proceeding thus with the poor girl, when somebody smoking the cassock peeping forth from under the great coat of Adams, cried out, 'What have we here, a parson?' 'How, sirrah,' says the justice, 'do you go robbing in the dress of a clergyman? let me tell you, your habit will not entitle you to the benefit of the clergy.' 'Yes,' said the witty fellow, 'he will have one benefit of clergy, he will be exalted above the heads of the people;' at which there was a second laugh. And now the witty spark, seeing his jokes take, began to rise in spirits; and turning to Adams, challenged him to cap verses, and provoking him by giving the first blow, he repeated,

Molle meum levibus cord est vilebile telis.

Upon which Adams, with a look full of ineffable contempt, told him, he deserved scourging for his pronounciation. The witty fellow answered, 'What do you deserve, doctor, for not being able to answer the first time?' Why I'll give you one you blockhead—with an S.

Si licet, ut fulvum spectatur in ignibus baurum.

WHAT can'st not with an M neither? Thou art a pretty fellow for a parson—. Why did'st not steal some of the parson's Latin as well as his gown? Another at the table then answered, 'if he had, you would have been too hard for him; I remember you at the college a very devil at this sport; I have seen

‘you catch a fresh man: for no body that knew you, would engage with you.’ ‘I have forgot those things now,’ cried the wit. ‘I believe I could have done pretty well formerly.’—Let’s see, what did I end with—an M again—ay——

Mars, Bacchus, Apollo, virorum.

‘I could have done it once.’——‘Ah! Evil betide you, and so you can now,’ said the other, ‘nobody in this country will undertake you.’ Adams could hold no longer; ‘Friend,’ said he, ‘I have a boy not above eight years old, who would instruct thee, that the last verse runs thus:

Ut sunt Divorum, Mars, Bacchus, Apollo, virorum.

‘I’ll hold thee a guinea of that,’ said the wit, throwing the money on the table.——‘And I’ll go your halves,’ cries the other. ‘Done,’ answered Adams; but upon applying to his pocket, he was forced to retract, and own he had no money about him; which set them all a laughing, and confirmed the triumph of his adversary, which was not moderate, any more than the approbation he met with from the whole company, who told Adams he must go a little longer to school, before he attempted to attack that gentleman in Latin.

THE clerk having finished the depositions, as well of the fellow himself, as of those who apprehended the prisoners, delivered them to the justice; who having sworn the several witnesses, without reading a syllable, ordered his clerk to make the mittimus.

ADAMS then said, ‘he hoped he should not be condemned unheard.’ ‘No, no,’ cries the justice, ‘you will be asked what you have to say for yourself, when you come on your trial: we are not trying you now; I shall only commit you to goal: if you can prove your innocence at Size, you will be found Ignoramus, and so no harm done.’ ‘Is it no punishment, Sir, for an innocent man to lie several months

‘ months in goal ?’ cries Adams : ‘ I beg you would
 ‘ at least hear me before you sign the mittimus.’
 ‘ What signifies all you can say ?’ says the justice,
 ‘ is it not here in black and white against you ? I must
 ‘ tell you, you are a very impertinent fellow, to take
 ‘ up so much of my time.—So make haste with his
 ‘ mittimus.’

‘ THE clerk now acquainted the justice, that among
 other suspicious things, as a penknife, &c. found in
 Adams’s pocket, they had discovered a book written,
 as he apprehended, in cyphers : for no one could read
 a word in it. ‘ Ay,’ says the justice, ‘ the fellow
 ‘ may be more than a common robber, he may be in
 ‘ a plot against the government—Produce the book.’
 Upon which the poor manuscript of *Æschylus*, which
 Adams had transcribed with his own hand, was
 brought forth, and the justice looking at it shook his
 head, and turning to the prisoner asked the meaning
 of those cyphers. ‘ Cyphers !’ answered Adams, ‘ it
 ‘ is a manuscript of *Æschylus*.’ Who ? who ? said
 the justice. Adams repeated, ‘ *Æschylus*.’ ‘ That
 ‘ is an outlandish name,’ cried the clerk. ‘ A ficti-
 ‘ tious name rather, I believe, said the justice.’ One
 of the company declared it looked very much like
 Greek. ‘ Greek ?’ said the justice, ‘ why ’tis all
 ‘ writing.’ ‘ No,’ says the other, ‘ I don’t positively
 say it is so : for it is a very long time since I have seen
 any Greek. ‘ There’s one,’ says he, turning to the
 parson of the parish, who was present, ‘ will tell us
 ‘ immediately.’ The parson taking up the book, and
 putting on his spectacles and gravity together, mut-
 tered some words to himself, and then pronounced
 aloud—‘ Ay indeed it is a Greek manuscript, a very
 ‘ fine piece of antiquity. I make no doubt but it was
 ‘ stolen from the same clergyman from whom the
 ‘ rogue took the cassock.’ ‘ What did the rascal
 ‘ mean by his *Eschylus* ?’ says the justice. ‘ Pooh !’
 ‘ answered the doctor, with a contemptuous grin,
 ‘ do you think that fellow knows any thing of this

‘book? Eschylus! ho! ho! I see now what it is—
 ‘A manuscript of one of the fathers. I know a noble-
 ‘man who would give a great deal of money for
 ‘such a piece of antiquity.—Ay, ay, question and
 ‘answer. The beginning is the catechism in Greek.
 ‘—Ay,—Ay,—*Pollaki toi*—What’s your name?’
 —Ay, what’s your name?’ says the justice to Adams,
 who answered, ‘It is Eschylus, and I will maintain
 ‘it.’—‘O it is,’ says the justice, make Mr. Eschy-
 ‘lus his mittimus. I will teach you to banter me
 ‘with a false name.’

W ONE of the company having looked stedfastly at
 Adams, asked him, ‘if he did not know lady Boo-
 ‘by?’ Upon which Adams presently calling him to
 mind, answered in a rapture, ‘O squire, are you
 ‘there? I believe you will inform his worship I am
 ‘innocent.’ ‘I can indeed say,’ replied the squire,
 ‘that I am very much surprized to see you in this
 ‘situation;’ and then addressing himself to the ju-
 ‘stice, he said, ‘Sir, I assure you Mr. Adams is a
 ‘clergyman as he appears, and a gentleman of a
 ‘very good character. I wish you would enquire
 ‘a little farther into this affair; for I am convinced of
 ‘his innocence.’ ‘Nay,’ says the justice, ‘if he is a
 ‘gentleman, and you are sure he is innocent, I don’t
 ‘desire to commit him, nor I; I will commit the
 ‘woman by herself, and take your bail for the gentle-
 ‘man; look into the book, clerk, and see how it is
 ‘to take bail; come—and make the mittimus for
 ‘the woman as fast as you can.’ ‘Sir,’ cries Adams,
 ‘I assure you she is as innocent as myself.’ ‘Perhaps,’
 said the squire, ‘there may be some mistake; pray
 ‘let us hear Mr. Adams’s relation.’ ‘With all my
 ‘heart,’ answered the justice, ‘and give the gentle-
 ‘man a glass to whet his whistle before he begins.
 ‘I know how to behave myself to gentlemen as well
 ‘as another. No body can say I have committed
 ‘a gentleman, since I have been in the commission.’
 Adams then began the narrative, in which, though he
 was

was very prolix, he was uninterrupted, unless by several hums and ha's of the justice, and his desire to repeat those parts which seemed to him most material. When he had finished, the justice, who, on what the squire had said, believed every syllable of his story on his bare affirmation, notwithstanding the depositions on oath to the contrary, began to let loose several rogues and rascals against the witness, whom he ordered to stand forth, but in vain: the said witness, long since finding what turn matters were like to take, had privily withdrawn, without attending the issue. The justice now flew into a violent passion, and was hardly prevailed with not to commit the innocent fellows, who had been imposed on as well as himself. He swore, 'they had best find out the fellow who was guilty of perjury, and bring him before him within two days, or he would bind them all over to their good behaviour.' They all promised to use their best endeavours to that purpose, and were dismissed. Then the justice insisted, that Mr. Adams should sit down and take a glass with him; and the parson of the parish delivered him back the manuscript without saying a word; nor would Adams, who plainly discerned his ignorance, expose it. As for Fanny, she was, at her own request, recommended to the care of a maid-servant of the house, who helped her to new dress, and clean herself.

THE company in the parlour had not been long seated, before they were alarmed with a horrible uproar from without, where the persons who had apprehended Adams and Fanny, had been regaling, according to the custom of the house, with the justice's strong beer. These were all fallen together by the ears, and were cuffing each other without any mercy. The justice himself sallied out, and with the dignity of his presence soon put an end to the fray. On his return into the parlour, he reported, 'That the occasion of the quarrel, was no other than a dispute,

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' to whom, if Adams had been convicted, the greater
 ' share of the reward for apprehending him had be-
 ' longed.' All the company laughed at this, except
 Adams, who, taking his pipe from his mouth, fetched
 a deep groan, and said, he was concerned to see so
 litigious a temper in men. That he remembered a
 story something like it in one of the parishes where
 his cure lay: ' There was,' continued he, ' a com-
 ' petition between three young fellows for the place
 ' of the clerk, which I disposed of, to the best of
 ' my abilities, according to merit: that is, I gave it
 ' to him who had the happiest knack at setting a
 ' psalm. The clerk was no sooner established in his
 ' place, than a contention began between the two dis-
 ' appointed candidates concerning their excellence,
 ' each contending, on whom, had they two been the
 ' only competitors, my election would have fallen.
 ' This dispute frequently disturbed the congregation,
 ' and introduced a discord into the psalmody, till
 ' I was forced to silence them both. But alas, the
 ' litigious spirit could not be stifled; and being no
 ' longer able to vent itself in singing, it now broke
 ' forth in fighting. It produced many battles, (for
 ' they were very near a match;) and, I believe, would
 ' have ended fatally, had not the death of the clerk
 ' given me an opportunity to promote one of them
 ' to his place; which presently put an end to the dis-
 ' pute, and entirely reconciled the contending parties.'
 Adams then proceeded to make some philosophical
 observations on the folly of growing warm in dis-
 putes, in which neither party is interested. He then
 applied himself vigorously to smoking; and a long
 silence ensued, which was at length broke by the ju-
 stice; who began to sing forth his own praises, and
 to value himself exceedingly on his nice discernment
 in the cause which had lately been before him. He was
 quickly interrupted by Mr. Adams, between whom
 and his worship a dispute now arose, whether he ought
 not, in strictness of law, to have committed him, the
 said

said Adams; in which the latter maintained he ought to have been committed, and the justice as vehemently held he ought not. This had most probably produced a quarrel, (for both were very violent and positive in their opinions) had not Fanny accidentally heard, that a young fellow was going from the justice's house to the very inn where the stage-coach, in which Joseph was, put up. Upon this news, she immediately sent for the parson out of the parlour. Adams, when he found her resolute to go, (tho' she would not own the reason, but pretended she could not bear to see the faces of those who had suspected her of such a crime) was as fully determined to go with her; he accordingly took leave of the justice and company, and so ended a dispute in which the law seemed shamefully to intend to set a magistrate and a divine together by the ears.

[C H A P. XII.

A very delightful adventure, as well to the persons concerned, as to the good-natured reader.

ADAMS, Fanny, and the guide, set out together, about one in the morning, the moon being then just risen. They had not gone above a mile, before a most violent storm of rain obliged them to take shelter in an inn, or rather ale-house; where Adams immediately procured himself a good fire, a toast and ale, and a pipe, and began to smoke with great content, utterly forgetting every thing that had happened.

FANNY sat likewise down by the fire; but was much more impatient at the storm. She presently engaged the eyes of the host, his wife, the maid of the house, and the young fellow who was their guide; they all conceived they had never seen any thing half so handsome; and indeed, reader, if thou art of an
amorous

amorous hue, I advise you to skip over the next paragraph ; which, to render our history perfect, we are obliged to set down, humbly hoping, that we may escape the fate of Pygmalion : for if it should happen to us or to thee to be struck with this picture, we should be perhaps in as helpless a condition as Narcissus ; and might say to ourselves, *quod petis est nusquam*. Or, if the finest features in it should set lady ——'s image before our eyes, we should be still in as bad situation, and might say to our desires, *Cælum ipsum petimus stultitia*.

FANNY was now in the nineteenth year of her age ; she was tall, and delicately shaped ; but not one of those slender young women, who seem rather intended to hang up in the hall of an anatomist, than for any other purpose. On the contrary she was so plump, that she seemed bursting through her tight stays, especially in the part which confined her swelling breasts. Nor did her hips want the assistance of a hoop to extend them. The exact shape of her arms denoted the form of those limbs which she concealed ; and though they were a little reddened by her labour ; yet, if her sleeve slipped above her elbow, or her handkerchief discovered any part of her neck, a whiteness appeared which the finest Italian paint would be unable to reach. Her hair was of a chesnut brown, and nature had been extremely lavish to her of it, which she had cut, and on Sundays used to curl down her neck in the modern fashion. Her forehead was high, her eye-brows arched, and rather full than otherwise. Her eyes black and sparkling ; her nose just inclining to the Roman ; her lips red and moist, and her underlip, according to the opinion of the ladies, too pouting. Her teeth were white, but not exactly even. The small-pox had left one only mark on her chin, which was so large, it might have been mistaken for a dimple, had not her left cheek produced one so near a neighbour to it, that the former served only for a foil to the latter. Her complexion was fair, a little injured by the

the sun, but overspread with such a bloom, that the finest ladies would have exchanged all their white for it: add to these a countenance, in which, though she was extremely bashful, a sensibility appeared almost incredible; and a sweetness whenever she smiled, beyond either imitation or description. To conclude all, she had a natural gentility, superior to the acquisition of art, and which surprized all who beheld her.

THIS lovely creature was sitting by the fire with Adams, when her attention was suddenly engaged by a voice from an inner room, which sung the following song.

The S O N G.

*SAY, Chloe, where must the swain stray,
 Who is by thy beauties undone,
 To wash their remembrance away,
 To what distant Lethe must run?
 The wretch who is sentenc'd to die,
 May escape, and leave justice behind;
 From his country perhaps he may fly:
 But O can he fly from his mind!
 O rapture! unthought of before,
 To be thus of Chloe possess;
 Nor she, nor no tyrant's hard power,
 Her image can tear from my breast.
 But felt not Narcissus more joy,
 With his eyes he beheld his lov'd charms?
 Yet what he beheld, the fond boy
 More eagerly wish'd in his arms.
 How can it thy dear image be,
 Which fills thus my bosom with woe?
 Can aught bear resemblance to thee,
 Which grief and not joy can bestow?
 This counterfeit snatch from my heart,
 Ye pow'rs, tho' with torment I rave,
 Tho' mortal will prove the fell smart,
 I then shall find rest in my grave.*

Ab!

*Ab! see the dear nymph o'er the plain
 Come smiling and tripping along,
 A thousand loves dance in her train;
 The graces around her all throng.
 To meet her soft Zephyrus flies,
 And wafts all the sweets from the flow'rs;
 Ab rogue! whilst he kisses her eyes,
 More sweets from her breath he devours.*

*My soul, whilst I gaze, is on fire,
 But her looks were so tender and kind;
 My hope almost reach'd my desire,
 And left lame despair far behind.
 Transported with madness I flew,
 And eagerly seiz'd on my bliss;
 Her bosom but half she withdrew,
 But half she refus'd my fond kiss.*

*Advances like these made me bold,
 I whisper'd her, Love,—we're alone,
 The rest let immortals unfold,
 No language can tell but their own.
 Ab Chloe expiring, I cry'd,
 How long I thy cruelty bore?
 Ab! Strephon, she blushing reply'd,
 You ne'er was so pressing before.*

ADAMS had been ruminating all this time on a passage in Eschylus, without attending in the least to the voice, tho' one of the most melodious that ever was heard; when casting his eyes on Fanny, he cried out, ' Bless us, you look extremely pale.' Pale! Mr. Adams, says she, O Jesus! and fell backwards in her chair. Adams jumped up, flung his Eschylus into the fire, and fell a roaring to the people of the house for help. He soon summoned every one into the room, and the songster among the rest: but, O reader, when this nightingale, who was no other than Joseph Andrews himself, saw his beloved Fanny in the situation we have described her, canst thou conceive

conceive the agitations of his mind? If thou can'st not, wave that meditation to behold his happiness, when clasping her in his arms, he found life and blood returning into her cheeks; when he saw her open her beloved eyes, and heard her with the softest accent whisper, 'Are you Joseph Andrews?' 'Art thou my Fanny?' he answered eagerly, and pulling her to his heart, he imprinted numberless kisses on her lips, without considering who were present.

If prudes are offended at the lasciviousness of this picture, they may take their eyes off from it, and survey parson Adams dancing about the room in a rapture of joy. Some philosophers may perhaps doubt, whether he was not the happiest of the three; for the goodness of his heart enjoyed the blessings which were exulting in the breasts of both the other two, together with his own. But we shall leave such disquisitions as too deep for us, to those who are building some favourite hypothesis, which they will refuse no metaphysical rubbish to erect and support: for our part, we give it clearly on the side of Joseph, whose happiness was not only greater than the parson's, but of longer duration: for as soon as the first tumults of Adams's rapture were over, he cast his eyes towards the fire, where Eschylus lay expiring; and immediately rescued the poor remains, to wit, the sheepskin covering of his dear friend, which was the work of his own hands, and had been his inseparable companion for upwards of thirty years.

FANNY had no sooner perfectly recovered herself, than she began to restrain the impetuosity of her transports; and reflecting on what she had done and suffered in the presence of so many, she was immediately covered with confusion; and pushing Joseph gently from her, she begged him to be quiet: nor would admit of either kiss or embrace any longer. Then seeing Mrs. Slipshod, she curt'sied, and offered to advance to her; but that high woman would not return her curt'sies; but casting her eyes another way, im-

immediately withdrew into another room, muttering as she went, she wondered who the creature was.

C H A P. XIII.

A dissertation concerning high people and low people, with Mrs. Slipslop's departure in no very good temper of mind, and the evil plight in which she left Adams and his company.

IT will doubtless seem extremely odd to many readers, that Mrs. Slipslop, who had lived several years in the same house with Fanny, should in a short separation utterly forget her. And indeed the truth is, that she remembered her very well. As we would not willingly therefore, that any thing should appear unnatural in this our history, we will endeavour to explain the reasons of her conduct; nor do we doubt being able to satisfy the most curious reader, that Mrs. Slipslop did not in the least deviate from the common road in this behaviour; and indeed, had she done otherwise, she must have descended below herself, and would have very justly been liable to censure.

BE it known then, that the human species are divided into two sorts of people, to wit, High people and Low people. As by high people I would not be understood to mean persons literally born higher in their dimensions than the rest of the species, nor metaphorically those of exalted characters or abilities; so by low people I cannot be construed to intend the reverse. High people signify no other than people of fashion, and low people those of no fashion. Now this word Fashion hath by long use lost its original meaning, from which at present it gives us a very different idea: for I am deceived, if by persons of fashion, we do not generally include a conception of birth and accomplishments superior to the herd of mankind; whereas in reality, nothing more was originally meant

meant by a person of fashion, than a person who dressed himself in the fashion of the times; and the word really and truly signifies no more at this day. Now the world being thus divided into people of fashion, and people of no fashion, a fierce contention arose between them; nor would those of one party, to avoid suspicion, be seen publicly to speak to those of the other, tho' they often held a very good correspondence in private. In this contention, it is difficult to say which party succeeded: for whilst the people of fashion seized several places to their own use, such as courts, assemblies, operas, balls, &c. the people of no fashion, besides one royal place, called his majesty's bear-garden, have been in constant possession of all hops, fairs, revels, &c. Two places have been agreed to be divided between them, namely the church and the play-house; where they segregate themselves from each other in a remarkable manner: for as the people of fashion exalt themselves at church over the heads of the people of no fashion: so in the play-house they abase themselves in the same degree under their feet. This distinction I have never met with any one able to account for: it is sufficient, that so far from looking on each other as brethren in the Christian language, they seem scarce to regard each other as of the same species. This the terms "strange persons," "people one does not know, the creature, wretches, beasts, brutes," and many other appellations evidently demonstrate; which Mrs. Slipslop having often heard her mistress use, thought she had also a right to use in her turn: and perhaps she was not mistaken; for these two parties, especially those bordering nearly on each other, to wit, the lowest of the high, and the highest of the low, often change their parties according to place and time; for those who are people of fashion in one place, are often people of no fashion in another. And with regard to time, it may not be unpleasant to survey the picture of dependance like a kind of ladder: as for instance; early in the morning arises the

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the postilion, or some other boy, which great families, no more than great ships, are without, and falls to brushing the clothes, and cleaning the shoes of John the footman, who being drest himself, applies his hands to the same labours for Mr. Second-hand the squire's gentleman; the gentleman in the like manner, a little later in the day, attends the squire; the squire is no sooner equipped, than he attends the levee of my lord; which is no sooner over, than my lord himself is seen at the levee of the favourite, who, after the hour of homage is at an end, appears himself to pay homage to the levee of his sovereign. Nor is there, perhaps, in this whole ladder of dependance, any one step at a greater distance from the other, than the first from the second: so that to a philosopher the question might only seem, whether you would chuse to be a great man at six in the morning, or at two in the afternoon. And yet there are scarce two of these, who do not think the least familiarity with the persons below them a condescension, and, if they were to go one step farther, a degradation.

AND now, reader, I hope thou wilt pardon this long digression, which seemed to me necessary to vindicate the great character of Mrs. Slipslop, from what low people, who have never seen high people, might think an absurdity: but we who know them, must have daily found very high persons know us in one place and not in another, to-day, and not to-morrow; all which it is difficult to account for, otherwise than I have here endeavoured; and perhaps, if the gods, according to the opinion of some, made men only to laugh at them; there is no part of our behaviour which answers the end of our creation better than this.

BUT to return to our history: Adams, who knew no more of this than the cat which sat on the table, imagining Mrs. Slipslop's memory had been much worse than it really was, followed her into the next room, crying out, 'Madam Slipslop, here is one of
your

‘ your old acquaintance : do but see what a fine woman she is grown since she left lady Booby’s service.’ ‘ I think I reflect something of her,’ answered she with great dignity, ‘ but I can’t remember all the inferior servants in our family.’ She then proceeded to satisfy Adams’s curiosity, by telling him, ‘ when she arrived at the inn, she found a chaise ready for her ; that her lady being expected very shortly in the country, she was obliged to make the utmost haste, and in commensuration of Joseph’s lameness, she had taken him with her ;’ and lastly, ‘ that the excessive virulence of the storm had driven them into the house where he found them.’ After which, she acquainted Adams with his having left his horse, and expressed some wonder at his having strayed so far out of his way, and at meeting him, as she said, ‘ in the company of that wench, who she feared was no better than she should be.’

THE horse was no sooner put into Adams’s head, but he was immediately driven out by this reflection on the character of Fanny. He protested, ‘ he believed there was not a chaster damsel in the universe. I heartily wish, I heartily wish,’ cried he, (snapping his fingers) that all her betters were as good.’ He then proceeded to inform her of the accident of their meeting ; but when he came to mention the circumstance of delivering her from the rape, she said, ‘ she thought him properer for the army than the clergy : that it did not become a clergyman to lay violent hands on any one ; that he should have rather prayed that she might be strengthened.’ Adams said, ‘ he was very far from being ashamed of what he had done ;’ she replied, ‘ want of shame was not the curricular of a clergyman.’ This dialogue might have probably grown warmer, had not Joseph opportunely entered the room, to ask leave of Madam Slipslop to introduce Fanny : but she positively refused to admit any such trollops ; and told him, ‘ she would have been burnt, before

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‘ she would have suffered him to get into a chaise with her, if she had once respected him of having his fluts way-laid on the road for him ;’ adding, ‘ that Mr. Adams acted a very pretty part, and she did not doubt but to see him a bishop.’ He made the best bow he could, and cried out, ‘ I thank you, madam, for that right reverend appellation, which I shall take all honest means to deserve.’ ‘ Very honest means,’ returned she with a sneer, ‘ to bring good people together.’ At these words Adams took two or three strides a-crofs the room, when the coachman came to inform Mrs. Slipflop, ‘ that the storm was over, and the moon shone very bright.’ She then sent for Joseph, who was sitting without with his Fanny, and would have had him gone with her: but he peremptorily refused to leave Fanny behind; which threw the good woman into a violent rage. She said, ‘ she would inform her lady what doings were carrying on, and did not doubt but she would rid the parish of all such people ;’ and concluded a long speech full of bitterness and very hard words, with some reflections on the clergy, not decent to repeat: at last, finding Joseph unmoveable, she flung herself into the chaise, casting a look at Fanny as she went, not unlike that which Cleopatra gives Octavia in the play. To say the truth, she was most disagreeably disappointed by the presence of Fanny; she had, from her first seeing Joseph at the inn, conceived hopes of something which might have been accomplished at an ale-house as well as a palace. Indeed it is probable Mr. Adams had rescued more than Fanny from the danger of a rape that evening.

WHEN the chaise had carried off the enraged Slipflop; Adams, Joseph, and Fanny assembled over the fire; where they had a great deal of innocent chat, pretty enough; but as possibly it would not be very entertaining to the reader, we shall hasten to the morning; only observing that none of them went to bed that night. Adams, when he had smoked

three

three pipes, took a comfortable nap in a great chair, and left the lovers, whose eyes were too well employed to permit any desire of shutting them, to enjoy by themselves, during some hours, an happiness which none of my readers, who have never been in love, are capable of the least conception of, tho' we had as many tongues as Homer desired to describe it with, and which all true lovers will represent to their own minds without the least assistance from us.

LET it suffice then to say, that Fanny, after a thousand entreaties, at last gave up her whole soul to Joseph, and almost fainting in his arms, with a sigh infinitely softer and sweeter too than any Arabian breeze, she whispered to his lips, which were then close to hers, 'O Joseph, you have won me; I will be yours for ever.' Joseph having thanked her on his knees, and embraced her with an eagerness, which she now almost returned, leapt up in a rapture, and awakened the parson, earnestly begging him, 'that he would that instant join their hands together.' Adams rebuked him for his request, and told him, 'he would by no means consent to any thing contrary to the forms of the church; that he had no licence, nor indeed would he advise him to obtain one. That the church had prescribed a form, namely the publication of banns, with which all good christians ought to comply, and to the omission of which he attributed the many miseries which beset great folks in marriage; concluding, "As many as are joined together otherwise than G—'s word doth allow, are not joined together by G—, neither is their matrimony lawful." Fanny agreed with the parson, saying to Joseph with a blush, 'she assured him she would not consent to any such thing, and that she wondered at his offering it.' In which resolution she was comforted, and commended by Adams; and Joseph was obliged to wait patiently till after the third publication of the

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banns,

banns, which however he obtained the consent of Fanny, in the presence of Adams, to put in at their arrival.

THE sun had been now risen some hours, when Joseph, finding his leg surprisingly recovered, proposed to walk forwards; but when they were all ready to set out, an accident a little retarded them. This was no other than the reckoning, which amounted to seven shillings; no great sum, if we consider the immense quantity of ale which Mr. Adams poured in. Indeed they had no objection to the reasonableness of the bill, but many to the probability of paying it; for the fellow who had taken poor Fanny's purse, had unluckily forgot to return it. So that the account stood thus:

Mr. Adams and company	Dr.	—	0	7	0
In Mr. Adams's Pocket,	—	—	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
In Mr. Joseph's	—	—	0	0	0
In Mrs. Fanny's,	—	—	0	0	0
Ballance,	—	—	0	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

They stood silent some few minutes, staring at each other, when Adams whipt out on his toes, and asked the hostess 'if there was no clergyman in that parish?' She answered, 'there was.' 'Is he wealthy?' replied he; to which she likewise answered in the affirmative. Adams then snapping his fingers returned overjoyed to his companions, crying out, 'Heureka, Heureka;' which not being understood, he told them in plain English, 'they need give themselves no trouble; for he had a brother in the parish, who would defray the reckoning, and that he would just step to his house and fetch the money, and return to them instantly.'

C H A P. XIV.

An interview between parson Adams and parson Trulliber.

PARSON Adams came to the house of Parson Trulliber, whom he found stript into his waistcoat, with an apron on, and a pail in his hand, just come from serving his hogs; for Mr. Trulliber was a parson on Sundays, but all the other six might more properly be called a farmer. He occupied a small piece of land of his own, besides which he rented a considerable deal more. His wife milked his cows, managed his dairy, and followed the markets with butter and eggs. The hogs fell chiefly to his care, which he carefully waited on at home, and attended to fairs; on which occasion he was liable to many jokes, his own size being with much ale rendered little inferior to that of the beasts he sold. He was indeed one of the largest men you should see, and could have acted the part of Sir John Falstaff without stuffing. Add to this, that the rotundity of his belly was considerably increased by the shortness of his stature, his shadow ascending very near as far in height when he lay on his back, as when he stood on his legs. His voice was loud and hoarse, and his accents extremely broad; to complete the whole, he had a stateliness in his gait, when he walked, not unlike that of a goose, only he stalked slower.

MR. Trulliber being informed that somebody wanted to speak with him, immediately slipped off his apron, and clothed himself in an old night-gown, being the dress in which he always saw his company at home. His wife, who informed him of Mr. Adams's arrival, had made a small mistake; for she had told her husband, 'she believed here was a man come for some of his hogs.' This supposition made

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Mr. Trulliber hasten with the utmost expedition to attend his guest. He no sooner saw Adams, than not in the least doubting the cause of his errand to be what his wife had imagined, he told him, 'he was come in very good time; that he expected a dealer that very afternoon;' and added, 'they were all pure and fat, and upwards of 20 score a-piece.' Adams answered, 'he believed he did not know him.' 'Yes, yes,' cried Trulliber, 'I have seen you often at fair; why, we have dealt before now, mun, I warrant you; yes, yes, cries he, I remember thy face very well, but won't mention a word more till you have seen them, tho' I have never sold thee a flitch of such bacon as is now in the sty.' Upon which he laid violent hands on Adams, and dragged him into the hogs-stye, which was indeed but two steps from his parlour window. They were no sooner arrived there than he cry'd out, 'Do but handle them; step in, friend, art welcome to handle them whether dost buy or no.' At which words opening the gate, he pushed Adams into the pig-stye, insisting on it, that he should handle them, before he would talk one word with him. Adams, whose natural complacence was beyond any artificial, was obliged to comply before he was suffered to explain himself; and laying hold on one of their tails, the unruly beast gave such a sudden spring, that he threw poor Adams all along in the mire. Trulliber, instead of assisting him to get up, burst into a laughter, and entering the sty, said to Adams, with some contempt, 'Why, dost not know how to handle a hog? and was going to lay hold of one himself; but Adams, who thought he had carried his complacence far enough, was no sooner on his legs, than he escaped out of the reach of the animals, and cried out, *Nibil habeo cum porcis*: 'I am a clergyman, Sir, and am not come to buy hogs.' Trulliber answered, 'he was sorry for the mistake; but that he must blame his wife; adding,' 'she was a fool, and always com-

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‘mitted blunders.’ He then desired him to walk in and clean himself; that he would only fasten up the stye and follow him. Adams desired leave to dry his great coat, wig and hat by the fire, which Trulliber granted. Mrs. Trulliber would have brought him a bason of water to wash his face; but her husband bid her be quiet like a fool as she was, or she would commit more blunders, and then directed Adams to the pump. While Adams was thus employed, Trulliber conceiving no great respect for the appearance of his guest, fastened the parlour-door, and now conducted him into the kitchen; telling him, he believed a cup of drink would do him no harm, and whispered his wife to draw a little of the worst ale. After a short silence, Adams said, ‘I fancy, Sir, you already perceive me to be a clergyman.’ Ay, ay, cries Trulliber grinning; ‘I perceive you have some cassock; I will not venture to caale it a whole one.’ Adams answered, ‘it was indeed none of the best; but he had the misfortune to tear it about ten years ago in passing over a stile.’ Mrs. Trulliber returning with the drink, told her husband, ‘she fancied the gentleman was a traveller, and that he would be glad to eat a bit.’ Trulliber bid her hold her impertinent tongue; ‘and asked her if parsons used to travel without horses?’ adding, ‘he supposed the gentleman had none by his having no boots on.’ ‘Yes, Sir, yes,’ says Adams, ‘I have a horse, but I have left him behind me.’ ‘I am glad to hear you have one,’ says Trulliber; ‘for I assure you, I don’t love to see clergymen on foot; it is not seemly nor suiting the dignity of the cloth.’ Here Trulliber made a long oration on the dignity of the cloth (or rather gown) not much worth relating, till his wife had spread the table and set a mess of porridge on it for his breakfast. He then said to Adams, ‘I don’t know, friend, how you came to caale on me; however, as you are here, if you think proper to eat a morsel, you may.’ Adams accepted the invitation,

vitation, and the two parsons sat down together, Mrs. Trulliber waiting behind her husband's chair, as was, it seems, her custom. Trulliber eat heartily, but scarce put any thing in his mouth without finding fault with his wife's cookery. All which the poor woman bore patiently. Indeed she was so absolute an admirer of her husband's greatness and importance, of which she had frequent hints from his own mouth, that she almost carried her adoration to an opinion of his infallibility. To say the truth, the parson had exercised her more ways than one; and the pious woman had so well edified by her husband's sermons, that she had resolved to receive the bad things of this world together with the good. She had indeed been at first a little contentious; but he had long since got the better, partly by her love for this, partly by her fear of that, partly by her religion, partly by the respect he paid himself, and partly by that which he received from the parish: She had, in short, absolutely submitted, and now worshipped her husband as Sarah did Abraham, calling him (not lord but) master. Whilst they were at table, her husband gave her a fresh example of his greatness; for as she had just delivered a cup of ale to Adams, he snatched it out of his hand, and crying out, I caal'd vurst, swallowed down the ale. Adams deny'd it; it was referred to the wife, who, tho' her conscience was on the side of Adams, durst not give it against her husband. Upon which he said, 'No, Sir, no, I should not have been so rude to have taken it from you, if you had caal'd vurst; but I'd have you know I'm a better man than to suffer the best he in the kingdom to drink before me in my own house, when I caale vurst.'

As soon as their breakfast was ended, Adams began in the following manner: I think, 'Sir, it is high time to inform you of the business of my embassy. I am a traveller, and am passing this way in company with two young people, a lad and a

damsel,

‘ damsel, my parishioners, towards my own cure :
 ‘ we stopt at a house of hospitality in the parish,
 ‘ where they directed me to you, as having the cure.
 ‘ ————Tho’ I am but a curate,’ says Trulliber,
 ‘ I believe I am as warm as the vicar himself, or per-
 ‘ haps the rector of the next parish too ; I believe I
 ‘ could buy them both.’ ‘ Sir,’ cries Adams, ‘ I
 ‘ rejoice thereat. Now, Sir, my business is, that
 ‘ we are by various accidents stript of our money,
 ‘ and are not able to pay our reckoning, being seven
 ‘ shillings. I therefore request you to assist me with
 ‘ the loan of those seven shillings, and also seven
 ‘ shillings more, which peradventure I shall return
 ‘ to you ; but if not, I am convinced you will joy-
 ‘ fully embrace such an opportunity of laying up a
 ‘ treasure in a better place than any this world affords.’

SUPPOSE a stranger, who entered the chambers of
 a lawyer, being imagined a client, when the lawyer
 was preparing his palm for the fee, should pull out a
 writ against him. Suppose an apothecary, at the door
 of a chariot containing some great doctor of eminent
 skill, should, instead of directions to a patient, present
 him with a potion for himself. Suppose a minister
 should, instead of a good round sum, treat my Lord
 ————or Sir——— or Esq;———with a good broom-
 stick. Suppose a civil companion, or a led captain
 should, instead of virtue, and honour, and beauty,
 and parts, and admiration, thunder vice and infamy,
 and ugliness, and folly, and contempt, in his pa-
 tron’s ears. Suppose when a tradesman first carries
 in his bill the man of fashion should pay it ; or sup-
 pose, if he did so, the tradesman should abate what
 he had overcharged on the supposition of waiting.
 In short,—suppose what you will, you never can,
 nor will suppose any thing equal to the astonishment
 which seized on Trulliber, as soon as Adams had
 ended his speech. A while he rolled his eyes in si-
 lence, sometimes surveying Adams, then his wife,
 then casting them on the ground, then lifting them

up to heaven. At last, he burst forth in the following accents. ‘ Sir, I believe I know where to lay
 ‘ up my little treasure as well as another ; I thank
 ‘ G— if I am not so warm as some, I am content ; that is a blessing greater than riches ; and he
 ‘ to whom that is given need ask no more. To be
 ‘ content with a little is greater than to possess the
 ‘ world, which a man may possess without being so.
 ‘ Lay up my treasure ! what matters where a man’s
 ‘ treasure is, whose heart is in the scriptures ? there
 ‘ is the treasure of a christian.’ At these words the
 water ran from Adams’s eyes ; and catching Trulliber by the hand in a rapture, ‘ brother,’ says he,
 ‘ heavens bless the accident by which I came to see
 ‘ you ; I would have walked many a mile to have
 ‘ communed with you, and, believe me, I will shortly
 ‘ pay you a second visit : but my friends, I fancy,
 ‘ by this time, wonder at my stay ; so let me have
 ‘ the money immediately.’ Trulliber then put on
 a stern look, and cried out, ‘ Thou dost not intend
 ‘ to rob me ?’ At which the wife, bursting into
 tears, fell on her knees, and roared out, ‘ O dear
 ‘ Sir, for heaven’s sake don’t rob my master, we are
 ‘ but poor people.’ ‘ Get up for a fool as thou art,
 ‘ and go about thy business,’ said Trulliber, ‘ dost
 ‘ think the man will venture his life ? he is a beggar,
 ‘ and no robber.’ ‘ Very true indeed,’ answered Adams.
 I wish, with all my heart, the
 ‘ tithing-man was here,’ cries Trulliber, ‘ I would
 ‘ have thee punished as a vagabond for thy impudence.
 Fourteen shillings indeed ! I won’t give
 ‘ thee a farthing. I believe thou art no more a clergyman
 ‘ than the woman there, (pointing to his wife) but if thou art,
 ‘ dost deserve to have thy gown stripped over thy
 ‘ shoulders, for running about the country in such a manner.’
 ‘ I forgive your suspicions,’ says Adams ; ‘ but suppose I am not a
 ‘ clergyman, I am nevertheless thy brother ; and
 ‘ thou, as a christian, much more as a clergyman,
 ‘ art

‘art obliged to relieve my distress.’ ‘Dost preach to me?’ replied Trulliber, ‘dost pretend to instruct me in my duty?’ ‘Ifacks, a good story,’ cries Mrs. Trulliber, ‘to preach to my master.’ ‘Silence, woman,’ cries Trulliber, ‘I would have thee know, friend,’ (addressing himself to Adams) ‘I shall not learn my duty from such as thee; I know what charity is, better than to give to vagabonds. Besides, if we were inclined, the poors rate obliges us to give so much charity,’ cries the wife.—Pugh! thou art a fool. Poors reate! hold thy nonsense,’ answered Trulliber: and then, turning to Adams, he told him, ‘he would give him nothing.’ ‘I am sorry,’ answered Adams, ‘that you do know what charity is, since you practise it no better; I must tell you, if you trust to your knowledge for your justification, you will find yourself deceived, though you should add faith to it without good works.’ ‘Fellow,’ cries Trulliber, ‘Dost thou speak against faith in my house? Get out of my doors, I will no longer remain under the same roof with a wretch who speaks wantonly of faith and the scriptures.’ ‘Name not the scriptures,’ says Adams. ‘How, not name the scriptures! Do you disbelieve the scriptures?’ cries Trulliber. ‘No, but you do,’ answered Adams, ‘if I may reason from your practice: for their commands are so explicit, and their rewards and punishments so immense, that it is impossible a man should stedfastly believe without obeying. Now, there is no command more exprefs, no duty more frequently enjoined, than charity. Whoever therefore is void of charity, I make no scruple of pronouncing that he is no christian.’ ‘I would not advise thee,’ (says Trulliber) ‘to say that I am no christian; I won’t take it of you: for I believe I am as good a man as thyself;’ (and indeed, though he was now rather too corpulent for athletic exercises, he had in his youth been one of the best boxers and cudgel-players in the county.)

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His wife, seeing him clench his fist, interposed, and begged him not to fight, but shew himself a true christian, and take the law of him. As nothing could provoke Adams to strike, but an absolute assault on himself or his friend, he smiled at the angry look and gestures of Trulliber; and telling him, he was sorry to see such men in orders, departed without further ceremony.

C H A P. XV.

An adventure, the consequence of a new instance which parson Adams gave of his forgetfulness:

WHEN he came back to the inn, he found Joseph and Fanny sitting together. They were so far from thinking his absence long, as he had feared they would, that they never once miss'd or thought of him. Indeed I have been often assured by both, that they spent these hours in a most delightful conversation: But as I never could prevail on either to relate it; so I cannot communicate it to the reader.

ADAMS acquainted the lovers with the ill success of his enterprize. They were all greatly confounded, none being able to propose any method of departing, till Joseph at last advised calling in the hostess, and desiring her to trust them; which Fanny said she despaired of her doing, as she was one of the fourest-fac'd women she had ever beheld.

BUT she was agreeably disappointed; for the hostess was no sooner asked the question than she readily agreed; and with a curt'sy and smile wished them a good journey. However, lest Fanny's skill in physiognomy should be called in question, we will venture to assign one reason, which might probably incline her to this confidence and good-humour. When Adams said he was going to visit his brother, he had

had unwittingly imposed on Joseph and Fanny ; who both believed he had meant his natural brother, and not his brother in divinity ; and had so informed the hostess on her enquiry after him. Now Mr. Trulliber had by his professions of piety, by his gravity, austerity, reserve, and the opinion of his great wealth, so great an authority in his parish, that they all lived in the utmost fear and apprehension of him. It was therefore no wonder that the hostess, who knew it was in his option whether she should ever sell another mug of drink, did not dare to affront his supposed brother by denying him credit.

THEY were now just on their departure, when Adams recollected he had left his great coat and hat at Mr. Trulliber's. As he was not desirous of renewing his visit, the hostess herself, having no servant at home, offered to fetch it.

THIS was an unfortunate expedient : for the hostess was soon undeceived in the opinion she had entertained of Adams, whom Trulliber abused in the grossest terms, especially when he heard he had had the assurance to pretend to be his near relation.

AT her return therefore, she entirely changed her note. She said, ' Folks might be ashamed of travelling about, and pretending to be what they were not. That taxes were high, and for her part, she was obliged to pay for what she had ; she could not therefore possibly, nor would she trust any body, no not her own father. That money was never scarcer, and she wanted to make up a sum. That she expected therefore they should pay their reckoning before they left the house.'

ADAMS was now greatly perplexed : but as he knew that he could easily have borrowed such a sum in his own parish, and as he knew he would have lent it himself to any mortal in distress ; so he took fresh courage, and sallied out all round the parish, but to no purpose ; he returned as penniless as he went, groaning and lamenting, that it was possible, in a country

country professing christianity, for a wretch to starve in the midst of his fellow-creatures who abounded.

WHILST he was gone, the hostess who stayed as a sort of guard with Joseph and Fanny, entertained them with the goodness of parson Trulliber. And indeed he had not only a very good character, as to other qualities, in the neighbourhood, but was reputed a man of great charity: for tho' he never gave a farthing, he had always that word in his mouth.

ADAMS was no sooner returned the second time, than the storm grew exceeding high, the hostess declaring among other things, that if they offered to stir without paying her, she would soon overtake them with a warrant.

PLATO and Aristotle, or somebody else hath said, THAT WHEN THE MOST EXQUISITE CUNNING FAILS, CHANCE OFTEN HITS THE MARK, AND THAT BY MEANS THE LEAST EXPECTED. Virgil expresses this very boldly:

*Turne, quod optanti divum promittere nemo
Auderet, volvenda dies, en! attulit ultro.*

I would quote more great men if I could: but my memory not permitting me, I will proceed to exemplify these observations by the following instance.

THERE chanced (for Adams had not cunning enough to contrive it) to be at that time in the ale-house, a fellow, who had been formerly a drummer in an Irish regiment, and now travelled the country as a pedlar. This man having attentively listened to the discourse of the hostess, at last took Adams aside, and asked him what the sum was for which they were detained. As soon as he was informed, he sighed, and said, 'he was sorry it was so much: for that he had no more than six shillings and sixpence in his pocket, which he would lend them with all his heart.' Adams gave a caper, and cry'd out, 'It would do: for that he had sixpence himself.' And thus

thus these poor people, who could not engage the compassion of riches and piety, were at length delivered out of their distress by the charity of a poor pedlar.

I SHALL refer it to my reader to make what observations he pleases on this incident: it is sufficient for me to inform him, that after Adams and his companions had returned him a thousand thanks, and told him where he might call to be repaid, they all sallied out of the house without any compliments from their hostess, or indeed without paying her any; Adam's declaring, he would take particular care never to call there again, and she on her side assuring them she wanted no such guests.

C H A P. XVI.

A very curious adventure, in which Mr. Adams gave a much greater instance of the honest simplicity of his heart than of his experience in the ways of this world.

OUR travellers had walked about two miles from that inn, which they had more reason to have mistaken for a castle, than don Quixote ever had any of those in which he sojourned; seeing they had met with such difficulty in escaping out of its walls; when they came to a parish, and beheld a sign of invitation hanging out. A gentleman sat smoking a pipe at the door; of whom Adams enquired the road, and received so courteous and obliging an answer, accompanied with so smiling a countenance, that the good parson, whose heart was naturally disposed to love and affection, began to ask several other questions; particularly the name of the parish, and who was the owner of a large house whose front they then had in prospect. The gentleman answered as obligingly as before; and as to the house, acquainted him it was his own. He then proceeded in the following

ing manner : ‘ Sir, I presume by your habit you are
 ‘ a clergyman : and as you are travelling on foot, I
 ‘ suppose a glass of good beer will not be disagreeable
 ‘ to you ; and I can recommend my landlord’s with-
 ‘ in, as some of the best in all this county. What
 ‘ say you, will you halt a little and let us take a pipe
 ‘ together? there is no better tobacco in the king-
 ‘ dom.’ This proposal was not displeasing to Adams,
 who had allayed his thirst that day with no better li-
 quor than what Mrs. Trulliber’s cellar had produced ;
 and which was indeed little superior either in richness
 or flavour to that which distilled from those grains her
 generous husband bestowed on his hogs. Having
 therefore abundantly thanked the gentleman for his
 kind invitation, and bid Joseph and Fanny follow
 him, he entered the ale-house, where a large loaf and
 cheese, and a pitcher of beer, which truly answered
 the character given of it, being set before them, the
 three travellers fell to eating with appetites infinitely
 more voracious than are to be found at the most ex-
 quisite eating-houses in the parish of St. James’s.

THE gentleman expressed great delight in the
 hearty and chearful behaviour of Adams ; and parti-
 cularly in the familiarity with which he conversed with
 Joseph and Fanny, whom he often called his chil-
 dren, a term he explained to mean no more than his
 parishioners ; saying, he looked on all those whom
 God had entrusted to his cure, to stand to him in that
 relation. The gentleman, shaking him by the hand,
 highly applauded those sentiments. ‘ They are in-
 ‘ deed,’ says he, the true principles of a christian di-
 ‘ vine ; and I heartily wish they were universal ; but
 ‘ on the contrary, I am sorry to say the parson of our
 ‘ parish, instead of esteeming his poor parishioners
 ‘ as a part of his family, seems rather to consider
 ‘ them as not of the same species with himself. He
 ‘ seldom speaks to any, unless some few of the richest
 ‘ of us ; nay, indeed he will not move his hat to the
 ‘ others. I often laugh, when I behold him on Sun-
 ‘ days

days strutting along the church-yard like a turkey-cock, through rows of his parishioners; who bow to him with as much submission, and are as regarded as a set of servile courtiers by the proudest prince in Christendom. But if such temporal pride is ridiculous, surely the spiritual is odious and detestable: if such a puffed-up empty human bladder, strutting in princely robes, just moves one's derision; surely in the habit of a priest it must raise our scorn.'

'DOUBTLESS,' answer'd Adams, 'your opinion is right; but I hope such examples are rare. The clergy whom I have the honour to know, maintain a different behaviour; and you will allow me, Sir, that the readiness which too many of the laity show to condemn the order, may be one reason of their avoiding too much humility.' 'Very true, indeed,' says the gentleman; 'I find, Sir, you are a man of excellent sense, and am happy in this opportunity of knowing you: perhaps our accidental meeting may not be disadvantageous to you neither. At present, I shall only say to you, that the incumbent of this living is old and infirm; and that it is in my gift. Doctor, give me your hand; and assure yourself of it at his decease.' Adams told him, 'he was never more confounded in his life, than at his utter incapacity to make any return to such noble and unmerited generosity.' A mere trifle, Sir,' cries the gentleman, 'scarce worth your acceptance; a little more than three hundred a year. I wish it was double the value for your sake.' Adams bowed, and cried from the emotions of his gratitude; when the other asked him, 'if he was married, or had any children, besides those in the spiritual sense he had mentioned.' 'Sir,' replied the parson, 'I have a wife and six at your service.' 'That is unlucky,' says the gentleman; 'for I would otherwise have taken you into my own house as my chaplain; however, I have another in the parish,

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‘ (for the parsonage-house is not good enough) which
 ‘ I will furnish for you. Pray does your wife under-
 ‘ stand a dairy?’ ‘ I can’t profess she does,’ says
 ‘ Adams. ‘ I am sorry for it,’ quoth the gentleman;
 ‘ I would have given you half a dozen cows, and
 ‘ very good grounds to have maintained them.’ ‘ Sir,’
 said Adams, in an ecstasy, ‘ you are too liberal;
 indeed you are.’ ‘ Not at all,’ cries the gentleman,
 ‘ I esteem riches only as they give me an opportu-
 ‘ nity of doing good; and I never saw one whom I
 ‘ had a greater inclination to serve.’ At which words
 he shook him heartily by the hand, and told him
 he had sufficient room in his house to entertain him
 and his friends. Adams begged he might give him
 no such trouble; that they could be very well ac-
 commodated in the house where they were; forget-
 ting they had not a sixpenny piece among them. The
 gentleman would not be denied; and informing him-
 self how far they were travelling, he said it was too
 long a journey to take on foot, and begged that they
 would favour him, by suffering him to lend them a
 servant and horses; adding withal, that if they would
 do him the pleasure of their company only two days,
 he would furnish them with his coach and six. Adams
 turning to Joseph, said, ‘ How lucky is this gentle-
 ‘ man’s goodness to you, who I am afraid would be
 ‘ scarce able to hold out on your lame leg;’ and then
 addressing the person who made him these liberal pro-
 mises, after much bowing, he cried out, ‘ Blessed be
 ‘ the hour which first introduced me to a man of your
 ‘ charity: you are indeed a christian of the true pri-
 ‘ mitive kind, and an honour to the country wherein
 ‘ you live. I would willingly have taken a pilgrimage
 ‘ to the holy land to have beheld you: For the ad-
 ‘ vantages which we draw from your goodness, give
 ‘ me little pleasure, in comparison of what I enjoy
 ‘ for your own sake; when I consider the treasures
 ‘ you are by these means laying up for yourself in a
 ‘ country that passeth not away. We will therefore,
 ‘ most

‘most generous Sir, accept your goodness, as well
 ‘the entertainment you have so kindly offered us at
 ‘your house this evening, as the accommodation of
 ‘your horses to-morrow morning.’ He then began
 to search for his hat, as did Joseph for his; and both
 they and Fanny were in order of departure, when the
 gentleman stopping short, and seeming to meditate
 by himself for the space of about a minute, exclaimed
 thus: ‘Sure never any thing was so unlucky; I
 ‘had forgot that my house-keeper was gone abroad,
 ‘and hath locked up all my rooms; indeed I would
 ‘break them open for you, but shall not be able to
 ‘furnish you with a bed; for she has likewise put
 ‘away all my linen. I am glad it entered into my
 ‘head, before I had given you the trouble of walk-
 ‘ing there; besides, I believe you will find better
 ‘accommodations here than you expected. Land-
 ‘lord, you can provide good beds for these people,
 ‘can’t you?’ ‘Yes and please your worship,’ cries
 the host, ‘and such as no lord or justice of the peace
 ‘in the kingdom need be ashamed to lie in.’ ‘I am
 ‘heartily sorry,’ says the gentleman, ‘for this disap-
 ‘pointment. I am resolved I will never suffer her to
 ‘carry away the keys again.’ ‘Pray Sir, let it not
 ‘make you uneasy,’ cries Adams, ‘we shall do very
 ‘well here; and the loan of your horses is a favour
 ‘we shall be incapable of making any return to.’
 ‘Ay!’ said the squire, ‘the horses shall attend you
 ‘here, at what hour in the morning you please.’
 And now after many civilities too tedious to enu-
 merate, many squeezes by the hand, with most affectio-
 nate looks and smiles at each other, and after appoint-
 ing the horses at seven the next morning, the gentle-
 man took his leave of them, and departed to his own
 house. Adams and his companions returned to the
 table, where the parson smoked another pipe, and
 then they all retired to rest.

MR. Adams rose very early, and called Joseph
 out of his bed, between whom a very fierce dispute

ensued, whether Fanny should ride behind Joseph, or behind the gentleman's servant; Joseph insisting on it, that he was perfectly recovered, and was as capable of taking care of Fanny as any other person could be. But Adams would not agree to it, and declared he would not trust her behind him; for that he was weaker than he imagined himself to be.

THIS dispute continued a long time, and had begun to be very hot, when a servant arrived from their good friend, to acquaint them, that he was unfortunately prevented from lending them any horses; for that his groom had, unknown to him, put his whole stable under a course of physick.

THIS advice presently struck the two disputants dumb; Adams cried out, 'Was ever any thing so unlucky as this poor gentleman? I protest I am more sorry on his account than my own. You see, Joseph, how this good-natur'd man is treated by his servants; one locks up his linen, another physicks his horses; and I suppose by his being at this house last night, the butler had locked up his cellar. Bless us! how good-nature is used in this world! I protest I am more concerned on his account than my own. 'So am not I,' cries Joseph; 'not that I am much troubled about walking on foot; all my concern is, how we shall get out of the house; unless God sends another pedlar to redeem us. But certainly, this gentleman has such an affection for you, that he would lend you a larger sum than we owe here; which is not above four or five shillings.' 'Very true, child,' answered Adams; 'I will write a letter to him, and will even venture to solicit him for three half-crowns; there will be no harm in having two or three shillings in our pockets; as we have full forty miles to travel, we may possibly have occasion for them.'

FANNY being now risen, Joseph paid her a visit, and left Adams to write his letter, which having finished, he dispatched a boy with it to the gentleman, and then

then seated himself by the door, lighted his pipe, and betook himself to meditation.

THE boy staying longer than seemed to be necessary, Joseph, who with Fanny was now returned to the parson, expressed some apprehensions, that the gentleman's steward had locked up his purse too. To which Adams answered, 'It might very possibly be; and he should wonder at no liberties, which the devil might put into the head of a wicked servant to take with so worthy a master:' but added, 'that as the sum was so small, so noble a gentleman would be easily able to procure it in the parish; tho' he had it not in his own pocket. Indeed,' says he, 'if it was four or five guineas, or any such large quantity of money, it might be a different matter.'

THEY were now sat down to breakfast over some toast and ale, when the boy returned, and informed them, that the gentleman was not at home. 'Very well!' cries Adams; 'but why, child, did you not stay 'till his return? Go back again, my good boy, and wait for his coming home: he cannot be gone far, as his horses are all sick; and besides he had no intention to go abroad; for he invited us to spend this day and to-morrow at his house. Therefore go back, child, and tarry 'till his return home.' The messenger departed, and was back again with great expedition; bringing an account, that the gentleman was gone a long journey, and would not be at home again this month. At these words Adams seemed greatly confounded, saying, 'This must be a sudden accident, as the sickness or death of a relation, or some such unforeseen misfortune;' and then turning to Joseph, cried, 'I wish you had reminded me to have borrowed this money last night.' Joseph smiling, answered, 'he was very much deceived, if the gentleman would not have found some excuse to avoid lending it. I own,' says he, 'I was never much pleased with his professing so much kindness for you at first sight: for I

Z 3

' have

' have heard the gentlemen of our cloth in London
 ' tell many such stories of their masters. But when
 ' the boy brought the message back of his not be-
 ' ing at home, I presently knew what would follow ;
 ' for whenever a man of fashion doth not care to fulfil
 ' his promises, the custom is, to order his servants
 ' that he will never be at home to the person so pro-
 ' mised. In London they call it denying him. I
 ' have myself denied Sir Thomas Booby above a
 ' hundred times ; and when the man hath danced at-
 ' tendance for about a month, or sometimes longer,
 ' he is acquainted in the end, that the gentleman
 ' is gone out of town, and could do nothing in the
 ' business.' ' Good lord !' says Adams, ' what wick-
 ' edness is there in the christian world ? I profess al-
 ' most equal to what I have read of the heathens.
 ' But surely, Joseph, your suspicions of this gentle-
 ' man must be unjust ; for, what a silly fellow must
 ' he be, who would do the devil's work for nothing ?
 ' and canst thou tell me any interest he could possibly
 ' propose to himself by deceiving us in his profes-
 ' sions ?' ' It is not for me,' answered Joseph, ' to
 ' give reasons for what men do, to a gentleman of
 ' your learning.' You say right,' quoth Adams ;
 ' knowledge of men is only to be learnt from books ;
 ' Plato and Seneca for that ; and those are authors,
 ' I am afraid, child, you never read.' ' Not I, Sir,
 ' truly,' answered Joseph ; ' all I know is, it is a
 ' maxim among the gentlemen of our cloth, that those
 ' masters who promise the most perform the least ;
 ' and I have often heard them say, they have found
 ' the largest vails in those families where they were not
 ' promised any. But, Sir, instead of considering any
 ' farther these matters, it would be our wisest way to
 ' contrive some method of getting out of this house :
 ' for the generous gentleman, instead of doing us any
 ' service, hath left us the whole reckoning to pay.'
 Adams was going to answer, when their host came
 in, and, with a kind of jeering smile, said, ' Well,
 ' masters !

‘ masters! the squire hath not sent his horses for you
 ‘ yet. Laud help me! how easily some folks make
 ‘ promises!’ ‘ How!’ says Adams, ‘ have you
 ‘ ever known him do any thing of this kind before?’
 ‘ Ay marry have I,’ answered the host; ‘ it is no
 ‘ business of mine, you know, Sir, to say any thing
 ‘ to a gentleman to his face: but now he is not here,
 ‘ I will assure you, he hath not his fellow within the
 ‘ three next market-towns. I own, I could not help
 ‘ laughing, when I heard him offer you the living;
 ‘ for thereby hangs a good jest. I thought he would
 ‘ have offered you my house next; for one is no
 ‘ more his to dispose of than the other.’ At these
 words, Adams blessing himself declared, ‘ he had
 ‘ never read of such a monster; but what vexes me
 ‘ most,’ says he, ‘ is, that he hath decoyed us into
 ‘ running up a long debt with you, which we are not
 ‘ able to pay; for we have no money about us; and,
 ‘ what is worse, live at such a distance, that if you
 ‘ should trust us, I am afraid you would lose your
 ‘ money, for want of our finding any conveniency of
 ‘ sending it.’ ‘ Trust you, master!’ says the host,
 ‘ that I will with all my heart; I honour the clergy
 ‘ too much to deny trusting one of them for such a
 ‘ trifle; besides, I like your fear of never paying
 ‘ me. I have lost many a debt in my life-time; but
 ‘ was promised to be paid them all in a very short
 ‘ time. I will score this reckoning for the novelty of
 ‘ it. It is the first I do assure you of its kind. But
 ‘ what say you, master, shall we we have t’other pot
 ‘ before we part? It will waste but a little chalk
 ‘ more; and if you never pay me a shilling, the loss
 ‘ will not ruin me.’ Adams liked the invitation very
 well; especially as it was delivered with so hearty an
 accent.—He shook his host by the hand, and, thank-
 ing him, said, ‘ he would tarry another pot, rather
 ‘ for the pleasure of such worthy company, than for
 ‘ the liquor; adding,’ ‘ he was glad to find some
 ‘ christians left in the kingdom; for that he almost
 Z 4 ‘ began

‘ began to suspect that he was sojourning in a country inhabited only by Jews and Turks.’

THE kind host produced the liquor, and Joseph with Fanny retired into the garden ; where while they solaced themselves with amorous discourse, Adams sat down with his host ; and both filling their glasses, and lighting their pipes, they began that dialogue which the reader will find in the next chapter.

C H A P. XVII.

A dialogue between Mr. Abraham Adams and his host, which by the disagreement in their opinions, seemed to threaten an unlucky catastrophe, had it not been timely prevented by the return of the lovers.

‘ **S**IR,’ said the host, ‘ I assure you, you are not the first to whom our squire hath promised more than he hath performed. He is so famous for this practice, that his word will not be taken for much by those who know him. I remember a young fellow whom he promised his parents to make an exciseman. The poor people, who could ill afford it, bred their son to writing and accounts, and other learning, to qualify him for the place ; and the boy held up his head above his condition with these hopes ; nor would he go to plough, nor to any other kind of work ; and went constantly dressed as fine as could be, with two clean Holland shirts a week, and this for several years ; till at last he followed the squire up to London, thinking there to mind him of his promises : but he could never get sight of him. So that being out of money and business, he fell into evil company, and wicked courses ; and in the end came to a sentence of transportation, the news of which broke the mother’s heart. I will tell you another true story of him : There was a neighbour of mine, a farmer, who had

' two sons whom he bred up to the business. Pretty
 ' lads they were; nothing would serve the squire,
 ' but that the youngest must be made a parson. Upon
 ' which he persuaded the father to send him to school,
 ' promising, that he would afterwards maintain him
 ' at the university; and when he was of a proper
 ' age, give him a living. But after the lad had been
 ' seven years at school, and his father brought him
 ' to the squire with a letter from his master, that he
 ' was fit for the university; the squire, instead of
 ' minding his promise, or sending him thither at his
 ' expence, only told his father, that the young man
 ' was a fine scholar; and it was pity he could not
 ' afford to keep him at Oxford for four or five years
 ' more, by which time, if he could get him a curacy,
 ' he might have him ordained.' The farmer said, 'he
 ' was not a man sufficient to do any such thing.'
 ' Why then,' answered the squire, 'I am very sorry
 ' you have given him so much learning; for if he can-
 ' not get his living by that, it will rather spoil him
 ' for any thing else; and your other son, who can
 ' hardly write his name, will do more at ploughing
 ' and sowing, and is in a better condition than he:
 ' and indeed so it proved; for the poor lad, not find-
 ' ing friends to maintain him in his learning as he had
 ' expected, and being unwilling to work, fell to
 ' drinking, though he was a very sober lad before;
 ' and in a short time, partly with grief, and partly
 ' with good liquor, fell into a consumption and died.
 ' Nay, I can tell you more still: There was another,
 ' a young woman, and the handsomest in all this
 ' neighbourhood, whom he inticed up to London,
 ' promising to make her a gentlewoman to one of
 ' your women of quality: but instead of keeping his
 ' word, we have since heard, after having a child by
 ' her himself, she became a common whore; then
 ' kept a coffee-house in Covent-garden, and a little
 ' after died of the French distemper in a goal. I
 ' could tell you many more stories: but how do you
 ' imagine

' imagine he served me myself? You must know,
 ' Sir, I was bred a sea-faring man, and have been
 ' many voyages; 'till at last I came to be master of
 ' a ship myself, and was in a fair way of making a
 ' fortune, when I was attacked by one of those cursed
 ' Guarda-Costas, who took our ships before the be-
 ' ginning of the war; and after a fight, wherein I
 ' lost the greater part of my crew, my rigging being
 ' all demolished, and two shots received between
 ' wind and water, I was forced to strike. The vil-
 ' lains carried off my ship, a brigantine of 150 tons,
 ' a pretty creature she was, and put me, a man, and
 ' a boy, into a little bad pink, in which, with much
 ' ado, we at last made Falmouth; tho' I believe the
 ' Spaniards did not imagine she could possibly live
 ' a day at sea. Upon my return hither, where my
 ' wife, who was of this country, then lived, the
 ' squire told me, he was so pleased with the defence
 ' I had made against the enemy, that he did not fear
 ' getting me promoted to a lieutenancy of a man of
 ' war, if I would accept of it; which I thankfully
 ' assured him I would. Well, Sir, two or three years
 ' past, during which I had many repeated promises,
 ' not only from the squire, but (as he told me) from
 ' the lords of the admiralty. He never returned from
 ' London, but I was assured I might be satisfied now,
 ' for I was certain of the first vacancy; and what
 ' surprises me still, when I reflect on it, these assu-
 ' rances were given me with no less confidence, after
 ' so many disappointments, than at first. At last,
 ' Sir, growing weary, and somewhat suspicious after
 ' so much delay, I wrote to a friend in London, who
 ' I knew had some acquaintance at the best house in
 ' the admiralty, and desired him to back the squire's
 ' interest: for indeed I feared he had solicited the af-
 ' fair with more coldness than he pretended.—And
 ' what answer do you think my friend sent me?—
 ' Truly, Sir, he acquainted me, that the squire had
 ' never mentioned my name at the admiralty in his
 ' life;

JOSEPH ANDREWS.

' life ; and unless I had much faithfuller interest, 34
 ' vifed me to give over my pretensions, which I im-
 ' mediately did ; and, with the concurrence of my
 ' wife, resolved to set up an alehouse, where you are
 ' heartily welcome : and so my service to you ; and
 ' may the squire, and all such sneaking rascals, go to
 ' the devil together.' ' Oh fie !' says Adams ; ' Oh
 ' fie ! He is indeed a wicked man ; but G— will, I
 ' hope, turn his heart to repentance. Nay, if he could
 ' but once see the meanness of this detestable vice ;
 ' would he but once reflect that he is one of the most
 ' scandalous as well as pernicious lyars ; sure he must
 ' despise himself to so intolerable a degree, that it
 ' would be impossible for him to continue a moment
 ' in such a course. And, to confess the truth, not-
 ' withstanding the baseness of this character, which he
 ' hath too well deserved, he hath in his countenance
 ' sufficient symptoms of that *bona indoles*, that sweet-
 ' ness of disposition which furnishes out a good chris-
 ' tian.' Ah ! master, master,' (says the host) ' if
 ' you had travelled as far I have, and conversed with
 ' the many nations where I have traded, you would
 ' not give any credit to a man's countenance. Symp-
 ' toms in his countenance, quotha !' ' I would look
 ' there perhaps to see whether a man had had the
 ' small-pox, but for nothing else.' He spoke this
 ' with so little regard to the parson's observation, that
 ' it a good deal nettled him ; and, taking the pipe ha-
 ' stily from his mouth, he thus answered : ' Master of
 ' mine, perhaps I have travelled a great deal farther
 ' than you without the assistance of a ship. Do you
 ' imagine sailing by different cities or countries is tra-
 ' velling ?' No.

Cælum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.

' I can go farther in an afternoon than you in a
 ' twelve-month. What, I suppose you have seen the
 ' pillars of Hercules, and perhaps the walls of Car-
 ' thage. Nay, you may have heard Scylla, and seen
 ' Cha-

‘ Charybdis; you may have entered the closet where
 ‘ Archimedes was found at the taking Syracuse. I
 ‘ suppose you have sailed among the Cyclades, and
 ‘ passed the famous straits which take their name
 ‘ from the unfortunate Helle, whose fate is sweetly
 ‘ described by Apollonius Rhodius; you have passed
 ‘ the very spot, I conceive, where Dædalus fell into
 ‘ that sea, his waxen wings being melted by the sun;
 ‘ you have traversed the Euxine sea, I make no doubt;
 ‘ nay, you may have been on the banks of the Caspian,
 ‘ and called at Colchis, to see if there is ever another
 ‘ golden fleece.’—‘Not I truly, master,’ answered the
 ‘ host, ‘I never touched at any of these places.’ ‘But
 ‘ I have been at all these,’ replied Adams. ‘Then I
 ‘ suppose,’ cries the host, ‘you have been at the East-
 ‘ Indies; for there are no such, I will be sworn, either
 ‘ in the West or the Levant.’ ‘Pray where’s the Le-
 ‘ vant?’ quoth Adams, ‘that should be in the East-
 ‘ Indies by right.’—O ho! you are pretty traveller,’
 cries the host, ‘and not know the Levant. My ser-
 ‘ vice to you, master; you must not talk of these
 ‘ things with me! you must not tip us the traveller;
 ‘ it won’t go here.’ ‘Since thou art so dull to
 ‘ misunderstand me still,’ quoth Adams, ‘I will in-
 ‘ form thee; the travelling I mean is in books, the
 ‘ only way of travelling by which any knowledge
 ‘ is to be acquired. From them I learn what I asserted
 ‘ just now, that nature generally imprints such a por-
 ‘ traiture of the mind in the countenance, that a
 ‘ skilful physiognomist will rarely be deceived. I
 ‘ presume you have never read the story of So-
 ‘ crates to this purpose, and therefore I will tell it
 ‘ you. A certain physiognomist asserted of Socrates,
 ‘ that he plainly discovered by his features that he
 ‘ was a rogue in his nature. A character so con-
 ‘ trary to the tenour of all this great man’s actions,
 ‘ and the generally received opinion concerning him,
 ‘ incensed the boys of Athens so, that they threw
 ‘ stones at the physiognomist, and would have de-
 ‘ molished

' molished him for his ignorance, had not Socrates
 ' himself prevented them by confessing the truth of
 ' his observations, and acknowledging, that tho' he
 ' corrected his disposition by philosophy, he was in-
 ' deed naturally as inclined to vice as had been predi-
 ' cated of him. Now, pray resolve me,—How
 ' should a man know this story, if he had not read
 ' it?' ' Well master,' said the host, ' and what signi-
 ' fies it whether a man knows it or no? He who goes
 ' abroad as I have done, will always have opportuni-
 ' ties enough of knowing the world, without trou-
 ' bling his head with Socrates, or any such fellows.'—
 ' Friend,' cries Adams, ' if a man should sail round
 ' the world, and anchor in every harbour of it, with-
 ' out learning, he would return home as ignorant as
 ' he went out.' Lord help you,' answered the host,
 ' there was my boatswain, poor fellow! he could
 ' scarce either write or read, and yet he would navi-
 ' gate a ship with any master of a man of war;
 ' and a very pretty knowledge of trade he had too.'
 ' Trade,' answered Adams, ' as Aristotle proves in
 ' his first chapter of politics, is below a philosopher,
 ' and unnatural as it is managed now.' The host
 ' look'd stedfastly at Adams, and after a minute's
 ' silence asked him, if he was one of the writers of
 ' the Gazzetteers? for I have heard,' says he, they
 ' are writ by parsons.' ' Gazzetteers!' answered A-
 ' dams, ' What is that?' ' It is a dirty news-paper,'
 ' replied the host, ' which hath been given away all
 ' over the nation for these many years, to abuse trade
 ' and honest men, which I would not suffer to lye
 ' on my table, tho' it hath been offered me for no-
 ' thing.' ' Not I truly,' said Adams, ' I never write
 ' any thing but sermons; and I assure you I am no
 ' enemy to trade, whilst it is consistent with honesty;
 ' nay, I have always looked on the tradesman as a
 ' very valuable member of society, and perhaps in-
 ' ferior to none but the man of learning.' ' No, I
 ' believe he is not, nor to him neither,' answered the
 ' host.

‘ host. ‘ Of what use would learning be in a country
 ‘ without trade ! What would all you parsons do to
 ‘ clothe your backs and feed your bellies ? Who
 ‘ fetches you your silks and your linens, and your
 ‘ wines, and all the other necessaries of life ? I speak
 ‘ chiefly with regard to the sailors.’ ‘ You should
 ‘ say the extravagancies of life,’ replied the parson ;
 ‘ but admit they were the necessaries, there is some-
 ‘ thing more necessary than life itself, which is pro-
 ‘ vided by learning ; I mean the learning of the
 ‘ clergy. Who clothes you with piety, meekness,
 ‘ humility, charity, patience, and all the other chri-
 ‘ stian virtues ? Who feeds your souls with the milk
 ‘ of brotherly love, and diets them with all the dain-
 ‘ ty food of holiness, which at once cleanses them
 ‘ of all impure carnal affections, and fattens them
 ‘ with the truly rich Spirit of grace ?——Who doth
 ‘ this ?’ ‘ Ay who indeed !’ cries the host ; ‘ for I
 ‘ do not remember ever to have seen any such cloth-
 ‘ ing, or such feeding. And so in the mean time,
 ‘ master, my service to you,’ Adams was going to
 answer with some severity, when Joseph and Fanny
 returned, and pressed his departure so eagerly, that
 he would not refuse them ; and so, grasping his crab-
 stick, he took leave of his host, (neither of them
 being so well pleased with each other as they had been
 at their first sitting down together) and with Joseph
 and Fanny, who both expressed much impatience,
 departed, and now all together renewed their jour-
 ney.

BOOK III.

CHAPTER I.

Matter prefatory in praise of Biography.

NOtwithstanding the preference which may be vulgarly given to the authority of those romance-writers, who intitle their books, “the history of England, the history of France, of Spain,” &c. it is most certain, that truth is to be found only in the works of those who celebrate the lives of great men, and are commonly called biographers, as the others should indeed be termed topographers or chorographers: Words which might well mark the distinction between them; it being the business of the latter chiefly to describe countries and cities, which, with the assistance of maps, they do pretty justly, and may be depended upon: But as to the actions and characters of men, their writings are not quite so authentic, of which there needs no other proof than those eternal contradictions occurring between two topographers who undertake the history of the same country: For instance, between my lord Clarendon and Mr. Whitlock, between Mr. Echard and Rapin, and many others; where, facts being set forth in a different light, every reader believes as he pleases; and indeed the more judicious and suspicious very justly esteem the whole as no other than a romance, in which the writer hath indulged a happy and fertile invention. But tho’ these widely differ in the narrative of facts; some ascribing victory to the one, and others to the other party: some representing the same man as a rogue, while others give him a great and honest character, yet all agree in the scene where
the

the fact is supposed to have happened ; and where the person, who is both a rogue, and an honest man, lived. Now with us biographers the case is different ; the facts we deliver may be relied on, tho' we often mistake the age and country wherein they happened : For tho' it may be worth the examination of critics, whether the shepherd Chrysoftom, who, as Cervantes informs us, died for love of the fair Marcella, who hated him, was ever in Spain, will any one doubt but that such a silly fellow hath really existed ? Is there in the world such a sceptic as to disbelieve the madness of Cardenio, the perfidy of Ferdinand, the impertinent curiosity of Anselmo, the weakness of Camilla, the irresolute friendship of Lothario ; tho' perhaps as to the time and place where those several persons lived, that good historian may be deplorably deficient : But the most known instance of this kind is in the true history of Gil-Blas, where the inimitable biographer hath made a notorious blunder in the country of Dr. Sanglardo, who used his patients as a vintner doth his wine-vessels, by letting out their blood, and filling them up with water. Doth not every one, who is the least versed in physical history, know that Spain was not the country in which this doctor lived ? The same writer hath likewise erred in the country of his archbishop, as well as that of those great personages whose understandings were too sublime to taste any thing but tragedy, and in many others. The same mistakes may likewise be observed in Scarron, the Arabian Nights, the history of Marianne and le Païsan Parvenu, and perhaps some few other writers of this class, whom I have not read, or do not at present recollect ; for I would by no means be thought to comprehend those persons of surprizing genius, the authors of immense romances, or the modern novel and Atalantis writers ; who, without any assistance from nature or history, record persons who never were, or will be, and facts which never did, nor possibly can happen :
whose

Whose heroes are of their own creation, and their brains the chaos whence all their materials are selected. Not that such writers deserve no honour; so far otherwise, that perhaps they merit the highest; for what can be nobler than to be as an example of the wonderful extent of human genius! One may apply to them what Balzac says of Aristotle, that they are a second nature (for they have no communication with the first); by which authors of an inferior class, who cannot stand alone, are obliged to support themselves as with crutches; but these of whom I am now speaking, seem to be possessed of those stilts, which the excellent Voltaire tells us in his letters, "carry the genius far off, but with an irregular pace." Indeed far out of the sight of the reader,

Beyond the realm of Chaos and old Night.

BUT, to return to the former class, who are contented to copy nature, instead of forming originals from the confused heap of matter in their own brains; is not such a book as that which records the achievements of the renowned Don Quixote, more worthy the name of a history than even Mariana's: for whereas the latter is confined to a particular period of time, and to a particular nation; the former is the history of the world in general, at least that part which is polished by laws, arts and sciences; and of that from the time it was first polished to this day; nay and forwards, as long as it shall so remain.

I SHALL now proceed to apply these observations to the work before us; for indeed I have set them down principally to obviate some constructions, which the good-nature of mankind, who are always forward to see their friends virtues recorded, may put to particular parts. I question not but several of my readers will know the lawyer in the stage-coach, the moment they hear his voice. It is likewise odds, but the wit and the prude meet with some of their acquaintance, as well as all the rest of my characters.

To prevent therefore any such malicious applications, I declare here once for all, I describe not men, but manners ; not an individual, but a species. Perhaps it will be answered, Are not the characters then taken from life ? To which I answer in the affirmative ; nay, I believe I might aver, that I have writ little more than I have seen. The lawyer is not only alive, but hath been so these 4000 years ; and I hope G—will indulge his life as many yet to come. He hath not indeed confined himself to one profession, one religion, or one country ; but when the first mean selfish creature appeared on the human stage, who made self the centre of the whole creation, would give himself no pain, incur no danger, advance no money to assist or preserve his fellow-creatures ; then was our lawyer born ; and whilst such a person as I have described exists on earth, so long shall he remain upon it. It is therefore doing him little honour, to imagine he endeavours to mimick some little obscure fellow, because he happens to resemble him in one particular feature, or perhaps in his profession ; whereas his appearance in the world is calculated for much more general and noble purposes ; not to expose one pitiful wretch to the small and contemptible circle of his acquaintance ; but to hold the glass to thousands in their closets, that they may contemplate their deformity, and endeavour to reduce it, and thus by suffering private mortification may avoid public shame. This places the boundary between, and distinguishes the satirist from the libeller ; for the former privately corrects the fault for the benefit of the person, like a parent ; the latter publicly exposes the person himself, as an example to others, like an executioner.

THERE are besides little circumstances to be considered ; as the drapery of a picture, which tho' fashion varies at different times, the resemblance of the countenance is not by those means diminished. Thus, I believe, we may venture to say, Mrs. Tow-
wouse

wouse is coeval with our lawyer; and tho' perhaps during the changes which so long an existence must have passed through, she may in her turn have stood behind the bar at an inn; I will not scruple to affirm, she hath likewise in the revolution of ages sat on a throne. In short, where extreme turbulency of temper, avarice, and an insensibility of human misery, with a degree of hypocrisy, have united in a female composition, Mrs. Tow-wouse was that woman; and where a good inclination, eclipsed by a poverty of spirit and understanding, hath glimmered forth in a man, that man hath been no other than her sneaking husband.

I SHALL detain my reader no longer than to give him one caution more of an opposite kind: For as in most of our particular characters we mean not to lash individuals, but all of the like sort; so in our general descriptions, we mean not universals, but would be understood with many exceptions: For instance, in our description of high people, we cannot be intended to include such, as whilst they are an honour to their high rank, by a well guided condescension, make their superiority as easy as possible, to those whom fortune chiefly hath placed below them. Of this number I could name a peer no less elevated by nature than by fortune, who, whilst he wears the noblest ensigns of honour on his person, bears the truest stamp of dignity on his mind, adorned with greatness, enriched with knowledge, and embellished with genius. I have seen this man relieve with generosity, while he hath conversed with freedom, and be to the same person a patron and a companion. I could name a commoner raised higher above the multitude by superior talents, than is in the power of his prince to exalt him; whose behaviour to those he hath obliged is more amiable than the obligation itself, and who is so great a master of affability, that if he could divest himself of an inherent greatness in his manner, would often make the lowest of his

acquaintance forget who was the master of that palace in which they are so courteously entertained. These are pictures which must be, I believe, known: I declare they are taken from the life, and not intended to exceed it. By those high people therefore whom I have described, I mean a set of wretches, who, while they are a disgrace to their ancestors, whose honours and fortunes they inherit, (or perhaps a greater to their mother, for such degeneracy is scarce credible) have the insolence to treat those with disregard, who are at least equal to the founders of their own splendor. It is, I fancy, impossible to conceive a spectacle more worthy of our indignation, than that of a fellow who is not only a blot in the escutcheon of a great family, but a scandal to the human species, maintaining a supercilious behaviour to men who are an honour to their nature, and a disgrace to their fortune.

AND now, reader, taking these hints along with you, you may, if you please, proceed to the sequel of this our true history,

C H A P. II.

*A night scene, wherein several wonderful adventures
befel Adams and his fellow-travellers.*

IT was so late when our travellers left the inn or ale-house, (for it might be called either) that they had not travelled many miles, before night overtook them, or met them, which you please. The reader must excuse me if I am not particular as to the way they took; for as we are now drawing near the seat of the Boobies: and as that is a ticklish name, which malicious persons may apply according to their evil inclinations, to several worthy country 'squires, a race of men whom we look upon as entirely inoffensive, and for whom we have an adequate regard,

we shall lend no assistance to any such malicious purposes.

DARKNESS had now overspread the hemisphere, when Fanny whispered Joseph, 'that she begged to rest herself a little; for that she was so tired, she 'could walk no farther.' Joseph immediately prevailed with parson Adams, who was as brisk as a bee, to stop. He had no sooner seated himself, than he lamented the loss of his dear *Æschylus*; but was a little comforted, when reminded, that if he had it in his possession, he could not see to read.

THE sky was so clouded, that not a star appeared. It was indeed, according to Milton, darkness visible. This was a circumstance, however, very favourable to Joseph; for Fanny, not suspicious of being over-seen by Adams, gave a loose to her passion, which she had never done before; and reclining her head on his bosom, threw her arm carelessly round him, and suffered him to lay his cheek close to hers. All this infused such happiness into Joseph, that he would not have changed his turf for the finest down in the finest palace in the universe.

ADAMS sat at some distance from the lovers, and being unwilling to disturb them, applied himself to meditation; in which he had not spent much time, before he discovered a light at some distance, that seemed approaching towards him. He immediately hailed it; but, to his sorrow and surprize, it stopped for a moment, and then disappeared. He then called to Joseph, asking him, 'if he had not seen the 'light.' Joseph answered, 'he had.' And did you 'not mark how it vanished? (returned he) tho' I am 'not afraid of ghosts, I do not absolutely disbelieve 'them.'

HE then entered into a meditation on those unsubstantial beings; which was soon interrupted by several voices which he thought almost at his elbow, tho' in fact they were not so extremely near. However, he could distinctly hear them agree on the murder

der of any one they met. And a little after heard one of them say, 'he had killed a dozen since that day fortnight.'

ADAMS now fell on his Knees, and committed himself to the care of Providence; and poor Fanny, who likewise heard those terrible words, embraced Joseph so closely, that had not he, whose ears were also open, been apprehensive on her account, he would have thought no danger which threatened only himself, too dear a price for such embraces.

JOSEPH now drew forth his penknife, and Adams having finished his ejaculations, grasped his crabstick, his only weapon, and coming up to Joseph, would have had him quit Fanny, and place her in the rear; but his advice was fruitless, she clung closer to him, not at all regarding the presence of Adams, and in a soothing voice declared, 'she would die in his arms.' Joseph clasping her with inexpressible eagerness, whispered her, 'that he preferred death in hers to life out of them.' Adams brandishing his crabstick, said, 'he despised death as much as any man, and then repeated aloud,

*Est hic, est animus lucis contemptor & illum,
Qui vita bene credat emi quo tendis, honorem.*

UPON this the voices ceased for a moment, and then one of them called out, 'D—n you, who is there?' To which Adams was prudent enough to make no reply; and of a sudden he observed half a dozen lights, which seemed to rise all at once from the ground, and advance briskly towards him. This he immediately concluded to be an apparition, and now beginning to conceive that the voices were of the same kind, he called out, 'In the name of the L—d what would'st thou have?' He had no sooner spoke than he heard one of the voices cry out, 'D—n them; here they come;' and soon after heard several hearty blows, as if a number of men had been engaged

gaged at quarterstaff. He was just advancing towards the place of combat, when Joseph, catching him by the skirts, begged him that they might take the opportunity of the dark to convey away Fanny from the danger which threatened her. He presently complied, and Joseph lifting up Fanny, they all three made the best of their way; and without looking behind them, or being overtaken, they had travelled full two miles, poor Fanny not once complaining of being tired, when they saw far off several lights scattered at a small distance from each other, and at the same time found themselves on the descent of a very steep hill. Adams's foot slipping, he instantly disappeared, which greatly frightened both Joseph and Fanny; indeed, if the light had permitted them to see it, they would scarce have refrained laughing to see the parson rolling down the hill, which he did from top to bottom, without receiving any harm. He then hollowed as loud as he could, to inform them of his safety, and relieve them from the fears which they had conceived for him. Joseph and Fanny halted some time, considering what to do; at last they advanced a few paces, where the declivity seemed least steep; and then Joseph, taking his Fanny in his arms, walked firmly down the hill, without making a false step, and at length landed her at the bottom, where Adams soon came to them.

LEARN hence, my fair countrywomen, to consider your own weakness, and the many occasions on which the strength of a man may be useful to you; and duly weighing this, take care, that you match not yourselves with the spindle-shanked beaus and *petit maîtres* of the age, who, instead of being able, like Joseph Andrews, to carry you in lusty arms through the rugged ways and downhill steeps of life, will rather want to support their feeble limbs with your strength and assistance.

OUR Travellers now moved forwards, where the nearest light presented itself, and having crossed a

common field, they came to a meadow, where they seemed to be at a very little distance from the light, when, to their grief, they arrived at the banks of a river. Adams here made a full stop, and declared he could swim, but doubted how it was possible to get Fanny over; to which Joseph answered, 'if they walked along its banks, they might be certain of soon finding a bridge, especially, as by the number of lights, they might be assured a parish was near.' 'Odsso, that's true indeed,' said Adams, 'I did not think of that.' Accordingly Joseph's advice being taken, they passed over two meadows, and came to a little orchard, which led them to a house. Fanny begged of Joseph to knock at the door, assuring him 'she was so weary that she could hardly stand on her feet.' Adams, who was foremost, performed this ceremony, and the door being immediately opened, a plain kind of man appeared at it; Adams acquainted him, 'that they had a young woman with them, who was so tired with her journey, that he should be much obliged to him, if he would suffer her to come in and rest herself.' The man, who saw Fanny by the light of the candle which he held in his hand, perceiving her innocent and modest look, and having no apprehensions from the civil behaviour of Adams, presently answer'd, that the young woman was very welcome to rest herself in his house, and so were her company. He then ushered them into a very decent room, where his wife was sitting at a table; she immediately rose up, and assisted them in setting forth chairs, and desired them to sit down, which they had no sooner done, than the man of the house asked them if they would have any thing to refresh themselves with? Adams thanked him, and answered, he should be obliged to him for a cup of his ale, which was likewise chosen by Joseph and Fanny. Whilst he was gone to fill a very large jug with this liquor, his wife told Fanny she seemed greatly fatigued, and desired

desired her to take something stronger than ale; but she refused, with many thanks, saying it was true, she was very much tired, but a little rest she hoped would restore her. As soon as the company were all seated, Mr. Adams, who had filled himself with ale, and by public permission had lighted his pipe, turned to the master of the house, asking him, 'if evil spirits did not use to walk in that neighbourhood?' To which receiving no answer, he began to inform him of the adventure which they had met with on the Downs; nor had he proceeded far in his story, when somebody knocked very hard at the door. The company expressed some amazement, and Fanny and the good woman turned pale; her husband went forth, and whilst he was absent, which was some time, they all remained silent looking at one another, and heard several voices discoursing pretty loudly. Adams was fully persuaded that spirits were abroad, and began to meditate some exorcisms; Joseph a little inclined to the same opinion: Fanny was more afraid of men, and the good woman herself began to suspect her guests, and imagined those without were rogues belonging to their gang. At length the master of the house returned, and laughing, told Adams he had discovered his apparition; that the murderers were sheep-stealers, and the twelve persons murdered, were no other than twelve sheep. Adding, that the shepherds had got the better of them, had secured two, and were proceeding with them to a justice of peace. This account greatly relieved the fears of the whole company; but Adams muttered to himself, 'He was convinced of the truth of apparitions for all that.'

THEY now sat chearfully round the fire, till the master of the house having surveyed his guests, and conceiving that the cassock, which having fallen down, appeared under Adams's great coat, and the shabby livery on Joseph Andrews did not well suit with the familiarity between them, began to entertain some suspi-

suspicions, not much to their advantage: addressing himself therefore to Adams, he said, ' he perceived ' he was a clergyman by his dress, and supposed that ' honest man was his footman.' ' Sir,' answered Adams ' I am a clergyman at your service; but as ' to that young man, whom you have rightly termed ' honest, he is at present in no body's service; he ' never lived in any other family than that of lady ' Booby, from whence he was discharged, I assure ' you, for no crime.' Joseph said, ' he did not wonder the gentleman was surprized to see one of Mr. ' Adams's character condescend to so much goodness ' with a poor man.' ' Child,' said Adams, ' I should ' be ashamed of my cloth, if I thought a poor man, ' who is honest, below my notice or my familiarity. ' I know not how those who think otherwise, can ' profess themselves followers and servants of him ' who made no distinction, unless, peradventure, by ' preferring the poor to the rich.' ' Sir,' said he, ' addressing himself to the gentleman, ' these two ' poor young people are my parishioners, and I look ' on them and love them as my children. There ' is something singular enough in their history, but ' I have not now time to recount it.' The master of the house, notwithstanding the simplicity which discovered itself in Adams, knew too much of the world to give a hasty belief to professions. He was not yet quite certain that Adams had any more of the clergyman in him than his cassock. To try him therefore further, he asked him, ' if Mr. Pope had lately ' published any thing new?' Adams answered, ' he ' had heard great commendations of that poet, but ' that he had never read, nor knew any of his works.' ' Ho! ho!' says the gentleman to himself, ' have I ' caught you?' ' What,' said he, ' have you never ' seen his Homer?' Adams answer'd, ' he had never read any translation of the classics.' ' Why ' truly,' reply'd the gentleman, ' there is a dignity ' in the Greek language which I think no modern ' tongue

‘ tongue can reach.’ ‘ Do you understand Greek, Sir,’ said Adams hastily. ‘ A little, Sir,’ answered the gentleman. ‘ Do you know, Sir, cry’d Adams, where I can buy an Æschylus; an unlucky misfortune lately happened to mine.’ Æschylus was beyond the gentleman, tho’ he knew him very well by name; he therefore returning back to Homer, asked Adams ‘ what part of the Iliad he thought most excellent.’ Adams return’d, His question would be properer, what kind of beauty was the chief in poetry; for that ‘ Homer was equally excellent in them all.

‘ AND indeed, continued he, what Cicero says of a complete orator, may well be applied to a great poet; “ He ought to comprehend all perfections.” Homer did this in the most excellent degree; it is not without reason therefore, that the philosopher, in the 22d. chap. of his poeticks, mentions him by no other appellation than that of The Poet: He was the father of the drama, as well as the epic: Not of tragedy only, but of comedy also; for his Margites, which is deplorably lost, bore, says Aristotle, the same analogy to comedy, as his Odyssey and Iliad to tragedy. To him therefore we owe Aristophanes, as well as Euripides, Sophocles, and my poor Æschylus. But if you please we will confine ourselves (at least for the present) to the Iliad, his noblest work; tho’ neither Aristotle, nor Horace give it the preference, as I remember, to the Odyssey. First then as to his subject, can any thing be more simple, and at the same time more noble? He is rightly praised by the first of those judicious critics, for not chusing the whole war, which, tho’ he says it hath a complete beginning and end, would have been too great for the understanding to comprehend at one view. I have therefore often wondered why so correct a writer as Horace should, in his epistle to Lollius, call him the Trojani Belli Scriptorem. Secondly, his action, termed by Aristotle,

' stotle, Pragmaton Syntaxis; is it possible for the
 ' mind of man to conceive an idea of such perfect
 ' unity, and at the same time so replete with great-
 ' ness? And here I must observe what I do not re-
 ' member to have seen noted by any, the Harmot-
 ' ton, that agreement of his action to his subject:
 ' For as the subject is anger, how agreeable is his
 ' action, which is war? from which every incident
 ' arises, and to which every episode immediately re-
 ' lates. Thirdly, his manners, which Aristotle places
 ' second in his description of the several parts of tra-
 ' gedy, and which he says are included in the action;
 ' I am at a loss whether I should rather admire the
 ' exactness of his judgment in the nice distinction, or
 ' the immensity of his imagination in their variety.
 ' For, as to the former of these, how accurately is
 ' the sedate, injured resentment of Achilles distin-
 ' guished from the hot insulting passion of Agamem-
 ' non? How widely doth the brutal courage of Ajax
 ' differ from the amiable bravery of Diomedes; and
 ' the wisdom of Nestor, which is the result of long
 ' reflection and experience, from the cunning of U-
 ' lysses, the effect of art and subtlety only? If we
 ' consider their variety, we may cry out with Aristotle
 ' in his 24th chapter, that no part of this divine poem
 ' is destitute of manners. Indeed I might affirm,
 ' that there is scarce a character in human nature un-
 ' touched in some part or other. And as there is no
 ' passion which he is not able to describe, so is there
 ' none in his reader which he cannot raise. If he hath
 ' any superior excellence to the rest, I have been in-
 ' clined to fancy it is in the pathetic. I am sure I ne-
 ' ver read with dry eyes the two episodes, where An-
 ' dromache is introduced, in the former lamenting
 ' the danger, and in the latter the death of Hector.
 ' The images are so extremely tender in these, that I
 ' am convinced, the poet had the worthiest and best
 ' heart imaginable. Nor can I help observing how
 ' Sophocles falls short of the beauties of the origi-
 ' nal,

'nal, in that imitation of the dissuasive speech of An-
 'dromache, which he hath put into the mouth of Tec-
 'meſſa. And yet Sophocles was the greateſt genius
 'who ever wrote tragedy, nor have any of his ſucceſ-
 'ſors in that art, that is to ſay, neither Euripides nor
 'Seneca the tragedian, been able to come near him.
 'As to his ſentiments and diction, I need ſay no-
 'thing; the former are particularly remarkable for
 'the utmoſt perfection on that head, namely propri-
 'ety; and as to the latter, Ariſtotle, whom doubt-
 'leſs you have read over and over, is very diſſuſe. I
 'ſhall mention but one thing more, which that great
 'critic in his diviſion of tragedy calls Opſis, or the
 'ſcenery, and which is as proper to the epic as to the
 'drama, with this difference, that in the former it
 'falls to the ſhare of the poet, and in the latter to
 'that of the painter. But did ever painter imagine a
 'ſcene like that in the 13th and 14th Iliads? where
 'the reader ſees at one view the proſpect of Troy,
 'with the army, drawn up before it; the Grecian
 'army, camp, and fleet, Jupiter ſitting on mount
 'Ida, with his head wrapt in a cloud, and a thunder-
 'bolt in his hand looking towards Thrace; Neptune
 'driving through the ſea, which divides on each ſide
 'to permit his paſſage, and then ſeating himſelf on
 'mount Samos: The heavens opened, and the deities
 'all ſeated on their thrones. This is ſublime! This
 'is poetry!' Adams then rapt out a hundred Greek
 verſes, and with ſuch a voice, emphasis and action,
 that he almoſt frighten'd the women; and as for the
 gentleman, he was ſo far from entertaining any further
 ſuſpicion of Adams, that he now doubted whether he
 had not a biſhop in his houſe. He ran into the moſt
 extravagant encomiums on his learning; and the
 goodneſs of his heart began to dilate to all the ſtran-
 gers. He ſaid he had great compaſſion for the poor
 young woman, who looked pale and faint with her
 journey; and in truth he conceived a much higher
 opinion of her quality than it deſerved. He ſaid, he was
 ſorry

sorry he could not accommodate them all : But if they were contented with his fire-side, he would sit up with the men ; and the young woman might, if she pleased, partake his wife's bed, which he advised her to ; for that they must walk upwards of a mile to any house of entertainment, and that not very good neither. Adams, who liked his seat, his ale, his tobacco, and his company, persuaded Fanny to accept this kind proposal, in which sollicitation he was seconded by Joseph. Nor was she very difficultly prevailed on ; for she had slept little the last night, and not at all the preceding, so that love itself was scarce able to keep her eyes open any longer. The offer therefore being kindly accepted, the good woman produced every thing eatable in her house on the table, and the guests being heartily invited, as heartily regaled themselves, especially parson Adams. As to the other two, they were examples of the truth of that physical observation, that love, like other sweet things, is no whetter of the stomach.

SUPPER was no sooner ended, than Fanny, at her own request, retired, and the good woman bore her company. The man of the house, Adams, and Joseph, who would modestly have withdrawn, had not the gentleman insisted on the contrary, drew round the fire-side, where Adams, (to use his own words) replenished his pipe, and the gentleman produced a bottle of excellent beer, being the best liquor in his house.

THE modest behaviour of Joseph, with the gracefulness of his person, the character which Adams gave of him, and the friendship he seemed to entertain for him, began to work on the gentleman's affections, and raised in him a curiosity to know the singularity which Adams had mentioned in his history. This curiosity Adams was no sooner informed of, than, with Joseph's consent, he agreed to gratify it, and accordingly related all he knew, with as much tenderness as was possible for the character of lady Booby ;

Booby; and concluded with the long, faithful and mutual passion between him and Fanny, not concealing the meanness of her birth and education. These latter circumstances entirely cured a jealousy which had lately risen in the gentleman's mind, that Fanny was the daughter of some person of fashion, and that Joseph had run away with her, and Adams was concerned in the plot. He was now enamour'd of his guests, drank their healths with great cheerfulness, and returned many thanks to Adams, who had spent much breath; for he was a circumstantial teller of a story.

ADAMS told him it was now in his power to return that favour; for his extraordinary goodness, as well as that fund of literature he was master of*, which he did not expect to find under such a roof, had raised in him more curiosity than he had ever known. Therefore, said he, if it be not too troublesome, Sir, your history, if you please.

THE gentleman answered, he could not refuse him what he had so much right to insist on; and after some of the common apologies, which are the usual preface to a story, he thus began.

* The author hath by some been represented to have made a blunder here: For Adams had indeed shewn some learning, (say they) perhaps all the author had; but the gentleman hath shewn none, unless his approbation of Mr. Adams be such: But surely it would be preposterous in him to call it so. I have, however, notwithstanding this criticism, which I am told came from the mouth of a great orator in a public coffee-house, left this blunder as it stood in the first edition. I will not have the vanity to apply to any thing in this work, the observation which M. Dacier makes in her preface to her Aristophanes: *Je tiens pour une maxime constante, qu'une beauté médiocre plaît plus généralement qu'une beauté sans défaut.* Mr. Congreve hath made such another blunder in his *Love for Love*, where Tattle tells Miss Prue, 'She should admire him as much for the beauty he commends in her, as if he himself was possess'd of it.'

In which the gentleman relates the history of his life.

SIR, I am descended of a good family, and was born a gentleman. My education was liberal, and at a public school, in which I proceeded so far as to become master of the Latin, and to be tolerably versed in the Greek language. My father died when I was sixteen, and left me master of myself. He bequeathed me a moderate fortune, which he intended I should not receive till I attained the age of twenty-five: For he constantly asserted that was full early enough to give up any man entirely to the guidance of his own discretion. However, as this intention was so obscurely worded in his will, that the lawyers advised me to contest the point with my trustees; I own I paid so little regard to the inclinations of my dead father, which were sufficiently certain to me, that I followed their advice, and soon succeeded: for the trustees did not contest the matter very obstinately on their side. ‘Sir,’ said Adams, ‘may I crave the favour of your name?’ The gentleman answered, ‘his name was Wilson,’ and then proceeded.

I STAY’D a very little while at school after his death; for, being a forward youth, I was extremely impatient to be in the world: For which I thought my parts, knowledge, and manhood, thoroughly qualified me. And to this early introduction into life, without a guide, I impute all my future misfortunes; for besides the obvious mischiefs which attend this, there is one which hath not been so generally observed. The first impression which mankind receives of you, will be very difficult to eradicate. How unhappy, therefore must it be to fix your character in life, before you can possibly know its value, or weigh the consequences

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ces of those actions which are to establish your future reputation?

A LITTLE under seventeen I left my school, and went to London, with no more than six pounds in my pocket. A great sum as I then conceived; and which I was afterwards surprized to find so soon consumed.

THE character I was ambitious of attaining, was that of a fine gentleman; the first requisites to which I apprehended were to be supplied by a taylor, a periwig-maker, and some few more tradesmen, who deal in furnishing out the human body. Notwithstanding the lowness of my purse, I found credit with them more easily than I expected, and was soon equipped to my wish. This I own then agreeably surprized me; but I have since learned, that it is a maxim among many tradesmen at the polite end of the town to deal as largely as they can, reckon as high as they can, and arreit as soon as they can.

THE next qualifications, namely dancing, fencing, riding the great horse, and music, came into my head: but as they required expence and time, I comforted myself, with regard to dancing, that I had learned a little in my youth, and could walk a minuet genteelly enough; as to fencing, I thought my good-humour would preserve me from the danger of a quarrel; as to the horse, I hoped it would not be thought of; and for music, I imagined I could easily acquire the reputation of it; for I had heard some of my school-fellows pretend to knowledge in operas, without being able to sing or play on the fiddle.

KNOWLEDGE of the town seemed another ingredient; this I thought I should arrive at by frequenting public places. Accordingly I paid constant attendance to them all; by which means I was soon master of the fashionable phrases, learned to cry up the fashionable diversions, and knew the names and faces of the most fashionable men and women.

NOTHING now seemed to remain but an intrigue, which I was resolved to have immediately; I mean the reputation of it; and indeed I was so successful, that in a very short time I had half a dozen with the finest women in town.

AT these words Adams fetched a deep groan, and then, blessing himself, cried out, Good Lord! What wicked times these are?

NOR so wicked as you imagine, continued the gentleman; for I assure you, they were all vestal virgins for any thing which I knew to the contrary. The reputation of intriguing with them was all I sought, and was what I arrived at: and perhaps I only flattered myself even in that; for very probably the persons to whom I shewed their billets, knew as well as I that they were counterfeits, and that I had written them to myself.

‘WRITE letters to yourself! said Adams staring!

O SIR, answered the gentleman, It is the very error of the times. Half our modern plays have one of these characters in them. It is incredible the pains I have taken, and the absurd methods I employed to traduce the character of women of distinction. When another had spoken in raptures of any one, I have answered, ‘D—n her, she! We shall have her at H——d’s very soon.’ When he hath replied, ‘he thought her virtuous,’ I have answered, ‘Ay, thou wilt always think a woman virtuous, till she is in the streets; but you and I, Jack or Tom, (turning to another in company) know better.’ At which I have drawn a paper out of my pocket, perhaps a taylor’s bill, and kissed it, crying at the same time, By gad I was once fond of her.

‘PROCEED, if you please, but do not swear any more,’ said Adams.

SIR, said the gentleman, I ask your pardon. Well, Sir, in this course of life I continued full three years.

—‘What course of life?’ answered Adams; ‘I do not remember you have mentioned any.’—Your re-

mark is just, said the gentleman smiling, I should rather have said, in this course of doing nothing. I remember some time afterwards I wrote the journal of one day, which would serve, I believe, as well for any other, during the whole time. I will endeavour to repeat it to you.

IN the morning I arose, took my great slick, and walked out in my green frock with my hair in papers, (a groan from Adams) and fauntered about till ten.

WENT to the auction; told lady—she had a dirty face; laughed heartily at something captain—said; I can't remember what; for I did not very well hear it; whispered lord—; bowed to the duke of—; and was going to bid for a snuff-box; but did not, for fear I should have had it.

From 2 to 4, dressed myself. A groan.

4 to 6, dined. A groan.

6 to 8, coffee-house.

8 to 9, Drury-Lane play-house.

9 to 10, Lincoln's Inn-Fields.

10 to 12, Drawing-room.

A great groan.

AT all which places nothing happened worth remark. At which Adams said, with some vehemence, 'Sir, this is below the life of an animal, hardly above vegetation; and I am surprized what could lead a man of your sense into it.' What leads us into more follies than you imagine, doctor, answered the gentleman, vanity: for as contemptible a creature as I was, and I assure you, yourself cannot have more contempt for such a wretch than I now have, I then admired myself, and should have despised a person of your present appearance (you will pardon me) with all your learning, and those excellent qualities which I have remarked in you. Adams bowed, and begged him to proceed. After I had continued two years in this course of life, said the gentleman, an ac-

cident happened which obliged me to change the scene. As I was one day at St. James's coffee-house, making very free with the character of a young lady of quality, an officer of the guards, who was present, thought proper to give me the lye. I answered, I might possibly be mistaken; but I intended to tell no more than the truth. To which he made no reply, but by a scornful sneer. After this I observed a strange coldness in all my acquaintance; none of them spoke to me first, and very few returned me even the civility of a bow. The company I used to dine with left me out, and within a week I found myself in as much solitude at St. James's, as if I had been in a desert. An honest elderly man, with a great hat and long sword, at last told me, he had a compassion for my youth, and therefore advised me to shew the world I was not such a rascal as they thought me to be. I did not at first understand him: but he explained himself, and ended with telling me, if I would write a challenge to the captain, he would, out of pure charity, go to him with it. 'A very charitable person truly!' cried Adams. I desired till the next day, continued the gentleman, to consider on it, and, retiring to my lodgings, I weighed the consequences on both sides as fairly as I could. On the one, I saw the risk of this alternative, either losing my own life, or having on my hands the blood of a man with whom I was not in the least angry. I soon determined, that the good which appeared on the other, was not worth this hazard. I therefore resolved to quit the scene, and presently retired to the Temple, where I took chambers. Here I soon got a fresh set of acquaintance, who knew nothing of what had happened to me. Indeed they were not greatly to my approbation; for the beaux of the Temple are only the shadows of the others. They are the affectation of affectation. The vanity of these are still more ridiculous, if possible, than of the others. Here I met with smart fellows, who drank with lords they did not know,

know, and intrigued with women they never saw. Covent-Garden was now the farthest stretch of my ambition, where I shone forth in the balconies at the play-houses, visited whores, made love to orange wenches, and damned plays. This career was soon put a stop to by my surgeon, who convinced me of the necessity of confining myself to my room for a month. At the end of which, having had leisure to reflect, I resolved to quit all further conversation with beaux and smarts of every kind, and to avoid, if possible, any occasion of returning to this place of confinement. 'I think,' said Adams, 'the advice of a month's retirement and reflection was very proper; but I should rather have expected it from a divine than a surgeon.' The gentleman smiled at Adams's simplicity, and without explaining himself farther on such an odious subject, went on thus: I was no sooner perfectly restored to health, than I found my passion for women, which I was afraid to satisfy as I had done, made me very uneasy; I determined therefore to keep a mistress. Nor was I long before I fixed my choice on a young woman, who had before been kept by two gentlemen, and to whom I was recommended by a celebrated bawd. I took her home to my chambers, and made her a settlement during cohabitation. This would perhaps have been very ill paid: however, she did not suffer me to be perplexed on that account; for before quarter-day, I found her at my chambers in too familiar conversation with a young fellow who was dressed like an officer, but was indeed a city apprentice. Instead of excusing her inconstancy, she rapped out half a dozen oaths, and, snapping her fingers at me, swore she scorned to confine herself to the best man in England. Upon this we parted, and the same bawd presently provided her another keeper. I was not so much concerned at our separation, as I found within a day or two I had reason to be for our meeting: for I was obliged to pay a second visit to my surgeon. I was now forced to

do penance for some weeks, during which time I contracted an acquaintance with a beautiful young girl, the daughter of a gentleman, who, after having been forty years in the army, and in all the campaigns under the duke of Marlborough, died a lieutenant on half-pay; and had left a widow with this only child, in very distressed circumstances: they had only a small pension from the government, with what little the daughter could add to it by her work; for she had great excellence at her needle. This girl was, at my first acquaintance with her, solicited in marriage by a young fellow in good circumstances. He was apprentice to a linen-draper, and had a little fortune sufficient to set up his trade. The mother was greatly pleased with this match, as indeed she had sufficient reason. However, I soon prevented it. I represented him in so low a light to his mistress, and made so good an use of flattery, promises, and presents, that, not to dwell longer on this subject than is necessary, I prevailed with the poor girl, and conveyed her away from her mother! In a word, I debauched her——(At which words Adams started up, fetched three strides cross the room, and then replaced himself in his chair.) You are not more affected with this part of my story than myself: I assure you it will never be sufficiently repented of in my own opinion: but if you already detest it, how much more will your indignation be raised, when you hear the fatal consequences of this barbarous, this villainous action? If you please therefore, I will here desist.—

‘By no means,’ cries Adams, Go on, I beseech you; and heaven grant you may sincerely repent of this and many other things you have related.’—I was now, continued the gentleman, as happy as the possession of a fine young creature, who had a good education, and was endued with many agreeable qualities, could make me. We lived some months with vast fondness together, without any company or conversation more than we found in one another: but this

this could not continue always; and tho' I still preserved a great affection for her, I began more and more to want the relief of other company, and consequently to leave her by degrees, at last, whole days to herself. She failed not to testify some uneasiness on these occasions, and complained of the melancholy life she led; to remedy which, I introduced her into the acquaintance of some other kept mistresses, with whom she used to play at cards, and frequent plays and other diversions. She had not lived long in this intimacy, before I perceived a visible alteration in her behaviour; all her modesty and innocence vanished by degrees, till her mind became thoroughly tainted. She affected the company of rakes, gave herself all manner of airs, was never easy but abroad, or when she had a party at my chambers. She was rapacious of money, extravagant to excess, loose in her conversation; and if ever I demurred to any of her demands, oaths, tears, and fits were the immediate consequences. As the first raptures of fondness were long since over, this behaviour soon estranged my affections from her; I began to reflect with pleasure that she was not my wife, and to conceive an intention of parting with her; of which having given her a hint, she took care to prevent me the pains of turning her out of doors, and accordingly departed herself, having first broken open my elcrotore, and taken with her all she could find, to the amount of about 200 l. In the first heat of my resentment, I resolved to pursue her with all the vengeance of the law: but as she had the good luck to escape me during that ferment, my passion afterwards cooled; and having reflected that I had been the first aggressor, and had done her an injury, for which I could make her no reparation, by robbing her of the innocence of her mind; and hearing at the same time that the poor old woman her mother had broke her heart on her daughter's elopement from her, I, concluding myself her murderer, ('As you very well might,' cries Adams,

with a groan;) was pleased, that God Almighty had taken this method of punishing me, and resolved quietly to submit to the loss. Indeed I could wish I had never heard more of the poor creature, who became in the end an abandoned profligate; and, after being some years a common prostitute, at last ended her miserable life in Newgate.—Here the gentleman fetched a deep sigh, which Mr. Adams echoed very loudly; and both continued silent, looking on each other, for some minutes. At last the gentleman proceeded thus: I had been perfectly constant to this girl during the whole time I kept her: but she had scarce departed before I discovered more marks of her infidelity to me than the loss of my money. In short, I was forced to make a third visit to my surgeon, out of whose hands I did not get a hasty discharge.

I now foreswore all future dealings with the sex, complained loudly that the pleasure did not compensate the pain, and railed at the beautiful creatures, in as gross language as Juvenal himself formerly reviled them in. I looked on all the town-harlots with a detestation not easy to be conceived; their persons appeared to me as painted palaces, inhabited by disease and death: nor could their beauty make them more desirable objects in my eyes, than gilding could make me covet a pill, or golden plates a coffin. But tho' I was no longer the absolute slave, I found some reasons to own myself still the subject of love. My hatred for women decreased daily; and I am not positive but time might have betrayed me again to some common harlot, had I not been secured by a passion for the charming Sapphira, which having once entered upon, made a violent progress in my heart. Sapphira was wife to a man of fashion and gallantry, and one who seemed, I own, every way worthy of her affections, which however he had not the reputation of having. She was indeed a coquette *achevée*. 'Pray Sir,' says Adams, 'What is a coquette? I have met
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‘ with the word in French a uthors, but never could
 ‘ assign any idea to it. I believe it is the same with
 ‘ *une Sotte*, Anglicè, a fool.’ Sir, answered the gentleman, perhaps you are not much mistaken: but as it is a particular kind of folly, I will endeavour to describe it. Were all creatures to be ranked in the order of creation, according to their usefulness, I know few animals that would not take place of a coquette; nor indeed hath this creature much pretence to any thing beyond instinct: for tho’ sometimes we might imagine it was animated by the passion of vanity, yet far the greater part of its actions fall beneath even that low motive; for instance, several absurd gestures and tricks, infinitely more foolish than what can be observed in the most ridiculous birds and beasts, and which would persuade the beholder, that the silly wretch was aiming at our contempt. Indeed its characteristic is affectation, and this led and governed by whim only: for as beauty, wisdom, wit, good-nature, politeness and health are sometimes affected by this creature; so are ugliness, folly, nonsense, ill-nature, ill-breeding and sickness likewise put on by it in their turn. Its life is one constant lie; and the only rule by which you can form any judgment of them is, that they are never what they seem. If it was possible for a coquette to love (as it is not, for if ever it attains this passion, the coquette ceases instantly) it would wear the face of indifference, if not of hatred, to the beloved object; you may therefore be assured, when they endeavour to persuade you of their liking, that they are indifferent to you at least. And indeed this was the case of my Sapphira, who no sooner saw me in the number of her admirers, than she gave me what is commonly called encouragement; she would often look at me, and, when she perceived me meet her eyes, would instantly take them off, discovering at the same time as much surprize and emotion as possible. These arts failed not of the success she intended; and as I grew more particular to her than

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the rest of her admirers, she advanced, in proportion, more directly to me than to the others. She affected the low voice, whisper, lisp, sigh, start, laugh, and many other indications of passion, which daily deceive thousands. When I play'd at whist with her, she would look earnestly at me, and at the same time lose deal or revoke; then burst into a ridiculous laugh, and cry, 'La! I can't imagine what I was 'thinking of.' To detain you no longer, after I had gone through a sufficient course of gallantry, as I thought, and was thoroughly convinced I had raised a violent passion in my mistress; I sought an opportunity of coming to an eclairsissement with her. She avoided this as much as possible; however great assiduity at length presented me one. I will not describe all the particulars of this interview; let it suffice, that till she could no longer pretend not to see my drift, she first affected a violent surprize, and immediately after as violent a passion: she wondered what I had seen in her conduct, which could induce me to affront her in this manner: and breaking from me the first moment she could, told me, I had no other way to escape the consequence of her resentment, than by never seeing, or at least speaking to her more. I was not contented with this answer; I still pursued her, but to no purpose, and was at length convinced that her husband had the sole possession of her person, and that neither he nor any other had made any impression on her heart. I was taken off from following this *ignis fatuus* by some advances which were made me by the wife of a citizen, who, tho' neither very young nor handsome, was yet too agreeable to be rejected by my amorous constitution. I accordingly soon satisfied her, that she had not cast away her hints on a barren or cold soil: on the contrary, they instantly produced her an eager and desiring lover. Nor did she give me any reason to complain; she met the warmth she had raised, with equal ardour. I had no longer a coquette to deal with,

with, but one who was wiser than to prostitute the noble passion of love to the ridiculous lust of vanity. We presently understood one another; and as the pleasures we sought lay in a mutual gratification, we soon found and enjoyed them. I thought myself at first greatly happy in the possession of this new mistress, whose fondness would have quickly surfeited a more sickly appetite; but it had a different effect on mine; she carried my passion higher by it than youth or beauty had been able: but my happiness could not long continue uninterrupted. The apprehensions we lay under from the jealousy of her husband, gave us great uneasiness. ‘Poor wretch! I pity him,’ cried Adams. He did indeed deserve it, said the gentleman; for he loved his wife with great tenderness; and I assure you it is a great satisfaction to me that I was not the man who first seduced her affections from him. These apprehensions appeared also too well-grounded; for in the end he discovered us, and procured witnesses of our carefss. He then prosecuted me at law, and recovered 3000 l. damages, which much distressed my fortune to pay: and what was worse, his wife being divorced came upon my hands. I led a very uneasy life with her; for besides that my passion was now much abated, her excessive jealousy was very troublesome. At length death rid me of an inconvenience, which the consideration of my having been the author of her misfortunes would never suffer me to take any other method of discarding.

I now bad adieu to love, and resolved to pursue other less dangerous and expensive pleasures. I fell into the acquaintance of a set of jolly companions, who slept all day, and drank all night: fellows who might rather be said to consume time than to live. Their best conversation was nothing but noise: singing, hollowing, wrangling, drinking, toasting, sp—wing, smoaking, were the chief ingredients of our entertainment. And yet bad as they were, they were

were more tolerable than our graver scenes, which were either excessive tedious narratives of dull common matters of fact, or hot disputes about trifling matters, which commonly ended in a wager. This way of life the first serious reflection put a period to; and I became member of a club frequented by young men of great abilities. The bottle was now only called in to the assistance of our conversation, which rolled on the deepest points of philosophy. These gentlemen were engaged in a search after truth, in the pursuit of which they threw aside all the prejudices of education, and governed themselves only by the infallible guide of human reason. This great guide, after having shewn them the falshood of that very ancient but simple tenet, that there is such a being as a Deity in the universe, helped them to establish in his stead a certain rule of right, by adhering to which they all arrived at the utmost purity of morals. Reflection made me as much delighted with this society, as it had taught me to despise and detest the former. I began now to esteem myself a being of a higher order than I had ever before conceived, and was the more charmed with this rule of right, as I really found in my own nature nothing repugnant to it. I held in utter contempt all persons who wanted any other inducement to virtue besides her intrinsic beauty and excellence; and had so high an opinion of my present companions, with regard to their morality, that I would have trusted them with whatever was nearest and dearest to me. Whilst I was engaged in this delightful dream, two or three accidents happened successively, which at first much surprized me. For, one of our greatest philosophers, or rule of right-men, withdrew himself from us, taking with him the wife of one of his most intimate friends. Secondly, another of the same society left the club without remembering to take leave of his bail. A third having borrowed a sum of money of me, for which I received no security, when I asked him to repay it, absolutely denied

denied the loan. These several practices, so inconsistent with our golden rule, made me begin to suspect its infallibility; but when I communicated my thoughts to one of the club, he said, 'there was nothing absolutely good or evil in itself; that actions were denominated good or bad by the circumstances of the agent. That possibly the man who ran away with his neighbour's wife, might be one of very good inclinations, but over-prevailed on by the violence of an unruly passion, and, in other particulars, might be a very worthy member of society: that if the beauty of any woman created in him an uneasiness, he had a right from nature to relieve himself;' with many other things, which I then detested so much, that I took leave of the society that very evening, and never returned to it again. Being now reduced to a state of solitude which I did not like, I became a great frequenter of the play-houses, which indeed was always my favourite diversion, and most evenings pass'd away two or three hours behind the scenes, where I met with several poets, with whom I made engagements at the taverns. Some of the players were likewise of our parties. At these meetings we were generally entertained by the poets with reading their performances, and by the players with repeating their parts: upon which occasions, I observed the gentleman who furnished our entertainment, was commonly the best pleased of the company; who, tho' they were pretty civil to him to his face, seldom failed to take the first opportunity of his absence to ridicule him. Now I made some remarks, which probably are too obvious to be worth relating. 'Sir,' says Adams, 'your remarks, if you please.' First then, says he, I concluded that the general observation, that wits are most inclined to vanity, is not true. Men are equally vain of riches, strength, beauty, honours, &c. But these appear of themselves to the eyes of the beholders, whereas the poor wit is obliged to produce his

his performance to shew you his perfection ; and on his readiness to do this, that vulgar opinion I have before mentioned is grounded : but doth not the person who expends vast sums in the furniture of his house, or the ornaments of his person, who consumes much time, and employs great pains in dressing himself, or who thinks himself paid for self-denial, labour, or even villainy, by a title or a ribbon, sacrifice as much to vanity, as the poor wit, who is desirous to read you his poem or his play ? My second remark was, that vanity is the worst of passions, and more apt to contaminate the mind than any other : for as selfishness is much more general than we please to allow it ; so it is natural to hate and envy those who stand between us and the good we desire. Now, in lust and ambition these are few ; and even in avarice we find many who are no obstacles to our pursuits ; but the vain man seeks pre-eminence ; and every thing which is excellent or praise-worthy in another, renders him the mark of his antipathy. Adams now began to fumble in his pockets, and soon cried out, O la ! I have it not about me—Upon this the gentleman asking him what he was searching for, he said he searched after a sermon, which he thought his master-piece, against vanity. ‘ Fie upon it, fie upon it,’ cries he, ‘ why do I ever leave that sermon out of my pocket ? ‘ I wish it was within five miles ; I would willingly ‘ fetch it, to read it to you.’ The gentleman answered, that there was no need, for he was cured of the passion. ‘ And for that very reason,’ quoth Adams, ‘ I would ‘ read it, for I am confident you would admire it : ‘ Indeed, I have never been a greater enemy to any ‘ passion than that silly one of vanity.’ The gentleman smiled, and proceeded—From this society I easily pass’d to that of the gamesters, where nothing remarkable happened, but the finishing my fortune, which those gentlemen soon helped me to the end of. This opened scenes of life hitherto unknown ; poverty and distress, with their horrid train of duns, attorneys,

torneys, bailiffs, haunted me day and night. My clothes grew shabby, my credit bad, my friends and acquaintance of all kinds cold. In this situation, the strangest thought imaginable came into my head; and what was this, but to write a play? for I had sufficient leisure; fear of bailiffs confined me every day to my room; and having always had a little inclination, and something of a genius that way, I set myself to work, and within a few months produced a piece of five acts, which was accepted of at the theatre. I remembered to have formerly taken tickets of other poets for their benefits, long before the appearance of their performances; and resolving to follow a precedent which was so well suited to my present circumstances, I immediately provided myself with a large number of little papers. Happy indeed would be the state of poetry, would these tickets pass current at the bakehouse, the alehouse and the chandler's-shop: But alas! far otherwise; no taylor will take them in payment for buckram, canvas, stay-tape; nor no bailiff for civility-money. They are indeed no more than a passport to beg with, a certificate that the owner wants five shillings, which induces well-disposed christians to charity. I now experienced what is worse than poverty, or rather what is the worst consequence of poverty, I mean attendance and dependance on the great. Many a morning have I waited hours in the cold parlours of men of quality, where after seeing the lowest rascals in lace and embroidery, the pimps and buffoons in fashion admitted, I have been sometimes told, on sending in my name, that my lord could not possibly see me this morning: A sufficient assurance that I should never more get entrance into that house. Sometimes I have been at last admitted; and the great man hath thought proper to excuse himself, by telling me he was tied up. 'Tied up,' says Adams, 'pray what's that?' Sir, says the gentleman, the profit which booksellers allowed authors for the best works, was

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so very small, that certain men of birth and fortune some years ago, who were the patrons of wit and learning, thought fit to encourage them farther, by entering into voluntary subscriptions for their encouragement. Thus Prior, Rowe, Pope, and some other men of genius, received large sums for their labours from the public. This seemed so easy a method of getting money, that many of the lowest scribblers of the times ventured to publish their works in the same way; and many had the assurance to take in subscriptions for what was not writ, nor ever intended. Subscriptions in this manner growing infinite, and a kind of tax on the publick; some persons finding it not so easy a task to discern good from bad authors, or to know what genius was worthy encouragement, and what was not, to prevent the expence of subscribing to so many, invented a method to excuse themselves from all subscriptions whatever; and this was to receive a small sum of money in consideration of giving a large one if ever they subscribed; which many have done, and many more have pretended to have done, in order to silence all solicitation. The same method was likewise taken with play-house tickets, which were no less a public grievance; and this is what they call being tied up from subscribing. ‘I can’t say but the term is apt enough, and somewhat typical,’ said Adams; ‘for a man of large fortune, who ties himself up, as you call it, from the encouragement of men of merit, ought to be tied up in reality.’ Well, Sir, says the gentleman, to return to my story. Sometimes I have received a guinea from a man of quality, given with as ill a grace as alms are generally to the meanest beggar, and purchased too with as much time spent in attendance, as, if it had been spent in honest industry, might have brought me more profit with infinitely more satisfaction. After about two months spent in this disagreeable way with the utmost mortification, when I was pluming my hopes on the prospect

prospect of a plentiful harvest from my play, upon applying to the prompter to know when it came in to rehearsal, he informed me he had received orders from the managers to return me the play again; for that they could not possibly act it that season; but if I would take it and revise it against the next, they would be glad to see it again. I snatch'd it from him with great indignation, and retired to my room, where I threw myself on the bed in a fit of despair—
 ' You should rather have thrown yourself on your knees,' says Adams; ' for despair is sinful.' As soon, continued the gentleman, as I had indulged the first tumult of my passion, I began to consider coolly what course I should take, in a situation without friends, money, credit, or reputation of any kind. After revolving many things in my mind, I could see no other possibility of furnishing myself with the miserable necessities of life than to retire to a garret near the Temple, and commence hackney-writer to the lawyers; for which I was well qualified, being an excellent penman. This purpose I resolved on, and immediately put it in execution. I had an acquaintance with an attorney who had formerly transacted affairs for me, and to him I applied: But instead of furnishing me with any business, he laughed at my undertaking, and told me, ' he was afraid I should turn his deeds into plays, and he should expect to see them on the stage.' Not to tire you with instances of this kind from others, I found that Plato himself did not hold poets in greater abhorrence than these men of business do. Whenever I durst venture to a coffee-house, which was on Sundays only, a whisper ran round the room, which was constantly attended with a sneer—That's Poet Wilson: for I know not whether you have observed it, but there is a malignity in the nature of man, which, when not weeded out, or at least covered by a good education and politeness, delights in making another uneasy or dissatisfied with himself. This abundantly

appears in all assemblies, except those which are filled by people of fashion, and especially among the younger people of both sexes, whose birth and fortunes place them just without the polite circles; I mean the lower class of the gentry, and the higher of the mercantile world, who are in reality the worst bred part of mankind. Well, Sir, whilst I continued in this miserable state, with scarce sufficient business to keep me from starving, the reputation of a poet being my bane, I accidentally became acquainted with a bookseller, who told me, 'it was pity a man of my
' learning and genius should be obliged to such a method of getting his livelihood; that he had a compassion for me, and if I would engage with him, 'he would undertake to provide handsomely for me.' A man in my circumstances, as he very well knew, had no choice. I accordingly accepted his proposal with his conditions, which were none of the most favourable, and fell to translating with all my might. I had no longer reason to lament the want of business; for he furnished me with so much, that in half a year I almost writ myself blind. I likewise contracted a distemper by my sedentary life, in which no part of my body was exercised but my right arm, which rendered me incapable of writing for a long time. This unluckily happening to delay the publication of a work, and my last performance not having sold well, the bookseller declined any further engagement, and aspersed me to his brethren as a careless, idle fellow. I had however, by having half-worked and half-starved myself to death, during the time I was in his service, saved a few guineas, with which I bought a lottery-ticket, resolving to throw myself into fortune's lap, and try if she would make me amends for the injuries she had done me at the gaming-table. This purchase being made left me almost penniless; when, as if I had not been sufficiently miserable, a bailiff in woman's clothes got admittance to my chamber, whither he was directed by the bookseller.

seller. He arrested me at my taylor's suit for thirty-five pounds; a sum for which I could not procure bail, and was therefore conveyed to his house, where I was locked up in an upper chamber. I had now neither health (for I was scarce recovered from my indisposition) liberty, money, or friends; and had abandoned all hopes, and even the desire of life. 'But this could not last long,' said Adams; 'for doubtless the taylor released you the moment he was truly acquainted with your affairs, and knew that your circumstances would not permit you to pay him.' Oh, Sir, answered the gentleman, he knew that before he arrested me; nay, he knew that nothing but incapacity could prevent me paying my debts; for I had been his customer many years, had spent vast sums of money with him, and had always paid most punctually in my prosperous days: But when I reminded him of this, with assurances, that, if he would not molest my endeavours, I would pay him all the money I could by my utmost labour and industry procure, reserving only what was sufficient to preserve me alive: He answered his patience was worn out; that I had put him off from time to time; that he wanted the money; that he had put it into a lawyer's hands; and if I did not pay him immediately, or find security, I must lie in goal, and expect no mercy. 'He may expect mercy.' Cries Adams, 'starting from his chair, where he will find none. How can such a wretch repeat the Lord's prayer, where the word, which is translated, I know not for what reason, Trespasses, is in the original Debts? And as surely as we do not forgive others their debts when they are unable to pay them; so surely shall we ourselves be unforgiven, when we are in no condition of paying.' He ceased, and the gentleman proceeded. 'While I was in this deplorable situation, a former acquaintance, to whom I had communicated my lottery-ticket, found me out, and, making me a visit, with great delight in

' his countenance, shook me heartily by the hand, and
 ' wished me joy of my good fortune: For, says he,
 ' your ticket is come up a prize of 3000l.' Adams
 snapt his fingers at these words in an ecstasy of joy;
 which however did not continue long: For the gen-
 tleman thus proceeded. ' Alas ! Sir, this was only a
 ' trick of fortune to sink me the deeper: For I had dis-
 ' posed of this lottery-ticket two days before to a
 ' relation, who refused lending me a shilling without
 ' it, in order to procure myself bread. As soon as
 ' my friend was acquainted with my unfortunate sale,
 ' he began to revile me, and remind me of all the ill
 ' conduct and miscarriages of my life.' He said ' I
 ' was one whom fortune could not save, if she would ;
 ' that I was now ruined without any hopes of retrie-
 ' val, nor must expect any pity from my friends ;
 ' that it would be extreme weakness to compassionate
 ' the misfortunes of a man who ran headlong to his
 ' own destruction.' He then painted to me, in as
 lively colours as he was able, the happiness I should
 have now enjoyed, had I not foolishly disposed of my
 ticket. I urged the plea of necessity : But he made
 no answer to that, and began again to revile me, till
 I could bear it no longer, and desired him to finish
 his visit. I soon exchanged the bailiff's house for a
 prison ; where, as I had not money sufficient to pro-
 cure me a separate apartment, I was crowded in with
 a great number of miserable wretches, in common
 with whom I was destitute of every convenience of
 life, even that which all the brutes enjoy, wholesome
 air. In these dreadful circumstances I applied by let-
 ter to several of my old acquaintance, and such to
 whom I had formerly lent money without any great
 prospect of its being returned, for their assistance ;
 but in vain. An excuse instead of a denial was the
 gentlest answer I received.—Whilst I languished
 in a condition too horrible to be described, and which
 in a land of humanity, and what is much more,
 christianity, seems a strange punishment for a little
 inadvertency

inadvertency and indiscretion; whilst I was in this condition, a fellow came into the prison, and enquiring me out, delivered me the following letter :

S I R,

“ My father, to whom you sold your ticket in the
 “ last lottery, died the same day in which it came
 “ up a prize, as you have possibly heard, and left
 “ me sole heiress of all his fortune. I am so much
 “ touched with your present circumstances, and the
 “ uneasiness you must feel at having been driven to
 “ dispose of what might have made you happy, that
 “ I must desire your acceptance of the inclosed, and
 “ am

“ Your humble servant,

“ HARRIET HEARTY.”

AND what do you think was inclosed? ‘I don’t know,’ cried Adams: ‘Not less than a guinea, I hope.’—‘Sir, it was a bank-note for 200l.—‘200l.’ says Adams, in a rapture!—No less, I assure you, answered the gentleman; a sum I was not half so delighted with, as with the dear name of the generous girl that sent it me; and who was not only the best, but the handsomest creature in the universe; and for whom I had long had a passion, which I never durst disclose to her. I kissed her name a thousand times, my eyes overflowing with tenderness and gratitude, I repeated—But not to detain you with these raptures, I immediately acquired my liberty, and, having paid all my debts, departed, with upwards of fifty pounds in my pocket, to thank my kind deliverer. She happened to be then out of town, a circumstance which, upon reflection, pleased me; for by that means I had an opportunity to appear before her in a more decent dress. At her return to town within a day or two, I threw myself at her feet with the most ardent acknowledgments, which she rejected with an unfeigned greatness of mind, and told me, I could not oblige her more

than by never mentioning, or, if possible, thinking on a circumstance which must bring to my mind an accident that might be grievous to me to think on. She proceeded thus: 'What I have done is in my own eyes a trifle, and perhaps infinitely less than would have become me to do. And if you think of engaging in any business, where a larger sum may be serviceable to you, I shall not be over-rigid, either as to the security or interest.' I endeavoured to express all the gratitude in my power to this profusion of goodness, tho' perhaps it was my enemy, and began to afflict my mind with more agonies than all the miseries I had underwent; it affected me with severer reflections than poverty, distress, and prisons united, had been able to make me feel: For, Sir, these acts and professions of kindness, which were sufficient to have raised in a good heart the most violent passion of friendship to one of the same, or to age and ugliness in a different sex, came to me from a woman, a young and beautiful woman, one whose perfections I had long known; and for whom I had long conceived a violent passion, tho' with a despair, which made me endeavour rather to curb and conceal, than to nourish or acquaint her with it. In short, they came upon me united with beauty, softness, and tenderness, such bewitching smiles—O Mr. Adams, in that moment I lost myself, and forgetting our different situations, nor considering what return I was making to her goodness, by desiring her, who had given me so much, to bestow her all, I laid gently hold on her hand, and, conveying it to my lips, I press'd it with inconceivable ardour; then, lifting up my swimming eyes, I saw her face and neck overspread with one blush; she offered to withdraw her hand, yet not so as to deliver it from mine, tho' I held it with the gentlest force. We both stood trembling, her eyes cast on the ground, and mine stedfastly fixed on her. Good G—, what was then the condition of my soul! burning with love, desire, admiration, gratitude, and every

every tender passion, all bent on one charming object. Passion at last got the better of both reason and respect, and softly letting go her hand, I offered madly to clasp her in my arms; when a little recovering herself, she started from me, asking me, with some shew of anger, 'If she had any reason to expect this treatment from me.' I then fell prostrate before her, and told her, 'If I had offended, my life was absolutely in her power, which I would in any manner lose for her sake. Nay, Madam, said I, you shall not be so ready to punish me, as I to suffer. I own my guilt. I detest the reflection that I would have sacrificed your happiness to mine. Believe me, I sincerely repent my ingratitude; yet, believe me too, it was my passion, my unbounded passion for you, which hurried me so far; I have loved you long and tenderly; and the goodness you have shewn me hath innocently weighed down a wretch undone before. Acquit me of all mean, mercenary views; and, before I take my leave of you for ever, which I am resolved instantly to do, believe me, that fortune could have raised me to no height to which I could not have gladly lifted you. O curse be fortune.'—'Do not,' says she, interrupting me with the sweetest voice, 'Do not curse fortune, since she hath made me happy; and, if she hath put your happiness in my power, I have told you, you shall ask nothing in reason which I will refuse.' 'Madam,' said I, 'you mistake me, if you imagine, as you seem, my happiness is in the power of fortune now. You have obliged me too much already; if I have any wish, it is for some blest accident, by which I may contribute with my life to the least augmentation of your felicity. As for myself, the only happiness I can ever have, will be hearing of yours; and if fortune will make that complete, I will forgive her all her wrongs to me.' 'You may, indeed,' answered she smiling, 'For your own happiness must be included in mine. I

' have long known your worth ; nay, I must confess,'
 ' said she blushing, ' I have long discovered that
 ' passion for me you profess, notwithstanding those
 ' endeavours, which I am convinced were unaffected,
 ' to conceal it ; and if all I can give with reason will
 ' not suffice,—take reason away,—and now I believe
 ' you cannot ask me what I will deny.'——She uttered these words with a sweetness not to be imagined. I immediately started ; my blood, which lay freezing at my heart, rushed tumultuously through every vein. I stood for a moment silent ; then, flying to her, I caught her in my arms, no longer resisting, —and softly told her, she must give me then herself. —O Sir,—Can I describe her look ? She remained silent, and almost motionless, several minutes. At last, recovering herself a little, she insisted on my leaving her, and in such a manner, that I instantly obeyed : You may imagine, however, I soon saw her again.—But I ask pardon, I fear I have detained you too long in relating the particulars of the former interview. ' So far otherwise,' said Adams, licking his lips, that I could willingly hear it over again.' Well, Sir, continued the gentleman, to be as concise as possible, within a week she consented to make me the happiest of mankind. We were married shortly after ; and when I came to examine the circumstances of my wife's fortune, (which I do assure you I was not presently at leisure enough to do) I found it amounted to about six thousand pounds, most part of which lay in effects ; for her father had been a wine-merchant, and she seemed willing, if I liked it, that I should carry on the same trade. I readily, and too inconsiderately, undertook it : For, not having been bred up to the secrets of the business, and endeavouring to deal with the utmost honesty and uprightness, I soon found our fortune in a declining way, and my trade decreasing by little and little : For my wines, which I never adulterated after their importation, and were sold as neat as they came over, were

universally

universally decried by the vintners, to whom I could not allow them quite as cheap as those who gained double the profit by a less price. I soon began to despair of improving our fortune by these means; nor was I at all easy at the visits and familiarity of many who had been my acquaintance in my prosperity, but denied and shunned me in my adversity, and now very forwardly renewed their acquaintance with me. In short, I had sufficiently seen, that the pleasures of the world are chiefly folly, and the business of it mostly knavery; and both, nothing better than vanity: The men of pleasure tearing one another to pieces, from the emulation of spending money, and the men of business, from envy in getting it. My happiness consisted entirely in my wife, whom I loved with an inexpressible fondness, which was perfectly returned; and my prospects were no other than to provide for our growing family; for she was now big of her second child: I therefore took an opportunity to ask her opinion of entering into a retired life, which, after hearing my reasons, and perceiving my affection for it, she readily embraced. We soon put our small fortune, now reduced under three thousand pounds, into money, with part of which we purchased this little place, whither we retired soon after her delivery, from a world full of bustle, noise, hatred, envy and ingratitude, to ease, quiet, and love. We have here lived almost twenty years, with little other conversation than our own, most of the neighbourhood taking us for very strange people; the squire of the parish representing me as a madman, and the parson as a presbyterian; because I will not hunt with the one, nor drink with the other. ‘Sir,’ says Adams, ‘Fortune hath, I think, paid you all her debts in this sweet retirement.’ Sir, replied the gentleman, I am thankful to the great Author of all things for the blessings I here enjoy. I have the best of wives, and three pretty children, for whom I have the true tenderness of a parent; but no blessings

sings are pure in this world. Within three years of my arrival here I lost my eldest son. (Here he sighed bitterly.) ‘Sir,’ says Adams, ‘we must submit to Providence, and consider death is common to all.’ We must submit, indeed, answered the gentleman; and if he had died, I could have borne the loss with patience: but alas! Sir, he was stolen away from my door by some wicked travelling people whom they call Gipsies; nor could I ever with the most diligent search recover him. Poor child! he had the sweetest look, the exact picture of his mother; at which some tears unwittingly dropt from his eyes, as did likewise from those of Adams, who always sympathized with his friends on those occasions. Thus, Sir, said the gentleman, I have finished my story, in which, if I have been too particular, I ask your pardon; and now, if you please, I will fetch you another bottle; which proposal the parson thankfully accepted.

C H A P. IV.

A description of Mr. Wilson's way of living. The tragical adventure of the dog, and other grave matters.

THE gentleman returned with the bottle; and Adams and he sat some time silent, when the former started up, and cried, ‘No, that won’t do.’ The gentleman enquired into his meaning; he answered, ‘He had been considering that it was possible the late famous king Theodore might have been that very son whom he had lost;’ but added, that ‘his age could not answer that imagination.’ ‘However,’ says he, ‘G—— disposes all things for the best, and very probably he may be some great man, or duke, and may, one day or other, revisit you in that capacity.’ The gentleman answered, he should know him amongst ten thousand; for he had

a mark on his left breast of a strawberry, which his mother had given him by longing for that fruit.

THAT beautiful young lady, the Morning, now rose from her bed, and with a countenance blooming with fresh youth and sprightliness, like miss *—, with soft dews hanging on her pouting lips, began to take her early walk over the eastern hills; and presently after, that gallant person the Sun stole softly from his wife's chamber to pay his addresses to her; when the gentleman asked his guest if he would walk forth and survey his little garden, which he readily agreed to, and Joseph at the same time awaking from a sleep in which he had been two hours buried, went with them. No parterres, no fountains, no statues, embellished this little garden. Its only ornament was a short walk, shaded on each side by a filbert-hedge, with a small alcove at one end, whither in hot weather the gentleman and his wife used to retire and divert themselves with their children, who played in the walk before them: but tho' vanity had no votary in this little spot, here was variety of fruit, and every thing useful for the kitchen, which was abundantly sufficient to catch the admiration of Adams, who told the gentleman he had certainly a good gardener. Sir, answered he, that gardener is now before you; whatever you see here, is the work solely of my own hands. Whilst I am providing necessaries for my table, I likewise procure myself an appetite for them. In fair seasons, I seldom pass less than six hours of the twenty-four in this place, where I am not idle; and by these means I have been able to preserve my health ever since my arrival here without assistance from physic. Hither I generally repair at the dawn, and exercise myself whilst my wife dresses her children, and prepares our breakfast: after which we are seldom asunder during the residue of the day; for when the weather will not permit them to accompany me here, I am usually within with them; for I am
neither

* Whoever the reader pleases.

neither ashamed of conversing with my wife, nor of playing with my children: to say the truth, I do not perceive that inferiority of understanding which the levity of rakes, the dulness of men of business, or the austerity of the learned would persuade us of in women. As for my woman, I declare I have found none of my own sex capable of making juster observations on life, or of delivering them more agreeably; nor do I believe any one possessed of a faithfuller or braver friend. And sure as this friendship is sweetened with more delicacy and tenderness, so is it confirmed by dearer pledges than can attend the closest male alliance: for what union can be so fast, as our common interest in the fruits of our embraces? Perhaps, Sir, you are not yourself a father; if you are not, be assured you cannot conceive the delight I have in my little-ones. Would you not despise me, if you saw me stretched on the ground, and my children playing round me? ‘I should reverence the sight,’ quoth Adams, ‘I myself am now the father of six, and have been of eleven, and I can say I never scourged a child of my own, unless as his school-master, and then have felt every stroke on my own posteriors. And as to what you say concerning women, I have often lamented my own wife did not understand Greek’. — The gentleman smiled, and answered, he would not be apprehended to insinuate that his own had an understanding above the care of her family; on the contrary, says he, my Harriet, I assure you, is a notable housewife, and few gentlemens house-keepers understand cookery or confectionary better; but these are arts which she hath no great occasion for now: however, the wine you commended so much last night at supper, was of her own making, as is indeed all the liquor in my house, except my beer, which falls to my province. (And I assure you it is as excellent, quoth Adams, as ever I tasted.) We formerly kept a maid-servant, but since my girls have been growing up, she is unwilling to indulge them in idle-

idleness; for as the fortunes I shall give them will be very small, we intend not to breed them above the rank they are likely to fill hereafter, nor to teach them to despise, or ruin a plain husband. Indeed I could wish a man of my own temper, and a retired life might fall to their lot: for I have experienced that calm serene happiness which is seated in content, is inconsistent with the hurry and bustle of the world. He was proceeding thus, when the little things being just risen, ran eagerly towards him, and asked him blessing: they were shy to the strangers; but the eldest acquainted her father, that her mother and the young gentlewoman were up, and that breakfast was ready. They all went in, where the gentleman was surprized at the beauty of Fanny, who had now recovered herself from her fatigue, and was entirely clean dressed; for the rogues who had taken away her purse, had left her her bundle. But if he was so much amazed at the beauty of this young creature, his guests were no less charmed at the tenderness which appeared in the behaviour of the husband and wife to each other, and to their children, and at the dutiful and affectionate behaviour of these to their parents. These instances pleased the well-disposed mind of Adams equally with the readiness which they express'd to oblige their guests, and their forwardness to offer them the best of every thing in their house; and what delighted him still more, was an instance or two of their charity: for whilst they were at breakfast, the good woman was called forth to assist her sick neighbour, which she did with some cordials made for the public use; and the good man went into his garden at the same time, to supply another with something which he wanted thence; for they had nothing which those who wanted it were not welcome to. These good people were in the utmost cheerfulness, when they heard the report of a gun; and immediately afterwards a little dog, the favourite of the eldest daughter, came limping in all bloody, and laid himself at his mistress's feet: the
 poor

poor girl, who was about eleven years old, burst into tears at the sight; and presently one of the neighbours came in and informed them, that the young squire, the son of the lord of the manor, had shot him as he past by, swearing at the same time he would prosecute the master of him for keeping a spaniel; for that he had given notice, he would not suffer one in the parish. The dog, whom his mistress had taken into her lap, died in a few minutes, licking her hand. She express'd great agony at his loss; and the other children began to cry for their sister's misfortune, nor could Fanny herself refrain. Whilst the father and mother attempted to comfort her, Adams grasped his crabstick, and would have sallied out after the squire, had not Joseph with-held him. He could not however bridle his tongue—He pronounced the word Rascal with great emphasis; said he deserved to be hanged more than a highwayman, and wished he had the scourging him. The mother took her child, lamenting and carrying the dead favourite in her arms out of the room, when the gentleman said, this was the second time this squire had endeavoured to kill the little wretch, and had wounded him smartly once before, adding, he could have no motive but ill-nature; for the little thing, which was not near as big as one's fist, had never been twenty yards from the house in the six years his daughter had had it. He said he had done nothing to deserve this usage: but his father had too great a fortune to contend with. That he was as absolute as any tyrant in the universe, and had killed all the dogs, and taken away all the guns in the neighbourhood, and not only that, but he trampled down hedges, and rode over corn and gardens, with no more regard than if they were the highway. 'I wish I could catch him in my garden,' said Adams; 'though I would rather forgive him riding through my house than such an ill-natured act as this.'

THE cheerfulness of their conversation being interrupted by this accident, in which the guests could be of no service to their kind entertainer, and as the mother was taken up in administering consolation to the poor girl, whose disposition was too good hastily to forget the sudden loss of her little favourite, which had been fondling with her a few minutes before; and as Joseph and Fanny were impatient to get home and begin those previous ceremonies to their happiness which Adams had insisted on, they now offered to take their leave. The gentleman importuned them much to stay dinner: but when he found their eagerness to depart, he summoned his wife, and accordingly having performed all the usual ceremonies of bows and curt'sies, more pleasant to be seen than to be related, they took their leave, the gentleman and his wife heartily wishing them a good journey, and they as heartily thanking them for their kind entertainment. They then departed, Adams declaring, that this was the manner in which the people had lived in the golden age.

C H A P. V.

A disputation on schools, held on the road between Mr. Abraham Adams and Joseph; and a discovery not unwelcome to them both.

OUR travellers having well refreshed themselves at the gentleman's house, Joseph and Fanny with sleep, and Mr. Abraham Adams with ale and tobacco, renewed their journey with great alacrity; and, pursuing the road in which they were directed, travelled many miles before they met with any adventure worth relating. In this interval, we shall present our readers with a very curious discourse, as we apprehend it, concerning public schools, which
pass'd

pass'd between Mr. Joseph Andrews and Mr. Abraham Adams.

THEY had not gone far, before Adams calling to Joseph, asked him if he had attended to the gentleman's story; he answered, 'to all the former part.' 'And don't you think,' says he, 'he was a very unhappy man in his youth?' 'A very unhappy man indeed,' answered the other. 'Joseph,' cries Adams, screwing up his mouth, 'I have found it; I have discovered the cause of all the misfortunes which befel him. A public school, Joseph was the cause of all the calamities which he afterwards suffered. Public schools are the nurseries of all vice and immorality. All the wicked fellows whom I remember at the university were bred at them.—Ah Lord! I can remember as well as if it was but yesterday, a knot of them; they called them king's scholars, I forget why—very wicked fellows! Joseph, you may thank the Lord you were not bred at a public school, you would never have preserved your virtue as you have. The first care I always take, is of a boy's morals; I had rather he should be a blockhead than an atheist or a presbyterian. What is all the learning of the world compared to his immortal soul? What shall a man take in exchange for his soul! But the masters of great schools trouble themselves about no such thing. I have known a lad of eighteen at the university, who hath not been able to say his catechism; but for my own part, I always scourged a lad sooner for missing that than any other lesson. Believe me, child, all that gentleman's misfortunes arose from his being educated at a public school.'

'It doth not become me,' answered Joseph, 'to dispute any thing, Sir, with you, especially a matter of this kind; for to be sure you must be allowed by all the world to be the best teacher of a school in all our county.' 'Yes, that,' says Adams, 'I believe,

' lieve, is granted me ; that I may without much vanity pretend to—nay, I believe I may go to the next county too—but *gloriari non est meum*—' However, ' Sir, as you are pleased to bid me speak,' says Joseph, ' you know my late master, Sir Thomas Booby, was bred at a public school, and he was the finest gentleman in all the neighbourhood. And I have often heard him say, if he had a hundred boys he would breed them all at the same place. It was his opinion, and I have often heard him deliver it, that a boy taken from a public school, and carried into the world, will learn more in one year there, than one of a private education will in five. He used to say, the school itself initiated him a great way, (I remember that was his very expression) for great schools are little societies, where a boy of any observation may see in epitome what he will afterwards find in the world at large.' '*Hinc ille lachrymæ* ; for that very reason,' quoth Adams, ' I prefer a private school, where boys may be kept in innocence and ignorance : for, according to that fine passage in the play of Cato, the only English tragedy I ever read,

' *If knowledge of the world must make men villains,*
 ' *May Juba ever live in ignorance.*

' Who would not rather preserve the purity of his child, than wish him to attain the whole circle of arts and sciences ; which, by-the-bye, he may learn in the classes of a private school? For I would not be vain, but I esteem myself to be second to none, *nulli secundum*, in teaching these things ; so that a lad may have as much learning in a private as in a public education.' ' And, with submission,' answered Joseph, ' he may get as much vice, witness several country gentlemen, who were educated within five miles of their own houses, and are as wicked as if they had known the world from their

‘infancy. I remember when I was in the stable, if a
 ‘young horse was vicious in his nature, no correc-
 ‘tion would make him otherwise; I take it to be
 ‘equally the same among men: if a boy be of a
 ‘mischievous, wicked inclination, no school, tho’
 ‘ever so private, will ever make him good; on the
 ‘contrary, if he be of a righteous temper, you may
 ‘trust him to London, or wherever else you please,
 ‘he will be in no danger of being corrupted. Be-
 ‘sides, I have often heard my master say, that the
 ‘discipline practised in public schools was much bet-
 ‘ter than that in private.’—‘You talk like a jacka-
 ‘napes,’ says Adams, ‘and so did your master.
 ‘Discipline indeed! because one man scourges twen-
 ‘ty or thirty boys more in a morning than another,
 ‘is he therefore a better disciplinarian? I do presume
 ‘to confer in this point with all who have taught
 ‘from Chiron’s time to this day; and, if I was ma-
 ‘ster of six boys only, I would preserve as good dis-
 ‘cipline amongst them as the master of the greatest
 ‘school in the world. I say nothing, young man;
 ‘remember, I say nothing; but if Sir Thomas him-
 ‘self had been educated nearer home, and under the
 ‘tuition of somebody, remember I name nobody, it
 ‘might have been better for him—but his father must
 ‘institute him in the knowledge of the world. *Nemo*
 ‘*mortalium omnibus bonis sapit.*’ Joseph seeing him
 run on in this manner, asked pardon many times, as-
 suring him he had no intention to offend. ‘I believe
 ‘you had not, child,’ said he, ‘and I am not angry
 ‘with you: but for maintaining good discipline in
 ‘a school; for this’—And then he ran on as before,
 named all the masters who are recorded in old books,
 and preferred himself to them all. Indeed, if this
 good man had an enthusiasm, or what the vulgar call
 a blind-side, it was this: he thought a school-master
 the greatest character in the world, and himself the
 greatest of all school-masters, neither of which points

he

he would have given up to Alexander the Great at the head of his army.

ADAMS continued his subject till they came to one of the beautifullest spots of ground in the universe. It was a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by the winding of a small rivulet, which was planted with thick woods, and the trees rose gradually above each other by the natural ascent of the ground they stood on; which ascent as they hid with their boughs, they seemed to have been disposed by the design of the most skilful planter. The soil was spread with a verdure which no paint could imitate; and the whole place might have raised romantic ideas in elder minds than those of Joseph and Fanny, without the assistance of love.

HERE they arrived about noon, and Joseph proposed to Adams that they should rest a while in this delightful place, and refresh themselves with some provisions which the good-nature of Mrs. Wilson had provided them with. Adams made no objection to the proposal; so down they sat, and pulling out a cold fowl, and a bottle of wine, they made a repast with a cheerfulness which might have attracted the envy of more splendid tables. I should not omit, that they found among their provision a little paper, containing a piece of gold, which Adams imagining had been put there by mistake, would have returned back, to restore it; but he was at last convinced by Joseph, that Mr. Wilson had taken this handsome way of furnishing them with a supply for their journey, on his having related the distress which they had been in, when they were relieved by the generosity of the pedlar. Adams said, he was glad to see such an instance of goodness, not so much for the conveniency which it brought them, as for the sake of the doer, whose reward would be great in heaven. He likewise comforted himself with a reflection, that he should shortly have an opportunity of returning it him; for the gentleman was within a week to make

a journey into Somersetshire, to pass thro' Adams's parish, and had faithfully promised to call on him: a circumstance which we thought too immaterial to mention before; but which those who have as great an affection for that gentleman as ourselves, will rejoice at, as it may give them hopes of seeing him again. Then Joseph made a speech on charity, which the reader, if he is so disposed, may see in the next chapter; for we scorn to betray him into any such reading, without first giving him warning.

C H A P. VI.

Moral reflections by Joseph Andrews, with the hunting adventure, and parson Adams's miraculous escape.

I HAVE often wondered, Sir, said Joseph, to observe so few instances of charity among mankind; for tho' the goodness of a man's heart did not incline him to relieve the distresses of his fellow-creatures, methinks the desire of honour should move him to it. What inspires a man to build fine houses, to purchase fine furniture, pictures, clothes, and other things at a great expence, but an ambition to be respected more than other people? Now, would not one great act of charity, one instance of redeeming a poor family from all the miseries of poverty, restoring an unfortunate tradesman by a sum of money, to the means of procuring a livelihood by his industry, discharging an undone debtor from his debts or a gaol, or any such like example of goodness, create a man more honour and respect than he could acquire by the finest house, furniture, pictures or clothes, that were ever beheld? For not only the object himself, who was thus relieved, but all who heard the name of such a person, must, I imagine, reverence him infinitely more than the possessor of all those other things: which, when we so admire, we rather

rather praise the builder, the workman, the painter, the lace-maker, the taylor, and the rest, by whose ingenuity they are produced, than the person who by his money makes them his own. For my own part, when I have waited behind my lady in a room hung with fine pictures, while I have been looking at them I have never once thought of their owner, nor hath any one else, as I ever observed; for when it has been asked whose picture that was, it was never once answered, the master's of the house; but Ammyconni, Paul Varnish, Hannibal Scratchi, or Hogarthi, which I suppose were the names of the painters: but if it was asked who redeemed such a one out of prison? who lent such a ruined tradesman money to set up? who cloathed that family of poor small children? it is very plain what must be the answer. And besides, these great folks are mistaken, if they imagine they get any honour at all by these means; for I do not remember I ever was with my lady at any house where she commended the house or furniture; but I have heard her at her return home make sport and jeer at whatever she had before commended: and I have been told by other gentlemen in livery, that it is the same in their families: but I defy the wisest man in the world to turn a true good action into ridicule. I defy him to do it. He who should endeavour it, would be laughed at himself, instead of making others laugh. Nobody scarce doth any good, yet they all agree in praising those who do. Indeed it is strange that all men should consent in commending goodness, and no man endeavour to deserve that commendation; whilst, on the contrary, all rail at wickedness, and all are as eager to be what they abuse. This I know not the reason of; but it is as plain as daylight to those who converse in the world, as I have done these three years. 'Are all the great folks wicked then?' says Fanny. To be sure there are some exceptions, answered Joseph. Some gentlemen of our cloth report charitable actions done by

their lords and masters; and I have heard squire Pope, the great poet, at my lady's table, tell stories of a man that lived at a place called Rofs, and another at the Bath, one Al—Al—I forget his name, but it is in the book of verses. This gentleman hath built up a stately house too, which the squire likes very well: but his charity is seen farther than his house; tho' it stands on a hill, ay, and brings him more honour too. It was his charity that put him in the book, where the squire says he puts all those who deserve it; and, to be sure, as he lives among all the great people, if there were any such, he would know them.—This was all of Mr. Joseph Andrews's speech which I could get him to recollect, which I have delivered as near as was possible in his own words, with a very small embellishment. But I believe the reader hath not been a little surpris'd at the long silence of parson Adams, especially as so many occasions offered themselves to exert his curiosity and observation. The truth is, he was fast asleep, and had so been from the beginning of the preceding narrative: and indeed if the reader considers that so many hours had past since he had closed his eyes, he will not wonder at his repose, tho' even Henley himself, or as great an orator (if any such be) had been in his rostrum or tub before him.

JOSEPH, who, whilst he was speaking, had continued in one attitude, with his head reclining on one side, and his eyes cast on the ground, no sooner perceived, on looking up, the position of Adams, who was stretched on his back, and snored louder than the usual braying of the animal with long ears; than he turned towards Fanny, and, taking her by the hand, began a dalliance, which, tho' consistent with the purest innocence and decency, neither he would have attempted, nor she permitted before any witness. Whilst they amused themselves in this harmless and delightful manner, they heard a pack of hounds approaching in full cry towards them, and presently afterwards

terwards saw a hare pop forth from the wood, and, crossing the water, land within a few yards of them in the meadows. The hare was no sooner on shore, than it seated itself on its hinder legs, and listened to the sound of the pursuers. Fanny was wonderfully pleased with the little wretch, and eagerly longed to have it in her arms, that she might preserve it from the dangers which seemed to threaten it: but the rational part of the creation do not always aptly distinguish their friends from their foes; what wonder then if this silly creature, the moment it beheld her, fled from the friend, who would have protected it, and, traversing the meadows again, past the little rivulet on the opposite side. It was however so spent and weak, that it fell down twice or thrice in its way. This affected the tender heart of Fanny, who exclaimed, with tears in her eyes, against the barbarity of worrying a poor innocent defenceless animal out of its life, and putting it to the extremest torture for diversion. She had not much time to make reflections of this kind; for on a sudden the hounds rushed thro' the wood, which resounded with their throats and the throats of their retainers who attended on them on horseback. The dogs now past the rivulet, and pursued the footsteps of the hare; five horsemen attempted to leap over, three of whom succeeded, and two were in the attempt thrown from their saddles into the water; their companions, and their own horses too, proceeded after their sport, and left their friends and riders to invoke the assistance of fortune, or employ the more active means of strength and agility for their deliverance. Joseph however was not so unconcerned on this occasion; he left Fanny for a moment to herself, and ran to the gentlemen, who were immediately on their legs, shaking their ears, and easily with the help of his hand attained the bank; (for the rivulet was not at all deep) and without staying to thank their kind assisters, ran dripping across the meadow,

dow, calling to their brother sportsmen to stop their horses: but they heard them not.

THE hounds were now very little behind their poor reeling, staggering prey, which, fainting almost at every step, crawled through the wood, and had almost got round to the place where Fanny stood, when it was overtaken by its enemies; and, being driven out of the covert, was caught, and instantly tore to pieces before Fanny's face, who was unable to assist it with any aid more powerful than pity; nor could she prevail on Joseph, who had been himself a sportsman in his youth, to attempt any thing contrary to the laws of hunting, in favour of the hare, which he said was killed fairly.

THE hare was caught within a yard or two of Adams, who lay asleep at some distance from the lovers; and the hounds in devouring it, and pulling it backwards and forwards, had drawn it so close to him, that some of them (by mistake perhaps for the hare's skin) laid hold of the skirts of his cassock; others at the same time applying their teeth to his wig, which he had with a handkerchief fastened to his head, began to pull him about; and had not the motion of his body had more affect on him than seemed to be wrought by the noise, they must certainly have tasted his flesh, which delicious flavour might have been fatal to him: but being roused by these tuggings, he instantly awaked, and with a jerk delivering his head from his wig, he with most admirable dexterity recovered his legs, which now seemed the only members he could entrust his safety to. Having therefore escaped likewise from at least a third part of his cassock, which he willingly left as his *exuvie* or spoils to the enemy, he fled with the utmost speed he could summon to his assistance. Nor let this be any detraction from the bravery of his character; let the number of the enemies, and the surprise in which he was taken, be considered; and if there be any modern so outrageously brave, that he cannot admit of flight

in any circumstance whatever, I say (but I whisper that softly, and I solemnly declare, without any intention of giving offence to any brave man in the nation) I say, or rather I whisper that he is an ignorant fellow, and hath never read Homer, nor Virgil, nor knows he any thing of Hector or Turnus; nay, he is unacquainted with the history of some great men living, who, tho' as brave as lions, ay, as tigers, have run away, the Lord knows how far, and the Lord knows why, to the surprise of their friends, and the entertainment of their enemies. But if persons of such heroic disposition are a little offended at the behaviour of Adams, we assure them they shall be as much pleased with what we shall immediately relate of Joseph Andrews. The master of the pack was just arrived, or, as the sportsmen call it, come in, when Adams set out, as we have before mentioned. This gentleman was generally said to be a great lover of humour; but not to mince the matter, especially as we are upon this subject, he was a great Hunter of Men: Indeed he had hitherto followed the sport only with dogs of his own species; for he kept two or three couple of barking curs for that use only. However, as he thought he had now found a man nimble enough, he was willing to indulge himself with other sport, and accordingly crying out, Stole away, encouraged the hounds to pursue Mr. Adams, swearing it was the largest jack-hare he ever saw; at the same time hallooing and hooping as if a conquered foe was flying before him; in which he was imitated by these two or three couple of human, or rather two-leg'd curs on horseback which we have mentioned before.

Now thou, whoever thou art, whether a muse, or by what other name soever thou chusest to be called, who presidest over biography, and hast inspired all the writers of lives in these our times: Thou who didst infuse such wonderful humour into the pen of immortal Gulliver; who hast carefully guided the judgment,

judgment, whilst thou hast exalted the nervous manly style of thy Mallet: Thou who hadst no hand in that dedication and preface, or the translations which thou wouldst willingly have struck out of the life of Cicero: Lastly, Thou who without the assistance of the least spice of literature, and even against his inclination, hast, in some pages of his book, forced Colley Cibber to write English; do thou assist me in what I find myself unequal to. Do thou introduce on the plain, the young, the gay, the brave Joseph Andrews, whilst men shall view him with admiration and envy; tender virgins with love and anxious concern for his safety.

No sooner did Joseph Andrews perceive the distress of his friend, when first the quickscenting dogs attacked him, than he grasped his cudgel in his right-hand, a cudgel which his father had of his grand father, to whom a mighty strong man of Kent had given it for a present in that day, when he broke three heads on the stage. It was a cudgel of mighty strength and wonderful art, made by one of Mr. Deard's best workmen, whom no other artificer can equal; and who hath made all those sticks which the beaux have lately walked with about the Park in a morning: But this was far his master-piece; on its head was engraved a nose and chin, which might have been mistaken for a pair of nutcrackers. The learned have imagined it designed to represent the Gorgon: but it was in fact copied from the face of a certain long English baronet of infinite wit, humour, and gravity. He did intend to have engraved here many histories: As the first night of captain B——'s play, where you would have seen critics in embroidery transplanted from the boxes to the pit, whose ancient inhabitants were exalted to the galleries, where they played on catcalls. He did intend to have painted an auction-room, where Mr. Cock would have appeared aloft in his pulpit, trumpeting forth the praises of a China basin; and with astonishment

wondering that, "Nobody bids more for that fine, that superb"—He did intend to have engraved many other things, but was forced to leave all out for want of room.

No sooner had Joseph grasped this cudgel in his hands, than lightning darted from his eyes; and the heroick youth, swift of foot, ran with the utmost speed to his friend's assistance. He overtook him just as Rockwood had laid hold of the skirt of his cassock, which being torn, hung to the ground. Reader, we would make a simile on this occasion, but for two reasons: The first is, it would interrupt the description, which should be rapid in this part; but that doth not weigh much, many precedents occurring for such an interruption: The second, and much the greater reason is, that we could find no simile adequate to our purpose: For indeed, what instance could we bring to set before our reader's eyes at once the idea of friendship, courage, youth, beauty, strength and swiftness; all which blazed in the person of Joseph Andrews. Let those therefore that describe lions and tigers, and heroes fiercer than both, raise their poems or plays with the simile of Joseph Andrews, who is himself above the reach of any simile.

Now Rockwood had laid fast hold on the parson's skirts, and stopt his flight; which Joseph no sooner perceived, than he levelled his cudgel at his head, and laid him sprawling. Jowler and Ringwood then fell on his great-coat, and had undoubtedly brought him to the ground, had not Joseph, collecting all his force, given Jowler such a rap on the back, that quitting his hold he ran howling over the plain: A harder fate remained for thee, O Ringwood, Ringwood the best hound that ever pursued a hare, who never threw his tongue but where the scent was undoubtedly true; good at trailing; and sure in a highway, no babler, no over-runner, respected by the whole pack, who, whenever he opened, knew the

the game was at hand. He fell by the stroke of Joseph. Thunder, and Plunder, and Wonder and Blunder, were the next victims of his wrath, and measured their lengths on the ground. Then Fairmaid, a bitch which Mr. John Temple had bred up in his house, and fed at his own table, and lately sent the squire fifty miles for a present, ran fiercely at Joseph, and bit him by the leg; no dog was ever fiercer than she, being descended from an Amazonian, breed, and had worried bulls in her own country, but now waged an unequal fight; and had shared the fate of those we have mentioned before, had not Diana (the reader may believe or not as he pleases) in that instant interposed, and in the shape of the huntsman snatched her favourite up in her arms.

THE parson now faced about, and with his crab-stick felled many to the earth, and scattered others, till he was attacked by Cæsar, and pulled to the ground. Then Joseph flew to his rescue, and with such might fell on the victor, that, O eternal blot to his name! Cæsar ran yelping away.

THE battle now raged with the most dreadful violence, when lo the huntsman, a man of years and dignity, lifted his voice, and called his hounds from the fight; telling them, in a language they understood, that it was in vain to contend longer; for that fate had decreed the victory to their enemies.

THUS far the muse hath with her usual dignity related this prodigious battle, a battle we apprehend never equalled by any poet, romance or life-writer whatever, and having brought it to a conclusion she ceased; we shall therefore proceed in our ordinary style with the continuation of this history. The squire and his companions, whom the figure of Adams, and the gallantry of Joseph, had at first thrown into a violent fit of laughter, and who had hitherto beheld the engagement with more delight than any chace, shooting-match, race, cock-fighting, bull or bear-baiting had ever given them, began now to apprehend the danger

danger of their hounds, many of which lay sprawling in the fields. The squire therefore having first called his friends about him, as guards for safety of his person, rode manfully up to the combatants, and summoning all the terror he was master of into his countenance, demanded with an authoritative voice of Joseph, what he meant by assaulting his dogs in that manner. Joseph answered with great intrepidity, that they had first fallen on his friend; and if they had belonged to the greatest man in the kingdom, he would have treated them in the same way; for whilst his veins contained a single drop of blood, he would not stand idle by, and see that gentleman, (pointing to Adams) abused either by man or beast; and having so said, both he and Adams brandished their wooden weapons, and put themselves into such a posture, that the squire and his company thought proper to preponderate, before they offered to revenge the cause of their fourfooted allies.

At this instant Fanny, whom the apprehension of Joseph's danger had alarmed so much that, forgetting her own, she had made the utmost expedition, came up. The squire and all the horsemen were so surprized with her beauty, that they immediately fixed both their eyes and thoughts solely on her, every one declaring he had never seen so charming a creature. Neither mirth nor anger engaged them a moment longer; but all sat in silent amaze. The huntsman only was free from her attraction, who was busy in cutting the ears of the dogs, and endeavouring to recover them to life; in which he succeeded so well, that only two of no great note remained slaughtered on the field of action. Upon this the huntsman declared, 'Twas well it was no worse; for his part he could not blame the gentleman, and wondered his master would encourage the dogs to hunt christians; that it was the surest way to spoil them, to make them follow vermin instead of sticking to a hare.'

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THE squire being informed of the little mischief that had been done, and perhaps having more mischief of another kind in his head, accosted Mr. Adams with a more favourable aspect than before: he told him he was sorry for what had happened; that he had endeavoured all he could to prevent it the moment he was acquainted with his cloth, and greatly commended the courage of his servant; for so he imagined Joseph to be. He then invited Mr. Adams to dinner, and desired the young woman might come with him. Adams refused a long while; but the invitation was repeated with so much earnestness and courtesy, that at length he was forced to accept it. His wig and hat, and other spoils of the field, being gathered together by Joseph, (for otherwise probably they would have been forgotten) he put himself into the best order he could; and then the horse and foot moved forward in the same pace towards the squire's house, which stood at a very little distance.

WHILST they were on the road, the lovely Fanny attracted the eyes of all; they endeavoured to outvie one another in encomiums on her beauty; which the reader will pardon my not relating, as they had not any thing new or uncommon in them: So must he likewise my not setting down the many curious jests which were made on Adams; some of them declaring that parson-hunting was the best sport in the world; others commending his standing at bay, which they said he had done as well as any badger; with such like merriment, which, though it would ill become the dignity of this history, afforded much laughter and diversion to the squire and his facetious companions.

C H A P.

C H A P. VII.

A scene of roasting very nicely adapted to the present taste and times.

THEY arrived at the squire's house just as his dinner was ready, A little dispute arose on the account of Fanny, whom the squire, who was a bachelor, was desirous to place at his own table; but she would not consent, nor would Mr. Adams permit her to be parted from Joseph; so that she was at length with him consigned over to the kitchen, where the servants were ordered to make him drunk; a favour which was likewise intended for Adams: which design being executed, the squire thought he should easily accomplish what he had, when he first saw her, intended to perpetrate with Fanny.

It may not be improper, before we proceed farther, to open a little the character of this gentleman, and that of his friends. The master of this house then was a man of a very considerable fortune; a bachelor, as we have said, and about forty years of age: he had been educated (if we may use the expression) in the country, and at his own home, under the care of his mother and a tutor, who had orders never to correct him, nor to compel him to learn more than he liked, which it seems was very little, and that only in his childhood; for from the age of fifteen he addicted himself entirely to hunting and other rural amusements, for which his mother took care to equip him with horses, hounds, and all other necessities: and his tutor, endeavouring to ingratiate himself with his young pupil, who would, he knew, be able handsomely to provide for him, became his companion, not only at these exercises, but likewise over a bottle, which the young squire had a very early relish for. At the age of twenty, his mother began to think

think she had not fulfilled the duty of a parent; she therefore resolved to persuade her son, if possible, to that which she imagined would well supply all that he might have learned at a public school or university. This is what they commonly call travelling; which, with the help of the tutor who was fixed on to attend him, she easily succeeded in. He made in three years the tour of Europe, as they term it, and returned home well furnished with French clothes, phrases and servants, with a hearty contempt for his own country; especially what had any savour of the plain spirit and honesty of our ancestors. His mother greatly applauded herself at his return; and now being master of his own fortune, he soon procured himself a seat in parliament, and was in the common opinion one of the finest gentlemen of his age: But what distinguished him chiefly, was a strange delight which he took in every thing which is ridiculous, odious, and absurd in his own species; so that he never chose a companion without one or more of these ingredients, and those who were marked by nature in the most eminent degree with them, were most his favourites: if he ever found a man who either had not, or endeavoured to conceal these imperfections, he took great pleasure in inventing methods of forcing him into absurdities, which were not natural to him, or in drawing forth and exposing those that were; for which purpose he was always provided with a set of fellows whom we have before called curs; and who did indeed no great honour to the canine kind: Their business was to hunt out and display every thing that had any savour of the abovementioned qualities, and especially in the gravest and best characters: But if they failed in their search, they were to turn even virtue and wisdom themselves into ridicule for the diversion of their master and feeder. The gentlemen of curlike disposition, who were now at his house, and whom he had brought with him from London, were an old half-pay officer, a player, a
dull

dull poet, a quack-doctor, a scraping-fidler, and a lame German dancing-master.

As soon as dinner was served, while Mr. Adams was saying grace, the captain convey'd his chair from behind him; so that when he endeavoured to seat himself, he fell down on the ground; and thus compleated joke the first, to the great entertainment of the whole company. The second joke was performed by the poet, who sat next him on the other side, and took an opportunity, while poor Adams was respectfully drinking to the master of the house, to overturn a plate of soup into his breeches; which, with the many apologies he made, and the parson's gentle answers, caused much mirth in the company. Joke the third was served up by one of the waiting-men, who had been ordered to convey a quantity of gin into Mr. Adams's ale, which he declaring to be the best liquor he ever drank, but rather too rich of the malt, contributed again to their laughter. Mr. Adams, from whom we had most of this relation, could not recollect all the jests of this kind practised on him, which the inoffensive disposition of his own heart made him slow in discovering; and indeed, had it not been for the information which we received from a servant of the family, this part of our history, which we take to be none of the least curious, must have been deplorably imperfect; tho' we must own it probable, that some more jokes were (as they call it) cracked during their dinner; but we have by no means been able to come at the knowledge of them. When dinner was removed, the poet began to repeat some verses, which he said were made extempore. The following is a copy of them, procured with the greatest difficulty.

An extempore poem on parson Adams.

*Did ever mortal such a parson view;
His cassock old, his wig not over-new?*

*Well might the hounds have him for fox mistaken,
In smell more like to that than rusty bacon *.*

*But would it not make any mortal stare,
To see this parson taken for a hare?*

*Could Phœbus err thus grossly, even he
For a good player might have taken thee.*

At which words the bard whip'd off the player's wig, and received the approbation of the company, rather perhaps for the dexterity of his hand than his head. The player, instead of retorting the jest on the poet, began to display his talents on the same subject. He repeated many scraps of wit out of plays, reflecting on the whole body of the clergy, which were received with great acclamations by all present. It was now the dancing-master's turn to exhibit his talents; he therefore addressing himself to Adams in broken English, told him, 'He was a man ver well made
' for de dance, and he suppose by his walk, dat he had
' learn of some great master. He said it was ver
' pretty quality in clergyman to dance;' and concluded with desiring him to dance a minuet, telling him,
' his cassock would serve for petticoats; and that
' he would himself be his partner.' At which words, without waiting for an answer, he pulled out his gloves, and the fiddler was preparing his fiddle. The company all offered the dancing-master wagers that the parson outdanced him, which he refused, saying, 'He
' believed so too; for he had never seen any man in
' his life who looked de dance so well as de gentleman:' He then stepped forwards to take Adams by the hand, which the latter hastily withdrew, and at the same time clenching his fist, advised him not to carry the jest too far, for he would not endure being put upon. The dancing-master no sooner saw the fist than he prudently retired out of its reach, and stood aloof

* All hounds that will hunt fox or other vermin, will hunt a piece of rusty bacon trailed on the ground.

aloof mimicking Adams, whose eyes were fixed on him, not guessing what he was at, but to avoid his laying hold on him, which he had once attempted. In the mean while, the captain perceiving an opportunity, pinned a cracker or devil to the cassock, and then lighted it with their little smoaking-candle. Adams being a stranger to this sport, and believing he had been blown up in reality, started from his chair, and jumped about the room, to the infinite joy of the beholders, who declared he was the best dancer in the universe. As soon as the devil had done tormenting him, and he had a little recovered his confusion, he returned to the table, standing up in the posture of one who intended to make a speech. They all cried out, Hear him, hear him; and he then spoke in the following manner: ‘Sir, I am sorry to see one to whom Providence hath been so bountiful in bestowing his favours, make so ill and ungrateful a return for them; for tho’ you have not insulted me yourself, it is visible you have delighted in those that do it, nor have once discouraged the many rudenesses which have been shewn towards me; indeed towards yourself, if you rightly understood them; for I am your guest, and by the laws of hospitality entitled to your protection. One gentleman hath thought proper to produce some poetry upon me, of which I shall only say, that I had rather be the subject than the composer. He hath pleased to treat me with disrespect as a parson. I apprehend my order is not the object of scorn, nor that I can become so, unless by being a disgrace to it, which I hope poverty will never be called. Another gentleman indeed hath repeated some sentences, where the order itself is mentioned with contempt. He says they are taken from plays. I am sure such plays are a scandal to the government which permits them, and cursed will be the nation where they are represented. How others have treated me, I need not observe; they themselves, when they reflect,

' must allow the behaviour to be as improper to my
 ' years as to my cloth. You found me, Sir, travel-
 ' ling with two of my parishioners, (I omit your
 ' hounds falling on me ; for I have quite forgiven it,
 ' whether it proceeded from the wantonness or ne-
 ' gligence of the huntsman) my appearance might
 ' very well persuade you that your invitation was an
 ' act of charity, tho' in reality we were well provided ;
 ' yes, Sir, if we had had an hundred miles to travel,
 ' we had sufficient to bear our expences in a noble
 ' manner.' (At which words he produced the half-
 ' guinea which was found in the basket) I do not
 ' shew you this out of ostentation of riches, but to
 ' convince you I speak truth. Your seating me at
 ' your table was an honour which I did not ambiti-
 ' ously affect. When I was here, I endeavoured to
 ' behave towards you with the utmost respect ; if I
 ' have failed, it was not with design ; nor could I, cer-
 ' tainly, so far be guilty as to deserve the insults I have
 ' suffered. If they were meant therefore either to my
 ' order or my poverty (and you see I am not very
 ' poor) the shame doth not lie at my door, and I
 ' heartily pray that the sin may be averted from
 ' yours.' He thus finished, and received a general
 clap from the whole company. Then the gentle-
 man of the house told him, ' he was sorry for what
 ' had happened ; that he could not accuse him of
 ' any share in it : That the verses were, as himself
 ' had well observed, so bad, that he might easily an-
 ' swer them ; and for the serpent, it was undoubtedly
 ' a very great affront done him by the dancing-ma-
 ' ster, for which, if he well threshed him, as he de-
 ' served, he should be very much pleased to see it ;
 ' (in which probably he spoke truth.) Adams an-
 ' swered, ' Whoever had done it, it was not his pro-
 ' fession to punish him that way ; but for the person
 ' whom he had accused, I am a witness, says he, of
 ' his innocence ; for I had my eye on him all the while.
 ' Whoever he was, God forgive him, and bestow
 ' on

‘on him a little more sense as well as humanity;’ The captain answer’d with a surly look and accent, ‘That he hoped he did not mean to reflect on him;’ ‘d—n him, he had as much Imanity as another, and if any man said he had not, he would convince him of his mistake by cutting his throat.’ Adams smiling, said, ‘He believed he had spoke right by accident.’ To which the captain returned, ‘What do you mean by my speaking right? if you was not a parson, I would not take these words; but your gown protects you. If any man who wears a sword had said so much, I had pulled him by the nose before this.’ Adams replied, ‘If he attempted any rudeness to his person, he would not find any protection for himself in his gown; and clenching his fist, declared he had threshed many a stouter man.’ The gentleman did all he could to encourage this warlike disposition in Adams, and was in hopes to have produced a battle: But he was disappointed; for the captain made no other answer than, ‘It is very well you are a parson;’ and so drinking off a bumper to old mother church, ended the dispute.

THEN the doctor, who had hitherto been silent, and who was the gravest, but most mischievous dog of all, in a very pompous speech highly applauded what Adams had said; and as much discommended the behaviour to him. He proceeded to encomiums on the church and poverty; and lastly recommended forgiveness of what had pass’d to Adams, who immediately answered, ‘That every thing was forgiven;’ and in the warmth of his goodness he filled a bumper of strong beer, (a liquor he preferred to wine) and drank a health to the whole company, shaking the captain and the poet heartily by the hand, and addressing himself with great respect to the doctor; who indeed had not laughed outwardly at any thing that pass’d, as he had a perfect command of his muscles, and could laugh inwardly without betraying the least symptoms in his countenance. The doctor

now began a second formal speech, in which he de-
 claimed against all levity of conversation, and what
 is usually called mirth. He said, 'There were a-
 musements fitted for persons of all ages and de-
 grees, from the rattle to the discussing a point of
 philosophy, and that men discovered themselves
 in nothing more than in the choice of their amuse-
 ments; for,' says he, 'as it must greatly raise our
 expectation of the future conduct in life of boys,
 whom in their tender years we perceive instead of
 taw or balls, or other childish play-things, to
 chuse, at their leisure-hours, to exercise their genius
 in contentions of wit, learning, and such like; so
 must it inspire one with equal contempt of a man,
 if we should discover him playing at taw or other
 childish play.' Adams highly commended the doc-
 tor's opinion, and said, 'He had often wondered at
 some passages in ancient authors, where Scipio,
 Lælius, and other great men, were represented to
 have passed many hours in amusements of the most
 trifling kind.' The doctor replied, 'He had by
 him an old Greek manuscript where a favourite
 diversion of Socrates was recorded.' 'Ay,' says the
 parson eagerly, 'I should be most infinitely obliged
 to you for the favour of perusing it.' The doctor
 promised to send it him, and farther said, 'that he
 believed he could describe it. I think,' says he,
 'as near as I can remember, it was this. There
 was a throne erected, on one side of which sat a
 king, and on the other a queen, with their guards
 and attendants ranged on both sides; to them was
 introduced an ambassador, which part Socrates al-
 ways used to perform himself; and when he was led
 up to the footsteps of the throne, he addressed
 himself to the monarchs in some grave speech, full
 of virtue and goodness and morality and such like.
 After which, he was seated between the king and
 queen, and royally entertained. This I think was
 the chief part,—Perhaps I may have forgot some
 particulars;

‘ particulars ; for it is long since I read it.’ Adams said, ‘ It was indeed a diversion worthy the relaxation of so a great man ; and thought something resembling it should be instituted among our great men, instead of cards and other idle pastime, in which he was informed they trifled away too much of their lives.’ He added, ‘ The christian religion was a nobler subject for these speeches than any Socrates could have invented.’ The gentleman of the house approved what Mr. Adams said, and declared, ‘ he was resolved to perform the ceremony this very evening.’ To which the doctor objected, as no one was prepared with a speech, unless, said he, (turning to Adams with a gravity of countenance which would have deceived a more knowing man) ‘ you have a sermon about you, ‘ Doctor.—Sir,’ says Adams, ‘ I never travel without one, for fear of what may happen.’ He was easily prevailed on by his worthy friend, as he now called the doctor, to undertake the part of the ambassador ; so that the gentleman sent immediate orders to have the throne erected ; which was performed before they had drank two bottles : And perhaps the reader will hereafter have no great reason to admire the nimbleness of the servants. Indeed, to confess the truth, the throne was no more than this ; there was a great tub of water provided, on each side of which were placed two stools raised higher than the surface of the tub, and over the whole was laid a blanket ; on these stools were placed the king and queen, namely, the master of the house, and the captain. And now the ambassador, was introduced, between the poet and the doctor, who, having read his sermon to the great entertainment of all present, was led up to his place, and seated between their majesties. They immediately rose up, when the blanket, wanting its supports at either end, gave way, and souped Adams over head and ears in the water ; the captain made his escape, but unluckily the gentleman himself not being as nimble as he ought,

Adams caught hold of him before he descended from his throne, and pulled him in with him, to the entire secret satisfaction of all the company. Adams, after ducking the squire twice or thrice, leapt out of the tub, and looked sharp for the doctor, whom he would certainly have conveyed to the same place of honour; but he had wisely withdrawn: he then searched for his crab-stick, and having found that, as well as his fellow-travellers, he declared he would not stay a moment longer in such a house. He then departed, without taking leave of his host, whom he had exacted a more severe revenge on than he intended: For as he did not use sufficient care to dry himself in time, he caught a cold by the accident, which threw him into a fever, that had like to have cost him his life.

C H A P. VIII.

Which some readers will think too short, and others too long.

ADAMS, and Joseph, who was no less enraged than his friend at the treatment he met with, went out with their sticks in their hands, and carried off Fanny notwithstanding the opposition of the servants, who did all, without proceeding to violence, in their power to detain them. They walked as fast as they could, not so much from any apprehension of being pursued, as that Mr. Adams might by exercise prevent any harm from the water. The gentleman, who had given such orders to his servants concerning Fanny, that he did not in the least fear her getting away, no sooner heard that she was gone, than he began to rave, and immediately dispatched several with orders, either to bring her back, or never return. The poet, the player, and all but the dancing-master and doctor went on this errand,

THE night was very dark, in which our friends began their journey; however they made such expedition that they soon arrived at an inn, which was at seven miles distance. Here they unanimously consented to pass the evening, Mr. Adams being now as dry as he was before he had set out on his embassy.

THIS inn, which indeed we might call an ale-house, had not the words *The New Inn*, been writ on the sign, afforded them no better provision than bread and cheese, and ale; on which, however, they made a very comfortable meal; for hunger is better than a French cook.

THEY had no sooner supped, than Adams, returning thanks to the Almighty for his food, declared he had eat his homely commons with much greater satisfaction than his splendid dinner, and expressed great contempt for the folly of mankind, who sacrificed their hopes of heaven to the acquisition of vast wealth; since so much comfort was to be found in the humblest state and the lowest provision. Very true, Sir, says a grave man, who sat smoaking his pipe by the fire, and who was a traveller as well as himself. 'I have often
' been as much surprized as you are, when I consider
' the value which mankind in general set on riches;
' since every day's experience shews us how little is
' in their power; for what indeed truly desirable can
' they bestow on us? Can they give beauty to the
' deformed, strength to the weak, or health to the
' infirm? Surely if they could, we should not see so
' many ill-favoured faces haunting the assemblies of
' the great, nor would such numbers of feeble
' wretches languish in their coaches and palaces. No,
' not the wealth of a kingdom can purchase any paint
' to dress pale ugliness in the bloom of that young
' maiden, nor any drugs to equip disease with the
' vigour of that young man. Do not riches bring us
' solicitude instead of rest, envy instead of affection,
' and danger instead of safety? Can they prolong
' their own possession, or lengthen his days who en-
' joys

joys them? So far otherwise, that the sloth, the luxury, the care which attend them, shorten the lives of millions, and bring them with pain and misery to an untimely grave. Where then is their value, if they can neither embellish, or strengthen our forms, sweeten or prolong our lives? Again—Can they adorn the mind more than the body? Do they not rather swell the heart with vanity, puff up the cheeks with pride, shut our ears to every call of virtue, and our bowels to every motive of compassion! ‘Give me your hand, brother,’ said Adams in a rapture; ‘for I suppose you are a clergyman.’ ‘No truly,’ answered the other, (indeed he was a priest of the church of Rome; but those who understand our laws, will not wonder he was not over-ready to own it.) ‘Whatever you are,’ cries Adams, ‘you have spoken my sentiments: I believe I have preached every syllable of your speech twenty times over: For it hath always appeared to me easier for a cable rope (which by the way is the true rendering of that word we have translated Camel) to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to get into the kingdom of heaven.’ ‘That, Sir,’ said the other, ‘will be easily granted you by divines, and is deplorably true: But as the prospect of our good at a distance doth not so forcibly affect us, it might be of some service to mankind to be made thoroughly sensible, which I think they might be with very little serious attention, that even the blessings of this world are not to be purchased with riches. A doctrine, in my opinion, not only metaphysically, but, if I may so say, mathematically demonstrable; and which I have been always so perfectly convinced of, that I have a contempt for nothing so much as for gold.’ Adams now began a long discourse; but as most which he said occurs among many authors who have treated this subject, I shall omit inserting it. During its continuance Joseph and Fanny retired to rest, and the host likewise left the

room. When the English parson had concluded, the Romish resumed the discourse, which he continued with great bitterness and invective; and at last ended, by desiring Adams to lend him eighteen-pence to pay his reckoning; promising, if he never paid him, he might be assured of his prayers. The good man answered, that eighteen-pence would be too little to carry him any very long journey; that he had half a guinea in his pocket, which he would divide with him. He then fell to searching his pockets, but could find no money: for indeed the company with whom he dined, had past one jest upon him which we did not then enumerate, and had picked his pocket of all that treasure which he had so ostentatiously produced.

‘Bless me,’ cried Adams, ‘I have certainly lost it; I can never have spent it. Sir, as I am a christian, I had a whole half guinea in my pocket this morning, and have not now a single halfpenny of it left. Sure the devil must have taken it from me.’ ‘Sir,’ answered the priest smiling, ‘You need make no excuses; if you are not willing to lend me the money, I am contented.’ ‘Sir,’ cries Adams, ‘if I had the greatest sum in the world; ay, if I had ten pounds about me, I would bestow it all to rescue any christian from distress. I am more vexed at my loss on your account than my own. Was ever any thing so unlucky? because I have no money in my pocket, I shall be suspected to be no christian.’ ‘I am more unlucky,’ quoth the other, ‘if you are as generous as you say: for really a crown would have made me happy, and conveyed me in plenty to the place I am going, which is not above twenty miles off, and where I can arrive by to-morrow night. I assure you I am not accustomed to travel penniless. I am but just arrived in England; and we were forced by a storm in our passage to throw all we had, over-board. I don’t suspect but this fellow will take my word for
‘the

‘ the trifle I owe him ; but I hate to appear so mean
 ‘ as to confess myself without a shilling to such
 ‘ people : for these, and indeed too many others,
 ‘ know little difference in their estimation between a
 ‘ beggar and a thief.’ However, he thought he should
 deal better with the host that evening than the next
 morning ; he therefore resolved to set out immediately,
 notwithstanding the darkness ; and accordingly,
 as soon as the host returned, he communicated to him
 the situation of his affairs ; upon which the host
 scratching his head, answered, ‘ Why, I do not know,
 ‘ master, if it be so, and you have no money, I must
 ‘ trust, I think, tho’ I had rather always have ready
 ‘ money if I could ; but, marry, you look like so
 ‘ honest a gentleman, that I don’t fear your paying
 ‘ me, if it was twenty times as much.’ The priest
 made no reply, but taking leave of him and Adams
 as fast as he could, not without confusion, and perhaps
 with some distrust of Adams’s sincerity, departed.

HE was no sooner gone than the host fell a shaking
 his head, and declared, if he had suspected the fellow
 had no money, he would not have drawn him a single
 drop of drink ; saying, he despaired of ever seeing his
 face again ; for that he looked like a confounded
 rogue. ‘ Rabbit the fellow,’ cries he, ‘ I thought by
 ‘ his talking so much about riches, that he had a hundred
 ‘ pounds at least in his pocket.’ Adams chid
 him for his suspicions, which he said were not becoming
 a christian ; and then, without reflecting on his
 loss, or considering how he himself should depart in
 the morning, he retired to a very homely bed, as his
 companions had before ; however, health and fatigue
 gave them a sweeter repose than is often in the power
 of velvet and down to bestow.

C H A P. IX.

Containing as surprizing and bloody adventures as can be found in this, or perhaps any other authentic history.

IT was almost morning, when Joseph Andrews, whose eyes the thoughts of his dear Fanny had opened, as he lay fondly meditating on that lovely creature, heard a violent knocking at the door over which he lay. He presently jumped out of bed, and opening the window, was asked if there were no travellers in the house; and presently by another voice, if two men and a young woman had not taken up there their lodging that night. Tho' he knew not the voices, he began to entertain a suspicion of the truth; for indeed he had received some information from one of the servants of the squire's house, of his design; and answered in the negative. One of the servants who knew the host well, called out to him by his name, just as he had opened another window, and asked him the same question; to which he answered in the affirmative. O ho! said another; have we found you? and ordered the host to come down and open his door. Fanny, who was as wakeful as Joseph, no sooner heard all this, than she leaped from her bed, and hastily putting on her gown and petticoats, ran as fast as possible to Joseph's room, who then was almost drest; he immediately let her in, and embracing her with the most passionate tenderness, bid her fear nothing: for he would die in her defence. 'Is that a reason why I should not fear,' says she, 'when I should lose what is dearer to me than the whole world?' Joseph then kissing her hand, said he could almost thank the occasion which had extorted from her a tenderness she would never indulge him with before. He then ran and waked his bedfellow Adams, who was yet

yet fast asleep, notwithstanding many calls from Joseph: but was no sooner made sensible of their danger, than he leaped from his bed, without considering the presence of Fanny, who hastily turned her face from him, and enjoyed a double benefit from the dark, which as it would have prevented any offence to an innocence less pure, or a modesty less delicate, so it concealed even those blushes which were raised in her.

ADAMS had soon put on all his clothes but his breeches, which in the hurry he forgot; however, they were pretty well supplied by the length of his other garments: and now the house-door being opened, the captain, the poet, the player, and three servants came in. The captain told the host, that two fellows who were in his house, had run away with a young woman; and desired to know in which room she lay. The host, who presently believed the story, directed them, and instantly the captain and poet, jostling one another, ran up. The poet, who was the nimblest, entering the chamber first, searched the bed and every other part, but to no purpose; the bird was flown, as the impatient reader, who might otherwise have been in pain for her, was before advertised. They then enquired where the men lay, and were approaching the chamber, when Joseph roared out in a loud voice, that he would shoot the first man who offered to attack the door. The captain enquired what fire-arms they had; to which the host answered, he believed they had none; nay, he was almost convinced of it: for he had heard one ask the other in the evening, what they should have done, if they had been overtaken when they had no arms; to which the other answered, they would have defended themselves with their sticks as long as they were able, and God would assist a just cause. This satisfied the captain, but not the poet, who prudently retreated down stairs, saying, it was his business to record great actions, and not to do them. The captain was no sooner well satisfied that there were no fire-arms, than bidding

ing defiance to gun-powder, and swearing he loved the smell of it, he ordered the servants to follow him, and marching boldly up, immediately attempted to force the door, which the servants soon helped him to accomplish. When it was opened, they discovered the enemy drawn up three deep; Adams in the front, and Fanny in the rear. The captain told Adams, that if they would go all back to the house again, they should be civilly treated: but unless they consented, he had orders to carry the young lady with him, whom there was great reason to believe they had stolen from her parents; for notwithstanding her disguise, her air, which she could not conceal, sufficiently discovered her birth to be infinitely superior to theirs. Fanny bursting into tears, solemnly assured him he was mistaken; that she was a poor helpless foundling, and had no relation in the world which she knew of; and throwing herself on her knees, begged that he would not attempt to take her from her friends, who she was convinced would die before they would lose her; which Adams confirmed with words not far from amounting to an oath. The captain swore he had no leisure to talk, and bidding them thank themselves for what happened, he ordered the servants to fall on, at the same time endeavouring to pass by Adams, in order to lay hold on Fanny; but the parson interrupting him, received a blow from one of them, which, without considering whence it came, he returned to the captain, and gave him so dexterous a knock in that part of the stomach, which is vulgarly called the pit, that he staggered some paces backwards. The captain, who was not accustomed to this kind of play, and who wisely apprehended the consequence of such another blow, two of them seeming to him equal to a thrust through the body, drew forth his hanger, as Adams approached him, and was levelling a blow at his head, which would probably have silenced the preacher for ever, had not Joseph in that instant lifted up a certain huge stone pot of the chamber

chamber with one hand, which six beaus could not have lifted with both, and discharged it, together with the contents, full in the captain's face. The uplifted hanger dropped from his hand, and he fell prostrate on the floor with a lumpish noise, and his halfpence rattled in his pocket; the red liquor which his veins contained, and the white liquor which the pot contained, ran in one stream down his face and his clothes. Nor had Adams quite escaped, some of the water having in its passage shed its honours on his head, and began to trickle down the wrinkles or rather furrows of his cheeks, when one of the servants snatching a mop out of a pail of water which had already done its duty in washing the house, pushed it in the parson's face; yet could not he bear him down; for the parson wresting the mop from the fellow with one hand, with the other brought his enemy as low as the earth, having given him a stroke over that part of the face, where, in some men of pleasure, the natural and artificial noses are conjoined.

HITHERTO fortune seemed to incline the victory on the travellers side, when, according to her custom, she began to shew the fickleness of her disposition: for now the host entering the field, or rather chamber of battle, flew directly at Joseph, and darting his head into his stomach (for he was a stout fellow, and an expert boxer) almost staggered him; but Joseph stepping one leg back, did with his left hand so chuck him under the chin that he reeled. The youth was pursuing his blow with his right hand, when he received from one of the servants such a stroke with a cudgel on his temples, that it instantly deprived him of sense, and he measured his length on the ground.

FANNY rent the air with her cries, and Adams was coming to the assistance of Joseph: but the two serving men and the host now fell on him, and soon subdued him, though he fought like a madman, and looked so black with the impressions he had received from the mop, that Don Quixote would certainly have

have taken him for an enchanted moor. But now follows the most tragical part; for the captain was risen again; and seeing Joseph on the floor, and Adams secured, he instantly laid hold on Fanny, and with the assistance of the poet and player, who hearing the battle was over, were now come up, dragged her, crying and tearing her hair, from the sight of her Joseph, and with a perfect deafness to all her entreaties, carried her down stairs by violence, and fastened her on the player's horse; and the captain mounting his own, and leading that, on which this poor miserable wretch was, departed without any more consideration of her cries than a butcher hath of those of a lamb; for indeed his thoughts were entertained only with the degree of favour which he promised himself from the squire on the success of this adventure.

THE servants, who were ordered to secure Adams and Joseph as safe as possible, that the squire might receive no interruption to his design on poor Fanny, immediately, by the poet's advice, tied Adams to one of the bed-posts, as they did Joseph on the other side, as soon as they could bring him to himself; and then leaving them together, back to back, and desiring the host not to set them at liberty, nor to go near them till he had further orders; they departed towards their master; but happened to take a different road from that which the captain had fallen into.

C H A P. X.

A discourse between the poet and player; of no other use in this history, but to divert the reader.

BEFORE we proceed any farther in this tragedy, we shall leave Mr. Joseph and Mr. Adams to themselves, and imitate the wise conductors of the stage; who in the midst of a grave action, entertain you with some excellent piece of satire or humour

called a dance. Which piece indeed is therefore danced, and not spoke, as it is delivered to the audience by persons whose thinking faculty is by most people held to lie in their heels; and to whom, as well as heroes, who think with their hands, nature hath only given heads for the sake of conformity, and as they are of use in dancing, to hang their hats on.

THE poet, addressing the player, proceeded thus: ‘As I was saying,’ (for they had been at this discourse all the time of the engagement above stairs) ‘the reason you have no good new plays is evident; it is from your discouragement of authors. Gentlemen will not write, Sir, they will not write without the expectation of fame or profit, or perhaps both. Plays are like trees which will not grow without nourishment; but, like mushrooms, they shoot up spontaneously, as it were, in a rich soil. The muses, like vines, may be pruned, but not with a hatchet. The town, like a peevish child, knows not what it desires, and is always best pleased with a rattle. A farce writer hath indeed some chance for success; but they have lost all taste for the sublime. Tho’ I believe one reason of their depravity is the badness of the actors. If a man writes like an angel, Sir, those fellows know not how to give a sentiment utterance.’ ‘Not so fast,’ says the player, ‘the modern actors are as good at least as their authors, nay, they come nearer their illustrious predecessors, and I expect a Booth on the stage again, sooner than a Shakespear or an Otway; and indeed I may turn your observation against you, and with truth say, that the reason no authors are encouraged, is because we have no good new plays.’ ‘I have not affirmed the contrary,’ said the poet; ‘but I am surprized you grow so warm; you cannot imagine yourself interested in this dispute; I hope you have a better opinion of my taste, than to apprehend I squinted at yourself. No, Sir, if we had six such actors

as

‘ as you, we should soon rival the Bettertons and
 ‘ Sandfords of former times ; for, without a compli-
 ‘ ment to you, I think it impossible for any one to
 ‘ have excelled you in most of your parts. Nay,
 ‘ it is solemn truth, and I have heard many, and
 ‘ all great judges, express as much ; and you will
 ‘ pardon me if I tell you, I think every time I
 ‘ have seen you lately, you have constantly acquired
 ‘ some new excellence, like a snowball. You have
 ‘ deceived me in my estimation of perfection, and
 ‘ have outdone what I thought inimitable.’ ‘ You
 ‘ are as little interested,’ answered the player, ‘ in
 ‘ what I have said of other poets ; for d—n me if
 ‘ there are not many strokes, ay, whole scenes, in
 ‘ your last tragedy, which at least equal Sheakespear.
 ‘ There is a delicacy of sentiment, a dignity of ex-
 ‘ pression in it, which I will own many of our gentle-
 ‘ men did not do adequate justice to. To confess
 ‘ the truth, they are bad enough, and I pity an au-
 ‘ thor who is present at the murder of his works.—
 ‘ Nay, it is but seldom that it can happen,’ returned
 ‘ the poet, the works of most modern authors, like
 ‘ dead-born children, cannot be murdered. It is such
 ‘ wretched half-begotten, half-writ, lifeless, spiritless,
 ‘ low, grovelling stuff, that I almost pity the actor who
 ‘ is obliged to get it by heart, which must be almost
 ‘ as difficult to remember as words in a language you
 ‘ do not understand.’ ‘ I am sure,’ said the player,
 ‘ if the sentences have little meaning when they are
 ‘ writ, when they are spoken they have less. I know
 ‘ scarce one who ever lays an emphasis right, and
 ‘ much less adapts his action to his character. I have
 ‘ seen a tender lover in an attitude of fighting with
 ‘ his mistress, and a brave hero suing to his enemy
 ‘ with his sword in his hand.—I don’t care to abuse
 ‘ my profession, but rot me if in my heart I am not
 ‘ inclined to the poet’s side.’ It is rather generous
 ‘ in you than just,’ said the poet ; ‘ and tho’ I hate
 ‘ to speak ill of any person’s production ; nay, I ne-

‘ ver do it, nor will—but yet, to do justice to the
 ‘ actors, what could Booth or Betterton have made
 ‘ of such horrible stuff as Fenton’s Mariamne,
 ‘ Frowd’s Philotas, or Mallet’s Eurydice, or those
 ‘ low, dirty, last dying speeches, which a fellow in
 ‘ the city or Wapping, your Dillo or Lillo, what
 ‘ was his name, called Tragedies?’—‘ Very well,’
 ‘ says the player, ‘ and pray what do you think of
 ‘ such fellows as Quin and Delane, or that face-mak-
 ‘ ing puppy young Cibber, that ill-look’d dog
 ‘ Macklin, or that saucy slut Mrs. Clive? What work
 ‘ would they make with your Shakespears, Otways,
 ‘ and Lees? How would those harmonious lines of
 ‘ the last come from their tongues?’

‘ — No more; for I disdain
 ‘ All pomp when thou art by—far be the noise
 ‘ Of kings and crowns from us, whose gentle souls
 ‘ Our kinder fates have steer’d another way.
 ‘ Free as the forest birds we’ll pair together,
 ‘ Without rememb’ring who our fathers were :
 ‘ Fly to the arbors, grots, and flow’ry meads,
 ‘ There in soft murmurs interchange our souls,
 ‘ Together drink the crystal of the stream,
 ‘ Or taste the yellow fruit which autumn yields.
 ‘ And when the golden evening calls us home,
 ‘ Wing to our downy nests, and sleep till morn.

‘ Or how would this disdain of Otway,

‘ Who’d be that foolish, sordid thing, call’d man ?

‘ Hold, hold, hold,’ said the poet, ‘ Do repeat that
 ‘ tender speech in the third act of my play which you
 ‘ made such a figure in.’—‘ I would willingly,’ said
 ‘ the player, ‘ but I have forgot it.—‘ Ay, you was
 ‘ not quite perfect enough in it when you play’d it,’ cries
 the poet, ‘ or you would have had such an applause
 ‘ as was never given on the stage; an applause I was
 ‘ ex-

‘extremely concerned for your losing.’—‘Sure,’ says the player, ‘If I remember, that was his’d more than any passage in the whole play.’—‘Ay, your speaking it was his’d,’ said the poet. ‘My speaking it!’ said the player.—‘I mean your not speaking it,’ said the poet. ‘You was out, and then they his’d.’—‘They his’d, and then I was out, if I remember,’ answered the player; ‘and I must say this for myself, that the whole audience allowed I did your part justice: so don’t lay the damnation of your play to my account.’ ‘I don’t know what you mean by damnation,’ replied the poet. ‘Why, you know it was acted but one night,’ cried the player. ‘No,’ said the poet, ‘you and the whole town were enemies; the pit were all my enemies, fellows that would cut my throat, if the fear of hanging did not restrain them. All taylors, Sir, all taylors.’—‘Why should the taylors be so angry with you?’ cries the player. ‘I suppose you don’t employ so many in making your clothes.’ ‘I admit your jest,’ answered the poet; ‘but you remember the affair as well as myself; you know there was a party in the pit and upper-gallery would not suffer it to be given out again; tho’ much, ay infinitely, the majority, all the boxes in particular, were desirous of it; nay, most of the ladies swore they never would come to the house till it was acted again.—Indeed I must own their policy was good, in not letting it be given out a second time; for the rascals knew, if it had gone a second night, it would have run fifty: for it ever there was distress in a tragedy,—I am not fond of my own performance;—but if I should tell you what the best judges said of it—Nor was it entirely owing to my enemies neither, that it did not succeed on the stage as well as it hath since among the polite readers; for you can’t say it had justice done it by the performers.’—‘I think,’ answered the player, ‘the performers did the distress of it justice: for I

‘ am sure we were in distress enough, who were pelt-
 ‘ ed with oranges all the last act; we all imagined
 ‘ it would have been the last act of our lives.’

THE poet, whose fury was now raised, had just attempted to answer, when they were interrupted, and an end put to their discourse by an accident; which, if the reader is impatient to know, he must skip over the next chapter, which is a sort of counterpart to this, and contains some of the best and gravest matters in the whole book, being a discourse between parson Abraham Adams and Mr. Joseph Andrews.

C H A P. XI.

Containing the exhortations of parson Adams, to his friend in affliction; calculated for the instruction and improvement of the reader.

JOSEPH no sooner came perfectly to himself, than perceiving his mistress gone, he bewailed her loss with groans, which would have pierced any heart but those which are possessed by some people, and are made of a certain composition, not unlike flint in its hardness, and other properties; for you may strike fire from them, which will dart through the eyes, but they can never distil one drop of water the same way. His own, poor youth, was of a softer composition; and, at those words, O my dear Fanny! O my love! shall I never, never see thee more? his eyes overflowed with tears, which would have become any thing but a hero. In a word, his despair was more easy to be conceived than related. —

MR. Adams, after many groans, sitting with his back to Joseph, began thus in a sorrowful tone: ‘ You
 ‘ cannot imagine, my good child, that I entirely
 ‘ blame these first agonies of your grief; for when
 ‘ misfortunes attack us by surprize, it must require
 ‘ infinitely more learning than you are master of to
 ‘ resist

' resist them: but it is the business of a man and
 ' a christian, to summon reason as quickly as he can
 ' to his aid; and she will presently teach him pa-
 ' tience and submission. Be comforted, therefore,
 ' child, I say be comforted. It is true you have lost
 ' the prettiest, kindest, loveliest, sweetest young wo-
 ' man, one with whom you might have expected to
 ' have lived in happiness, virtue and innocence. By
 ' whom you might have promised yourself many
 ' little darlings, who would have been the delight of
 ' your youth, and the comfort of your age. You
 ' have not only lost her, but have reason to fear the
 ' utmost violence which lust and power can inflict
 ' upon her. Now indeed you may easily raise ideas
 ' of horror, which might drive you to despair.'—' O
 ' I shall run mad, cries Joseph, O that I could but
 ' command my hands to tear my eyes out, and my
 ' flesh off.'—' If you would use them to such pur-
 ' poses, I am glad you can't,' answered Adams. ' I
 ' have stated your misfortune as strong as I possibly
 ' can; but, on the other side, you are to consider
 ' you are a christian; that no accident happens to us
 ' without the divine permission, and that it is the duty
 ' of a man and a christian to submit. We did not
 ' make ourselves; but the same power which made
 ' us, rules over us, and we are absolutely at his dis-
 ' posal; he may do with us what he pleases, nor
 ' have we any right to complain. A second reason
 ' against our complaint is our ignorance; for as we
 ' know not future events, so neither can we tell to
 ' what purpose any accident tends; and that which at
 ' first threatens us with evil, may in the end produce
 ' our good. I should indeed have said our ignorance
 ' is twofold (but I have not at present time to divide
 ' properly) for as we know not to what purpose any
 ' event is ultimately directed; so neither can we as-
 ' firm from what cause it originally sprung. You are
 ' a man, and consequently a sinner; and this may
 ' be a punishment to you for your sins; indeed in

' this sense it may be esteemed as a good, yea, as the
 ' greatest good, which satisfies the anger of heaven,
 ' and averts that wrath which cannot continue with-
 ' out our destruction. Thirdly, our impotency of
 ' relieving ourselves, demonstrates the folly and ab-
 ' surdity of our complaints: for whom do we resist?
 ' or against whom do we complain, but a power,
 ' from whose shafts no armour can guard us, no
 ' speed can fly? A power which leaves us no hope
 ' but in submission.'—' O Sir,' cried Joseph, ' all
 ' this is very true, and very fine, and I could hear
 ' you all day, if I was not so grieved at heart as now
 ' I am.' ' Would you take physic,' says Adams,
 ' when you are well, and refuse it when you are sick?
 ' Is not comfort to be administered to the afflicted,
 ' and not to those who rejoice, or those who are at
 ' ease?'—' O you have not spoken one word of com-
 ' fort to me yet,' returned Joseph. ' No! cries
 Adams, ' What am I then doing? what can I say to
 ' comfort you?'—' O tell me,' cries Joseph, ' that
 ' Fanny will escape back to my arms, that they shall
 ' again inclose that lovely creature, with all her sweet-
 ' ness, all her untainted innocence about her.'—
 ' Why, perhaps you may,' cries Adams; but I can't
 ' promise you what's to come. You must with per-
 ' fect resignation wait the event; if she be restored to
 ' you again, it is your duty to be thankful, and so
 ' it is if she be not: Joseph, if you are wise, and truly
 ' know your own interest, you will peaceably and
 ' quietly submit to all the dispensations of Provi-
 ' dence, being thoroughly assured, that all the mis-
 ' fortunes, how great soever, which happen to the
 ' righteous, happen to them for their own good.—
 ' Nay, it is not your interest only, but your duty to
 ' abstain from immoderate grief; which, if you in-
 ' dulse, you are not worthy the name of a christi-
 ' an.'—He spoke these last words with an accent
 a little severer than usual; upon which Joseph beg-
 ged him not to be angry, saying, he mistook him,

if

if he thought he denied it was his duty; for he had known that long ago. 'What signifies knowing your duty, if you do not perform it?' answered Adams. 'Your knowledge increases your guilt—' 'O Joseph, I never thought you had this stubbornness in your mind.' Joseph replied, 'he fancied he misunderstood him, which I assure you,' says he, 'you do, if you imagine I endeavour to grieve; upon my soul I don't.' Adams rebuked him for swearing, and then proceeded to enlarge on the folly of grief, telling him, all the wise men and philosophers, even among the heathens, had written against it, quoting several passages from Seneca, and the consolation, which though it was not Cicero's, was, he said, as good almost as any of his works, and concluded all by hinting, that immoderate grief in this case might incense that power which alone could restore him his Fanny. This reason, or indeed rather the idea which it raised of the restoration of his mistress, had more effect than all which the parson had said before, and for a moment abated his agonies: but when his fears sufficiently set before his eyes the danger that poor creature was in, his grief returned again with repeated violence, nor could Adams in the least assuage it; though it may be doubted in his behalf, whether Socrates himself could have prevailed any better.

THEY remained some time in silence; and groans and sighs issued from them both; at length Joseph burst out into the following soliloquy:

*Yes, I will bear my sorrows like a man,
But I must also feel them as a man.
I cannot but remember such things were,
And were most dear to me.—*

ADAMS asked him what stuff that was he repeated?—To which he answered, they were some lines he had gotten by heart out of a play—'Ay, there is
' nothing

‘ nothing but heathenism to be learned from plays,’ replied he—‘ I never heard of any plays fit for a christian to read, but Cato and the Conscious Lovers; and I must own in the latter, there are some things almost solemn enough for a sermon.’ But we shall now leave them a little, and enquire after the subject of their conversation.

C H A P. XII.

More adventures, which we hope will as much please as surprise the reader.

NEITHER the facetious dialogue which passed between the poet and player, nor the grave and truly solemn discourse of Mr. Adams, will, we conceive, make the reader sufficient amends for the anxiety which he must have felt on the account of poor Fanny, whom we left in so deplorable a condition. We shall therefore now proceed to the relation of what happened to that beautiful and innocent virgin, after she fell into the wicked hands of the captain.

THE man of war having conveyed his charming prize out of the inn a little before day, made the utmost expedition in his power towards the squire’s house, where this delicate creature was to be offered up a sacrifice to the lust of a ravisher. He was not only deaf to all her bewailings and entreaties on the road, but accosted her ears with impurities, which having been never before accustomed to them, she happily for herself very little understood. At last he changed this note, and attempted to sooth and mollify her, by setting forth the splendor and luxury which would be her fortune with a man who would have the inclination, and power too, to give her whatever her utmost wishes could desire; and told her he doubted not but she would soon look kinder on him,

him, as the instrument of her happiness, and despise that pitiful fellow, whom her ignorance only could make her fond of. She answered, she knew not whom he meant; she never was fond of any pitiful fellow. 'Are you affronted, Madam,' says he, 'at my calling him so? but what better can be said of one in a livery, notwithstanding your fondness for him?' She returned, that she did not understand him, that the man had been her fellow-servant, and she believed was as honest a creature as any alive; but as for fondness for men—'I warrant ye,' cries the captain, 'we shall find means to persuade you to be fond; and I advise you to yield to gentle ones; for you may be assured that it is not in your power, by any struggles whatever, to preserve your virginity two hours longer. It will be your interest to consent; for the squire will be much kinder to you, if he enjoys you willingly than by force.'—At which words she began to call aloud for assistance (for it was now open day) but finding none, she lifted her eyes to heaven, and supplicated the divine assistance to preserve her innocence. The captain told her, if she persisted in her vociferation, he would find a means of stopping her mouth. And now the poor wretch perceiving no hopes of succour, abandoned herself to despair, and sighing out the name of Joseph! Joseph! a river of tears ran down her lovely cheeks, and wet the handkerchief which covered her bosom. A horseman now appeared in the road, upon which the captain threatened her violently if she complained; however, the moment they approached each other, she begged him with the utmost earnestness to relieve a distressed creature who was in the hands of a ravisher. The fellow stopt at those words; but the captain assured him it was his wife, and that he was carrying her home from her adulterer: which so satisfied the fellow, who was an old one, (and perhaps a married one too) that he wished him a good journey, and rode on. He was no sooner past,

past, than the captain abused her violently for breaking his commands, and threatened to gag her, when two more horsemen, armed with pistols, came into the road just before them. She again solicited their assistance, and the captain told the same story as before. Upon which one said to the other—‘ That’s a charming wench! ‘ Jack ; I wish I had been in the fellow’s place whoever he is.’ But the other, instead of answering him, cried out eagerly, ‘ Zounds, I know her :’ and then turning to her, said, ‘ Sure you are not Fanny Goodwill.’—‘ Indeed, indeed I am,’ she cried—‘ O John, I know you now—Heaven hath sent you to my assistance, to deliver me from this wicked man, who is carrying me away for his vile purposes—O for God’s sake rescue me from him.’ A fierce dialogue immediately ensued between the captain and these two men, who being both armed with pistols, and the chariot which they attended being now arrived, the captain saw both force and stratagem were vain, and endeavoured to make his escape ; in which however he could not succeed. The gentleman who rode in the chariot, ordered it to stop, and with an air of authority examined into the merits of the cause ; of which being advertised by Fanny, whose credit was confirmed by the fellow who knew her, he ordered the captain, who was all bloody from his encounter at the inn, to be conveyed as a prisoner behind the chariot, and very gallantly took Fanny into it ; for, to say the truth, this gentleman (who was no other than the celebrated Mr. Peter Pounce, and who preceded the lady Booby only a few miles, by setting out earlier in the morning) was a very gallant person, and loved a pretty girl better than any thing, besides his own money, or the money of other people.

THE chariot now proceeded towards the inn, which, as Fanny was informed, lay in their way, and where it arrived at that very time while the poet and
player

player were disputing below stairs, and Adams and Joseph were discoursing back to back above: just at that period to which we brought them both in the two preceding chapters, the chariot stopt at the door, and in an instant Fanny leaping from it, ran up to her Joseph.—O reader, conceive if thou canst, the joy which fired the breasts of these lovers on this meeting; and if thy own heart doth not sympathetically assist thee in this conception, I pity thee sincerely from my own: for let the hard-hearted villain know this, that there is a pleasure in a tender sensation beyond any which he is capable of tasting.

PETER being informed by Fanny of the presence of Adams, stopt to see him, and receive his homage; for, as Peter was an hypocrite, a sort of people whom Mr. Adams never saw through, the one paid that respect to his seeming goodness which the other believed to be paid to his riches; hence Mr. Adams was so much his favourite, that he once lent him four pounds thirteen shillings and sixpence, to prevent his going to goal, on no greater security than a bond and judgment, which probably he would have made no use of, tho' the money had not been (as it was) paid exactly at the time.

It is not perhaps easy to describe the figure of Adams; he had risen in such a hurry, that he had on neither breeches, garters, nor stockings; nor had he taken from his head a red spotted handkerchief, which by night bound his wig, turned inside out, around his head. He had on his torn cassock, and his great coat; but as the remainder of his cassock hung down below his great coat; so did a small stripe of white, or rather whitish linen, appear below that; to which we may add the several colours which appeared on his face, where a long piss burnt beard served to retain the liquor of the stone-pot, and that of a blacker hue which distilled from the mop.—This figure, which Fanny had delivered from his captivity, was no sooner spied by Peter, than it disordered the
composed

composed gravity of his muscles ; however he advised him immediately to make himself clean, nor would accept his homage in that pickle.

THE poet and player no sooner saw the captain in captivity, than they began to consider of their own safety, of which flight presented itself as the only means ; they therefore both of them mounted the poet's horse, and made the most expeditious retreat in their power.

THE host, who well knew Mr. Pounce, and lady Booby's livery, was not a little surprized at this change of the scene, nor was his confusion much helped by his wife, who was now just risen, and having heard from him the account of what had past, comforted him with a decent number of fools and blockheads ; asked him why he did not consult her ; and told him, he would never leave following the nonsensical dictates of his own numscull, till she and her family were ruined.

JOSEPH being informed of the captain's arrival, and seeing his Fanny now in safety, quitted her a moment, and, running down stairs, went directly to him, and, stripping off his coat, challenged him to fight ; but the captain refused, saying, he did not understand boxing. He then grasped a cudgel in one hand, and catching the captain by the collar with the other, gave him a most severe drubbing, and ended with telling him, he had now had some revenge for what his dear Fanny had suffered.

WHEN Mr. Pounce had a little regaled himself with some provision which he had in his chariot, and Mr. Adams had put on the best appearance his clothes would allow him, Pounce ordered the captain into his presence ; for he said he was guilty of felony, and the next justice of peace should commit him : but the servants (whose appetite for revenge is soon satisfied) being sufficiently contented with the drubbing which Joseph had inflicted on him, and which was indeed of no very moderate kind, had suffered him

him to go off, which he did, threatening a severe revenge against Joseph, which I have never heard he thought proper to take.

THE mistress of the house made her voluntary appearance before Mr. Pounce, and with a thousand curt'sies told him, 'she hoped his honour would pardon her husband, who was a very nonsense man, for the sake of his poor family; that indeed if he could be ruined alone, she should be very willing of it; for because as why, his worship very well knew he deserved it: but she had three poor small children, who were not capable to get their own living; and if her husband was sent to goal, they must all come to the parish; for she was a poor weak woman, continually a breeding, and had no time to work for them. She therefore hoped his honour would take it into his worship's consideration, and forgive her husband this time; for she was sure he never intended any harm to man, woman, or child; and if it was not for that block-head of his own, the man in some things was well enough; for she had had three children by him in less than three years, and was almost ready to cry out the fourth time.' She would have proceeded in this manner much longer, had not Peter stopt her tongue, by telling her he had nothing to say to her husband, nor her neither. So, as Adams and the rest had assured her of forgiveness, she cried and curt'sied out of the room.

Mr. Pounce was desirous that Fanny should continue her journey with him in the chariot; but she absolutely refused, saying she would ride behind Joseph, on a horse which one of lady Booby's servants had equipped him with. But alas! when the horse appeared, it was found to be no other than that identical beast which Mr. Adams had left behind him at the inn, and which these honest fellows, who knew him, had redeemed. Indeed whatever horse they had provided for Joseph, they would have prevailed with him

him to mount none, no not even to ride before his beloved Fanny, till the parson was supplied ; much less would he deprive his friend of the beast which belonged to him, and which he knew the moment he saw, tho' Adams did not : however, when he was reminded of the affair, and told that they had brought the horse with them which he left behind, he answered—Bless me ! and so I did.

ADAMS was very desirous that Joseph and Fanny should mount this horse, and declared he could very easily walk home. ' If I walked alone,' says he, ' I would wage a shilling, that the Pedestrian out-stripped the Equestrian travellers : but as I intend to take the company of a pipe, peradventure I may be an hour later.' One of the servants whispered Joseph to take him at his word, and suffer the old put to walk if he would : This proposal was answered with an angry look and a peremptory refusal by Joseph, who catching Fanny up in his arms, aver'd he would rather carry her home in that manner, than take away Mr. Adams's horse, and permit him to walk on foot.

PERHAPS, reader, thou hast seen a contest between two gentlemen, or two ladies quickly decided, tho' they have both asserted they would not eat such a nice morsel, and each insisted on the other's accepting it ; but in reality both were very desirous to swallow it themselves. Do not therefore conclude hence, that this dispute would have come to a speedy decision : for here both parties were heartily in earnest, and it is very probable, they would have remained in the inn-yard to this day, had not the good Peter Pounce put a stop to it ; for finding he had no longer hopes of satisfying his old appetite with Fanny, and being desirous of having some one to whom he might communicate his grandeur, he told the parson he would convey him home in his chariot. This favour was by Adams, with many bows and acknowledgments, accepted, tho' he afterwards said, ' he ascended

ded the chariot rather that he might not offend, than from any desire of riding in it, for that in his heart he preferred the Pedestrian even to the Vehicular expedition.' All matters being now settled, the chariot in which rode Adams and Pounce, moved forwards; and Joseph having borrowed a pillion from the host, Fanny had just seated herself thereon, and had laid hold of the girdle which her lover wore for that purpose, when the wise beast, who concluded that one at a time was sufficient, that two to one were odds, &c. discovered much uneasiness at his double load, and began to consider his hinder as his fore-legs, moving the direct contrary way to that which is called forwards. Nor could Joseph, with all his horsemanship persuade him to advance: but without having any regard to the lovely part of the lovely girl which was on his back, he used such agitations, that had not one of the men come immediately to her assistance, she had, in plain English, tumbled backwards on the ground. This inconvenience was presently remedied by an exchange of horses; and then Fanny being again placed on her pillion, on a better natured, and somewhat a better fed beast, the parson's horse finding he had no longer odds to contend with, agreed to march; and the whole procession set forwards for Booby-Hall, where they arrived in a few hours without any thing remarkable happening on the road, unless it was a curious dialogue between the parson and the steward; which, to use the language of a late apologist, a pattern to all biographers, "waits for the reader in the next chapter."

C H A P. XIII.

A curious dialogue which passed between Mr. Abraham Adams and Mr. Peter Pounce, better worth reading than all the works of Colley Cibber and many others.

THE chariot had not proceeded far, before Mr. Adams observed it was a very fine day. ‘Ay, and a very fine country too,’ answered Pounce. ‘I should think so more,’ returned Adams, if I had not lately travelled over the Downs, which I take to exceed this and all other prospects in the universe. ‘A fig for prospects,’ answered Pounce, ‘one acre here is worth ten there; and, for my own part, I have no delight in the prospect of any land but my own.’ ‘Sir,’ said Adams, you can indulge yourself with many fine prospects of that kind.’ ‘I thank God I have a little,’ replied the other, ‘with which I am content, and envy no man: I have a little, Mr. Adams, with which I do as much good as I can.’ Adams answered, that riches without charity were nothing worth; for that they were a blessing only to him who made them a blessing to others. ‘You and I,’ said Peter, ‘have different notions of charity. I own, as it is generally used, I do not like the word, nor do I think it becomes one of us gentlemen; it is a mean parson-like quality; though I would not infer many parsons have it neither.’ ‘Sir,’ said Adams, ‘my definition of charity is a generous disposition to relieve the distressed.’ ‘There is something in that definition,’ answered Peter, which I like well enough; it is, as you say, a disposition,—and does not so much consist in the act as in the disposition to do it; but alas, Mr. Adams, who are meant by the distressed? Believe me, the distresses of mankind are mostly imaginary, and it would

' would be rather folly than goodness to relieve them.'
 ' Sure, Sir,' replied Adams, ' hunger and thirst, cold
 ' and nakedness, and other distresses which attend the
 ' poor, can never be said to be imaginary evils.'
 ' How can any man complain of hunger,' said Peter,
 ' in a country where such excellent fallads are to be
 ' gathered in almost every field? or of thirst, where
 ' every river and stream produces such delicious pota-
 ' tions? And as for cold and nakedness, they are
 ' evils introduced by luxury and custom. A man
 ' naturally wants clothes no more than a horse or any
 ' other animal; and there are whole nations who go
 ' without them: but these are things perhaps which
 ' you, who do not know the world—' You will par-
 ' don me, Sir,' returned Adams; ' I have read of the
 ' Gymnosophyfts.' ' A plague of your Jehosaphats,'
 ' cried Peter; ' the greatest fault in our constitution
 ' is the provision made for the poor, except that per-
 ' haps made for some others. Sir, I have not an
 ' estate which doth not contribute almost as much a-
 ' gain to the poor as to the land-tax, and I do as-
 ' sure you I expect to come myself to the parish in
 ' the end.' To which Adams giving a dissenting
 smile, Peter thus proceeded: ' I fancy, Mr. Adams,
 ' you are one of those who imagine I am a lump of
 ' money; for there are many who, I fancy, believe
 ' that not only my pockets, but my whole clothes,
 ' are lined with bank-bills; but I assure you, you
 ' are all mistaken: I am not the man the world
 ' esteems me. If I can hold my head above water,
 ' it is all I can. I have injured myself by purchasing.
 ' I have been too liberal of my money. Indeed I
 ' fear my heir will find my affairs in a worse situa-
 ' tion than they are reputed to be. Ah! he will
 ' have reason to wish I had loved money more, and
 ' land less. Pray, my good neighbour, where should
 ' I have that quantity of riches the world is so li-
 ' beral to bestow on me? Where could I possibly,
 ' without I had stole it, acquire such a treasure?'

'Why truly,' says Adams, 'I have been always of
 'your opinion; I have wondered as well as yourself
 'with what confidence they could report such things
 'of you, which have to me appeared as mere im-
 'possibilities; for you know, Sir, and I have often
 'heard you say it, that your wealth is of your own ac-
 'quisition, and can it be credible that in your short
 'time you should have amassed such a heap of trea-
 'sure as these people will have you worth? Indeed
 'had you inherited an estate like Sir Thomas Booby,
 'which had descended in your family for many gene-
 'rations, they might have had a colour for their asser-
 'tions.' 'Why, what do they say I am worth?' cries
 Peter with a malicious sneer. 'Sir,' answered Adams,
 'I have heard some aver you are not worth less than
 'twenty thousand pounds.' At which Peter frowned.
 'Nay, Sir,' said Adams, 'you ask me only the
 'opinion of others, for my own part I have always
 'denied it, nor did I ever believe you could possibly
 'be worth half that sum.' 'However, Mr. Adams,'
 'said he, squeezing him by the hand, 'I would not
 'sell them all I am worth for double that sum; and
 'as to what you believe, or they believe, I care not a
 'fig, no not a fart. I am not poor, because you
 'think me so, nor because you attempt to under-
 'value me in the country. I know the envy of
 'mankind very well; but I thank heaven I am above
 'them. It is true my wealth is of my own acquisi-
 'tion. I have not an estate like Sir Thomas Booby,
 'that has descended in my family through many ge-
 'nerations; but I know heirs of such estates who
 'are forced to travel about the country like some
 'people in torn cassocks, and might be glad to ac-
 'cept of a pitiful curacy for what I know. Yes,
 'Sir, as shabby fellows as yourself, whom no man
 'of my figure, without that vice of good-nature
 'about him, would suffer to ride in a chariot with
 'him.' 'Sir,' said Adams, 'I value not your cha-
 'riot of a rush; and if I had known you had in-
 'tended

‘tended to affront me, I would have walked to the world’s end on foot, e’er I would have accepted a place in it. However, Sir, I will soon rid you of that inconvenience;’ and so saying, he opened the chariot-door, without calling to the coachman, and leapt out into the high-way, forgetting to take his hat along with him; which however Mr. Pounce threw after him with great violence. Joseph and Fanny stopt to bear him company the rest of the way, which was not above a mile.

B O O K IV.

C H A P. I.

The arrival of lady Booby and the rest at Booby-Hall.

THE coach and six, in which lady Booby rode, overtook the other travellers as they entered the parish. She no sooner saw Joseph, than her cheeks glowed with red, and immediately after became as totally pale. She had in her surprize almost stopt her coach; but recollected herself timely enough to prevent it. She entered the parish amidst the ringing of bells, and the acclamations of the poor, who were rejoiced to see their patroness returned after so long an absence, during which time all her rents had been drafted to London, without a shilling being spent among them, which tended not a little to their utter impoverishing; for if the court would be severely missed in such a city as London, how much more must the absence of a person of great fortune be felt in a little country village, for whose inhabitants such a family finds a constant employment and supply; and with the offals of whose

table the infirm, aged, and infant poor, are abundantly fed, with a generosity which hath scarce a visible effect on their benefactor's pockets?

BUT if their interest inspired so public a joy into every countenance, how much more forcibly did the affection which they bore parson Adams operate upon all who beheld his return? They flocked about him like dutiful children round an indulgent parent, and vied with each other in demonstrations of duty and love. The parson on his side shook every one by the hand, enquired heartily after the healths of all that were absent, of their children and relations, and express'd a satisfaction in his face, which nothing but benevolence made happy by its objects could infuse.

NOR did Joseph and Fanny want a hearty welcome from all who saw them. In short, no three persons could be more kindly received, as indeed none ever more deserved to be universally beloved.

ADAMS carried his fellow-travellers home to his house, where he insisted on their partaking whatever his wife, whom, with his children, he found in health and joy, could provide. Where we shall leave them enjoying perfect happiness over a homely meal, to view scenes of greater splendor, but infinitely less bliss.

OUR more intelligent readers will doubtless suspect by this second appearance of lady Booby on the stage, that all was not ended by the dismissal of Joseph; and, to be honest with them, they are in the right; the arrow had pierced deeper than she imagined; nor was the wound so easily to be cured. The removal of the object soon cooled her rage, but it had a different effect on her love; that departed with his person; but this remained lurking in her mind with his image. Restless, interrupted slumbers, and confused horrible dreams were her portion the first night. In the morning, fancy painted her a more delicious scene; but to delude, not delight her: for before she could

could reach the promised happiness, it vanished, and left her to curse, not bless the vision.

SHE started from her sleep, her imagination being all on fire with the phantom, when her eyes accidentally glancing towards the spot where yesterday the real Joseph had stood, that little circumstance raised his idea in the liveliest colours in her memory. Each look, each word, each gesture rushed back on her mind with charms which all his coldness could not abate. Nay, she imputed that to his youth, his folly, his awe, his religion, to every thing, but what would instantly have produced contempt, want of passion for the sex; or, that which would have roused her hatred, want of liking to her.

REFLECTION then hurried her farther, and told her, she must see this beautiful youth no more; nay, suggested to her, that she herself had dismissed him for no other fault than probably that of too violent an awe and respect for herself; and which she ought rather to have esteemed a merit, the effects of which were besides so easily and surely to have been removed; she then blamed, she cursed the hasty rashness of her temper; her fury was vented all on herself, and Joseph appeared innocent in her eyes. Her passion at length grew so violent, that it forced her on seeking relief, and now she thought of recalling him: But pride forbade that; pride which soon drove all softer passions from her soul, and represented to her the meanness of him she was fond of. That thought soon began to obscure his beauties; contempt succeeded next, and then disdain, which presently introduced her hatred of the creature who had given her so much uneasiness. These enemies of Joseph had no sooner taken possession of her mind, than they insinuated to her a thousand things in his disfavour; every thing but dislike of her person; a thought, which as it would have been intolerable to bear, she checked the moment it endeavoured to arise. Revenge came now to her assistance; and, she considered her dismissal

of him stript, and without a character, with the utmost pleasure. She rioted in the several kinds of misery, which her imagination suggested to her might be his fate; and with a smile composed of anger, mirth, and scorn, viewed him in the rags in which her fancy had dress'd him.

Mrs. Slipshlop being summoned, attended her mistress, who had now in her own opinion toally subdued this passion. Whilst she was dressing, she asked if that fellow had been turned away according to her orders. Slipshlop answered, she had told her ladyship so, (as indeed she had) '—And how did he behave?' replied the lady. Truly, Madam,' cries Slipshlop, 'in such a manner that infected every body who saw him. The poor lad had but little wages to receive: for he constantly allowed his father and mother half his income; so that when your ladyship's livery was stript off, he had not wherewithal to buy a coat, and must have gone naked, if one of the footmen had not incommodated him with one, and whilst he was standing in his shirt, (and, to say truth, he was an amorous figure) being told your ladyship would not give him a character, he sighed and said, he had done nothing willingly to offend; that for his part he should always give your ladyship a good character wherever he went; and he prayed God to bless you; for you was the best of ladies, tho' his enemies had set you against him: I wish you had not turned him away; for I believe you have not a faithfuller servant in the house.'—'How came you then,' replied the lady, 'to advise me to turn him away?' I, Madam!' said Slipshlop, 'I am sure you will do me the justice to say, I did all in my power to prevent it; but I saw your ladyship was angry; and it is not the business of us upper servants to hinterfear on those occasions.'—And was it not you, audacious wretch,' cried the lady, 'who made me angry? Was it not your tittle-tattle, in which I believe you belyed the poor fellow, which
' incensed

‘ incensed me against him ? He may thank you for
 ‘ all that hath happened ; and so may I for the loss of
 ‘ a good servant, and one who probably had more me-
 ‘ rit than all of you. Poor fellow ! I am charmed
 ‘ with his goodness to his parents. Why did not you
 ‘ tell me of that, but suffer me to dismiss so good a
 ‘ creature without a character ? ‘ I see the reason of
 ‘ your whole behaviour now as well as your com-
 ‘ plaint ; you was jealous of the wenches.’ ‘ I jealous !’
 said Slipflop, ‘ I assure you I look upon myself as his
 ‘ betters ; I am not meat for a footman I hope.’
 These words threw the lady into a violent passion,
 and she sent Slipflop from her presence, who departed
 tossing her nose, and crying, ‘ Marry come up ! there
 ‘ are some people more jealous than I, I believe.’
 Her lady affected not to hear the words, tho’ in reali-
 ty she did, and understood them too. Now ensued a
 second conflict, so like the former, that it might fa-
 vour of repetition to relate it minutely. It may suffice
 to say, that lady Booby found good reason to doubt
 whether she had so absolutely conquered her passion,
 as she had flattered herself ; and, in order to accom-
 plish it quite, took a resolution more common than
 wise, to retire immediately into the country. The
 reader hath long ago seen the arrival of Mrs. Slipflop,
 whom no pertness could make her mistress resolve to
 part with ; lately, that of Mr. Pounce, her forerun-
 ners ; and lastly, that of the lady herself.

THE morning after her arrival, being Sunday she
 went to church, to the great surprize of every body,
 who wondered to see her ladyship, being no very
 constant church-woman, there so suddenly upon her
 journey. Joseph was likewise there ; and I have
 heard it was remarked, that she fixed her eyes on him
 much more than on the parson ; but this I believe to
 be only a malicious rumour. When the prayers were
 ended, Mr. Adams stood up, and with a loud voice
 pronounced : I publish the banns of marriage between
 Joseph Andrews and Frances Goodwill, both of this
 parish,

parish, &c. Whether this had any effect on lady Booby or no, who was then in her pew, which the congregation could not see into, I could never discover: But certain it is, that in about a quarter of an hour she stood up, and directed her eyes to that part of the church where the women sat, and persisted in looking that way during the remainder of the sermon, in so scrutinizing a manner, and with so angry a countenance, that most of the women were afraid she was offended at them.

THE moment she returned home, she sent for Slip-slop into her chamber, and told her, she wondered what that impudent fellow Joseph did in that parish? Upon which Slip-slop gave her an account of her meeting Adams with him on the road, and likewise the adventure with Fanny. At the relation of which, the lady often changed her countenance; and when she had heard all, she ordered Mr. Adams into her presence, to whom she behaved as the reader will see in the next chapter.

C H A P. II.

A dialogue between Mr. Abraham Adams and the lady Booby.

MR. Adams was not far off; for he was drinking her ladyship's health below in a cup of her ale. He no sooner came before her, than she began in the following manner: 'I wonder, Sir, after the many great obligations you have had to this family,' (with all which the reader hath, in the course of this history, been minutely acquainted) 'that you will ungratefully show any respect to a fellow who hath been turned out of it for his misdeeds. Nor doth it, I can tell you, Sir, become a man of your character, to run about the country with an idle fellow and wench. Indeed, as for the girl, I know

' know no harm of her. Slipslop tells me she was
 ' formerly bred up in my house, and behaved as she
 ' ought, till she hankered after this fellow, and he
 ' spoiled her. Nay, she may still, perhaps, do very
 ' well, if he will let her alone. You are therefore
 ' doing a monstrous thing, in endeavouring to pro-
 ' cure a match between these two people, which will
 ' be to the ruin of them both.'—Madam,' says A-
 dams, ' if your ladyship will but hear me speak, I
 ' protest I never heard any harm of Mr. Joseph An-
 ' drews; if I had, I should have corrected him for
 ' it: for I never have, nor will encourage the faults
 ' of those under my cure. As for the young woman,
 ' I assure your ladyship I have as good an opinion of
 ' her as your ladyship yourself, or any other can have.
 ' She is the sweetest-tempered, honestest, worthiest,
 ' young creature; indeed as to her beauty, I do not
 ' commend her on that account, tho' all men allow
 ' she is the handsomest woman, gentle or simple, that
 ' ever appeared in the parish.' ' You are very im-
 ' pertinent, says she, ' to talk such fulsome stuff to
 ' me. It is mighty becoming truly in a clergyman
 ' to trouble himself about handsome women, and you
 ' are a delicate judge of beauty, no doubt. A man
 ' who hath lived all his life in such a parish as this,
 ' is a rare judge of beauty. Ridiculous! Beauty in-
 ' deed,—a country wench a beauty.—I shall be sick
 ' whenever I hear beauty mentioned again—And so
 ' this wench is to stock the parish with beauties, I
 ' hope.—But, Sir, our poor is numerous enough al-
 ' ready; I will have no more vagabonds settled here.'
 ' Madam, says Adams, ' your ladyship is offended
 ' with me, I protest, without any reason. This couple
 ' were desirous to consummate long ago, and I dis-
 ' suaded them from it; nay, I may venture to say,
 ' I believe, I was the sole cause of their delaying it.'
 ' Well,' says she, ' and you did very wisely and
 ' honestly too, notwithstanding she is the greatest
 ' beauty in the parish.—' And now, Madam,' con-
 tinued

tinued he, ' I only perform my office to Mr. Joseph.'—Pray, don't misster such fellows to me,' cries the lady. ' He,' said the parson, ' with the consent of Fanny, before my face, put in the banns. —' Yes,' answered the lady, ' I suppose the slut is forward enough; Slipshod tells me how her head runs upon fellows; that is one of her beauties, I suppose. But if they have put in the banns, I desire you will publish them no more without my orders.' ' Madam,' cries Adams, ' if any one puts in sufficient caution, and assigns a proper reason against them, I am willing to surcease.'—' I tell you a reason,' says she, he is a vagabond, and he shall not settle here, and bring a nest of beggars into the parish; it will make us but little amends that they will be beauties.' ' Madam,' answered Adams, with the utmost submission to your ladyship, I have been informed by lawyer Scout, that any person who serves a year, gains a settlement in the parish where he serves.' ' Lawyer Scout,' replied the lady, ' is an impudent coxcomb; I will have no lawyer Scout interfere with me. I repeat to you again, I will have no more incumbrances brought on us: so I desire you will proceed no farther.' ' Madam,' returned Adams, ' I would obey your ladyship in every thing that is lawful; but surely the parties being poor is no reason against their marrying. God forbid there should be any such law. The poor have little share enough of this world already; it would be barbarous indeed to deny them the common privileges, and innocent enjoyments which nature indulges to the animal creation.' ' Since you understand yourself no better,' cries the lady, ' nor the respect due from such as you to a woman of my distinction, than to affront my ears by such loose discourse, I shall mention but one short word; it is my orders to you, that you publish these banns no more; and if you dare, I will recommend it to your master, the doctor, to discard you from his service.'

‘vice. I will, Sir, notwithstanding your poor family; and then you and the greatest beauty in the parish may go and beg together.’ Madam, answered Adams, ‘I know not what your ladyship means by the terms master and service. I am in the service of a master who will never discard me for doing my duty: and if the doctor (for indeed I have never been able to pay for a licence) thinks proper to turn me from my cure, God will provide me, I hope, another. At least, my family, as well as myself, have hands; and he will prosper, I doubt not, our endeavours to get our bread honestly with them. Whilst my conscience is pure, I shall never fear what man can do unto me.’—‘I condemn my humility,’ said the lady, ‘for demeaning myself to converse with you so long. I shall take other measures; for I see you are a confederate with them. But the sooner you leave me, the better; and I shall give orders that my doors may no longer be open to you. I will suffer no parsons who run about the country with beauties, to be entertained here.’—‘Madam,’ said Adams, ‘I shall enter into no persons doors against their will: but I am assured, when you have enquired farther into this matter, you will applaud, not blame my proceeding; and so I humbly take my leave:’ which he did with many bows, or at least many attempts at a bow.

C H A P. III.

What pass between the lady and lawyer Scout.

IN the afternoon the lady sent for Mr. Scout, whom she attacked most violently for intermeddling with her servants; which he denied, and indeed with truth; for he had only asserted accidentally, and perhaps rightly, that a year’s service gained a settlement;
and

and so far he owned he might have formerly informed the parson, and believed it was law. 'I am resolved,' said the lady, 'to have no discarded servants of mine settled here; and so, if this be your law, I shall send to another lawyer.' Scout said, 'if she sent to a hundred lawyers, not one or all of them could alter the law. The utmost that was in the power of a lawyer, was to prevent the law's taking effect; and that he himself could do for her ladyship as well as any other: and I believe,' says he, 'Madam, your ladyship not being conversant in these matters, hath mistaken a difference: for I asserted only, that a man who served a year was settled. Now there is a material difference between being settled in law and settled in fact; and as I affirmed generally he was settled, and law is preferable to fact, my settlement must be understood in law, and not in fact. And suppose, Madam, we admit he was settled in law, what use will they make of it, how doth that relate to fact? He is not settled in fact; and if he be not settled in fact, he is not an inhabitant; and if he is not an inhabitant, he is not of this parish; and then undoubtedly he ought not to be published here; for Mr. Adams hath told me your ladyship's pleasure, and the reason, which is a very good one, to prevent burdening us with the poor; we have too many already; and I think we ought to have an act to hang or transport half of them. If we can prove in evidence, that he is not settled in fact, it is another matter. What I said to Mr. Adams, was on a supposition that he was settled in fact; and indeed if that was the case, I should doubt.'—'Don't tell me your facts and your ifs,' said the lady, 'I don't understand your gibberish: you take too much upon you, and are very impertinent in pretending to direct in this parish, and you shall be taught better, I assure you, you shall. But as to the wench, I am resolved she shall not settle here; I will not suffer such beau-

'ties as these to produce children for us to keep.'—
 'Beauties indeed! your ladyship is pleased to be
 'merry,'—answered Scout.—'Mr. Adams descri-
 'bed her so to me,' said the lady.—'Pray what sort
 'of dowdy is it, Mr. Scout?'—'The ugliest crea-
 'ture almost I ever beheld, a poor dirty drab, your
 'ladyship never saw such a wretch.—'Well, but,
 'dear Mr. Scout, let her be what she will,—these
 'ugly women will bring children, you know; so
 'that we must prevent the marriage.'—'True, Ma-
 'dam,' replied Scout, 'for the subsequent marriage
 'co-operating with the law, will carry law into fact.
 'When a man is married, he is settled in fact; and
 'then he is not removeable. I will see Mr. Adams;
 'and I make no doubt of prevailing with him. His
 'only objection is, doubtless, that he shall lose his
 'fee: but that being once made easy, as it shall be, I
 'am confident no farther objection will remain. No,
 'no, it is impossible: but your ladyship can't dis-
 'commend his unwillingness to depart from his fee.
 'Every man ought to have a proper value for his
 'fee. At to the matter in question, if your ladyship
 'pleases to employ me in it, I will venture to pro-
 'mise you success. The laws of this land are not so
 'vulgar, to permit a mean fellow to contend with
 'one of your ladyship's fortune. We have one sure
 'card, which is to carry him before justice Frolick,
 'who, upon hearing your ladyship's name, will com-
 'mit him without any farther questions. As for the
 'dirty slut, we shall have nothing to do with her: for,
 'if we get rid of the fellow, the ugly jade will——
 'Take what measures you please, good Mr. Scout,'
 'answered the lady, 'but I wish you could rid the
 'parish of both; for Slipslop tells me such stories of
 'this wench, that I abhor the thoughts of her; and
 'though you say she is such an ugly slut, yet you
 'know, dear Mr. Scout, these forward creatures who
 'run after men, will always find some as forward as
 'themselves: so that, to prevent the increase of beg-
 'gars,

gars, we must get rid of her.'—'Your ladyship is very much in the right,' answered Scout, 'but I am afraid the law is a little deficient in giving us any such power of prevention; however, the justice will stretch it as far as he is able, to oblige your ladyship. To say truth, it is a great blessing to the country that he is in the commission; for he hath taken several poor off our hands that the law would never lay hold on. I know some justices who make as much of committing a man to Bridewell, as his lordship at size would of hanging him: but it would do a man good to see his worship, our justice, commit a fellow to Bridewell; he takes so much pleasure in it: and when once we ha' um there, we seldom hear any more o' um. He's either starved or eat up by vermin in a month's time.' —Here the arrival of a visitor put an end to the conversation, and Mr. Scout, having undertaken the cause, and promised it success, departed.

THIS Scout was one of those fellows who, without any knowledge of the law, or being bred to it, take upon them, in defiance of an act of parliament, to act as lawyers in the country, and are called so. They are the pests of society, and a scandal to a profession to which indeed they do not belong; and which owes to such kind of rascallions the ill-will which weak persons bear towards it. With this fellow, to whom a little before she would not have condescended to have spoken, did a certain passion for Joseph, and the jealousy and the disdain of poor innocent Fanny, betray the lady Booby into a familiar discourse, in which she inadvertently confirmed many hints, with which Slipflop, whose gallant he was, had pre-acquainted him; and whence he had taken an opportunity to assert those severe falsehoods of little Fanny, which possibly the reader might not have been well able to account for, if we had not thought proper to give him this information.

C H A P. IV.

A short chapter, but very full of matter ; particularly the arrival of Mr. Booby and his lady.

ALL that night, and the next day, the lady Booby past with the utmost anxiety ; her mind was distracted, and her soul tossed up and down by many turbulent and opposite passions. She loved, hated, pitied, scorned, admired, despised the same person by fits, which changed in a very short interval. On Tuesday morning, which happened to be a holiday, she went to church, where, to her surprise, Mr. Adams published the banns again with as audible a voice as before. It was lucky for her, that as there was no sermon, she had an immediate opportunity of returning home to vent her rage, which she could not have concealed from the congregation five minutes ; indeed it was not then very numerous, the assembly consisting of no more than Adams, his clerk, his wife, the lady, and one of her servants. At her return she met Slipslop, who accosted her in these words :—
 ‘ O meam, what doth your ladyship think ? To be
 ‘ sure lawyer Scout hath carried Joseph and Fanny
 ‘ both before the justice. All the parish are in tears,
 ‘ and say they will certainly be hanged : for no body
 ‘ knows what it is for.’—‘ I suppose they deserve it,’
 says the lady. ‘ What dost thou mention such wretches
 ‘ to me ?’—‘ O dear Madam,’ answered Slipslop,
 ‘ is it not a pity such a graceless young man should
 ‘ die a virulent death ? I hope the judge will take
 ‘ commensuration on his youth. As for Fanny, I
 ‘ don’t think it signifies much what becomes of her ;
 ‘ and if poor Joseph hath done any thing, I could
 ‘ venture to swear she traduced him to it : Few men
 ‘ ever come to fragrant punishment, but by those
 ‘ nasty creatures, who are a scandal to our sect.’ The
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lady was no more pleased at this news, after a moment's reflection, than Slipslop herself: for though she wished Fanny far enough, she did not desire the removal of Joseph, especially with her. She was puzzled how to act, or what to say on this occasion, when a coach and six drove into the court, and a servant acquainted her with the arrival of her nephew Booby and his lady. She ordered them to be conducted into a drawing-room, whither she presently repaired, having composed her countenance as well as she could; and being a little satisfied that the wedding would by these means be at least interrupted; and that she should have an opportunity to execute any resolution she might take, for which she herself saw provided with an excellent instrument in Scout.

THE lady Booby apprehended her servant had made a mistake, when he mentioned Mr. Booby's lady; for she had never heard of his marriage; but how great was her surprise, when at her entering the room, her nephew presented his wife to her! saying, 'Madam, this is that charming Pamela, of whom I am convinced you have heard so much.' The lady received her with more civility than he expected; indeed with the utmost: for she was perfectly polite, nor had any vice inconsistent with good-breeding. They past some little time in ordinary discourse, when a servant came and whispered Mr. Booby, who presently told the ladies he must desert them a little on some business of consequence; and as their discourse during his absence would afford little improvement or entertainment to the reader, we will leave them for a while to attend Mr. Booby.

C H A P. V.

Containing justice business: curious precedents of depositions, and other matters necessary to be perused by all justices of the peace and their clerks.

THE young squire and his lady were no sooner alighted from their coach, than the servants began to enquire after Mr. Joseph, from whom they said their lady had not heard a word, to her great surprise, since he had left lady Booby's. Upon this they were instantly informed of what had lately happened, with which they hastily acquainted their master, who took an immediate resolution to go himself, and endeavour to restore his Pamela her brother, before she even knew she had lost him.

THE justice before whom the criminals were carried, and who lived within a short mile of the lady's house, was luckily Mr. Booby's acquaintance, by his having an estate in his neighbourhood. Ordering therefore his horses to his coach, he set out for the judgment-seat, and arrived when the justice had almost finished his business. He was conducted into a hall, where he was acquainted that his worship would wait on him in a moment; for he had only a man and a woman to commit to Bridewell first. As he was now convinced he had not a minute to lose, he insisted on the servants introducing him directly into the room where the justice was then executing his office, as he called it. Being brought thither, and the first compliments being past between the squire and his worship, the former asked the latter what crime those two young people had been guilty of. 'No great crime,' answered the justice, 'I have only ordered them to Bridewell for a month.' 'But what is their crime?' repeated the squire, 'Larceny, an't please your honour,' said Scout. 'Ay,' says the justice,

‘ a kind of felonious larcenous thing. I believe I must
 ‘ order them a little correction too, a little stripping
 ‘ and whipping.’ (Poor Fanny, who had hitherto
 supported all with the thoughts of Joseph’s compa-
 ny, trembled at that sound ; but indeed without rea-
 son, for none but the devil himself would have ex-
 ecuted such a sentence on her.) ‘ Still,’ said the
 squire, ‘ I am ignorant of the crime, the fact I mean.’
 ‘ Why, there it is in peaper,’ answered the justice,
 shewing him a deposition, which, in the absence of
 his clerk, he had writ himself, of which we have with
 great difficulty procured an authentic copy ; and here
 it follows *verbatim & literatim*.

The depuosition of James Scout layer, and Thomas
 Trotter, yeoman, taken before me, one of his ma-
 gesty’s Justasses of the piece for Zumerfetshire.

‘ **T**HESE deponants saith, and first Thomas
 ‘ Trotter for himself saith, that on the of
 ‘ this instant October, being Sabbath-day, between
 ‘ the ours of 2 and 4 in the afternoon, he zeed Joseph
 ‘ Andrews and Francis Goodwill walk akrofs a cer-
 ‘ tane felde belunging to layer Scout, and out of the
 ‘ path which ledes thru the said felde, and there he
 ‘ zede Joseph Andrews with a nife cut one hasel-
 ‘ twig, of the value, as he believes, of 3 half-pence,
 ‘ or thereabouts ; and he saith, that the said Francis
 ‘ Goodwill was likewise walking on the grafs out of
 ‘ the said path in the said felde, and did receive and
 ‘ karry in her hand the said twig, and so was com-
 ‘ farting, eading and abating to the said Joseph there-
 ‘ in. And the said James Scout for himself says, that
 ‘ he verily believes the said twig to be his own pro-
 ‘ per twig, &c.’
 ‘ Jesu !’ said the squire, ‘ would you commit two
 ‘ persons to Bridewell for a twig ?’ ‘ Yes,’ said the
 lawyer, ‘ and with great lenity too ; for if we had
 ‘ called it a young tree they would have been both
 ‘ hanged.’

‘hanged.—Harkee, (says the justice, taking aside
‘the squire) I should not have been so severe on this
‘occasion, but lady Booby desires to get them out of
‘the parish; so lawyer Scout will give the constable
‘orders to let them run away, if they please; but
‘it seems they intend to marry together, and the
‘lady hath no other means, as they are legally settled
‘there, to prevent their bringing an incumbrance on
‘her own parish. Well,’ said the squire, I will take
‘care my aunt shall be satisfied in this point; and
‘likewise I promise you, Joseph here shall never be
‘any incumbrance on her. I shall be obliged to you
‘therefore, if, instead of Bridewell, you will commit
‘them to my custody.’—‘O to be sure, Sir, if you
‘desire it,’ answered the justice; and without more
ado, Joseph and Fanny were delivered over to squire
Booby, whom Joseph very well knew; but little
guess’d how nearly he was related to him. The justice
burnt his mittimus: The constable was sent about
his business: The lawyer made no complaint for want
of justice; and the prisoners, with exulting hearts,
gave a thousand thanks to his honour Mr. Booby,
who did not intend their obligations to him should
cease here; for ordering his man to produce a cloak-
bag which he had caused to be brought from lady
Booby’s on purpose, he desired the justice that he
might have Joseph with him into a room; where or-
dering his servant to take out a suit of his own clothes,
with linnen and other necessaries, he left Joseph to
dress himself, who not yet knowing the cause of all
this civility, excused his accepting such a favour, as
long as decently he could. Whilst Joseph was dres-
sing, the squire repaired to the justice, whom he found
talking with Fanny; for during the examination, she
had flopped her hat over her eyes, which were also
bathed in tears, and had by that means concealed
from his worship what might perhaps have rendered
the arrival of Mr. Booby unnecessary, at least for her-
self. The justice no sooner saw her countenance clear-

ed up, and her bright eyes shining through her tears, than he secretly cursed himself for having once thought of Bridewell for her. He would willingly have sent his own wife thither, to have had Fanny in her place. And conceiving almost at the same instant desires and schemes to accomplish them, he employed the minutes whilst the squire was absent with Joseph, in assuring her how sorry he was for having treated her so roughly before he knew her merit; and told her, that since lady Booby was unwilling that she should settle in her parish, she was heartily welcome to his, where he promised her his protection, adding, that he would take Joseph and her into his own family, if she liked; which assurance he confirmed with a squeeze by the hand. She thanked him very kindly, and said, 'She would acquaint Joseph with the offer which he would certainly be glad to accept; for that lady Booby was angry with them both; tho' she did not know either had done any thing to offend her: but imputed it to madam Slipshod, who had always been her enemy.'

THE squire now returned, and prevented any farther continuance of this conversation; and the justice, out of a pretended respect to his guest, but in reality from an apprehension of a rival, (for he knew nothing of his marriage) ordered Fanny into the kitchen, whither she gladly retired; nor did the squire, who declined the trouble of explaining the whole matter, oppose it.

It would be unnecessary, if I was able, which indeed I am not, to relate the conversation between these two gentlemen, which rolled, as I have been informed, entirely on the subject of horse-racing. Joseph was soon dress'd in the plainest dress he could find, which was a blue coat and breeches, with a gold edging, and a red waistcoat with the same; and as this suit, which was rather too large for the squire, exactly fitted him; so he became it so well, and looked so genteel, that no person would have doubted its being

being as well adapted to his quality as his shape ; nor have suspected as one might, when my lord—, or Sir —, or Mr. — appear in lace or embroidery, that the taylor's man wore those clothes home on his back, which he should have carried under his arm.

THE squire now took leave of the justice, and calling for Fanny, made her and Joseph, against their wills, get into the coach with him, which he then ordered to drive to lady Booby's.—It had moved a few yards only, when the squire asked Joseph, if he knew who that man was crossing the field ; for, added he, I never saw one take such strides before. Joseph answered eagerly, ' O Sir, it is parson Adams.'—' O la, indeed, ' and so it is,' said Fanny ; poor man, he is coming ' to do what he could for us. Well, he is the worthiest ' best-natur'd creature.'—Ay,' said Joseph, ' God ' bless him ; for there is not such another in the universe.'—' The best creature living sure,' cries Fanny. ' Is he ?' says the squire, ' then I am resolved to ' have the best creature living in my coach ; ' and so saying he ordered it to stop, whilst Joseph, at his request, hallowed to the parson, who well knowing his voice, made all the haste imaginable, and soon came up with them. He was desired by the master, who could scarce refrain from laughter at his figure, to mount into the coach, which he with many thanks refused, saying he could walk by its side, and he'd warrant he kept up with it ; but he was at length overprevailed on. The squire now acquainted Joseph with his marriage ; but he might have spared himself that labour ; for his servant, whilst Joseph was dressing, had performed that office before. He continued to express the vast happiness he enjoyed in his sister, and the value he had for all who belonged to her. Joseph made many bows, and express'd as many acknowledgments ; and parson Adams, who now first perceived Joseph's new apparel, burst into tears with joy, and fell to rubbing his hands and snapping his fingers, as if he had been mad.

THEY were now arrived at the lady Booby's, and the squire desiring them to wait a moment in the court, walked in to his aunt, and calling her out from his wife, acquainted her with Joseph's arrival; saying, 'Madam, as I have married a virtuous and worthy woman, I am resolved to own her relations, and shew them all a proper respect; I shall think myself therefore infinitely obliged to all mine, who will do the same. It is true her brother hath been your servant, but he is now become my brother; and I have one happiness, that neither his character, his behaviour or appearance, give me any reason to-be ashamed of calling him so. In short, he is now below, dress'd like a gentleman, in which light I intend he shall hereafter be seen; and you will oblige me beyond expression, if you will admit him to be of our party; for I know it will give great pleasure to my wife, tho' she will not mention it.'

THIS was a stroke of fortune beyond the lady Booby's hopes or expectation; she answered him eagerly, 'Nephew, you know how easily I am prevailed on to do any thing which Joseph Andrews desires——Phoo', I mean which you desire me; and as he is now your relation, I cannot refuse to entertain him as such.' The squire told her, he knew his obligation to her for her compliance; and going three steps, returned and told her——he had one more favour, which he believed she would easily grant, as she had accorded him the former. 'There is a young woman——' 'Nephew,' says she, 'don't let my good-nature make you desire, as is too commonly the case, to impose on me. Nor think, because I have with so much condescension agreed to suffer your brother-in-law to come to my table, that I will submit to the company of all my own servants, and all the dirty trollops in the country.' 'Madam,' answer'd the squire, 'I believe you never saw this young creature. I never beheld such sweetness and
in-

‘innocence, joined with such beauty, and withal so genteel.’ ‘Upon my soul, I won’t admit her,’ replied the lady in a passion; ‘the whole world shan’t prevail on me, I resent even the desire as an affront, and’—The squire, who knew her inflexibility, interrupted her, by asking pardon, and promising not to mention it more. He then returned to Joseph, and she to Pamela. He took Joseph aside and told him, he would carry him to his sister; but could not prevail as yet for Fanny. Joseph begged that he might see his sister alone, and then be with his Fanny; but the squire knowing the pleasure his wife would have in her brother’s company, would not admit it, telling Joseph there would be nothing in so short an absence from Fanny, whilst he was assured of her safety; adding, he hoped he could not easily quit a sister whom he had not seen so long, and who so tenderly loved him—Joseph immediately complied; for indeed no brother could love a sister more; and recommending Fanny, who rejoiced that she was not to go before lady Booby, to the care of Mr. Adams, he attended the squire up stairs, whilst Fanny repaired with the parson to his house, where she thought herself secure of a kind reception.

C H A P. VI.

Of which you are desired to read no more than you like.

THE meeting between Joseph and Pamela was not without tears of joy on both sides; and their embraces were full of tenderness and affection. They were however regarded with much more pleasure by the nephew than by the aunt, to whose flame they were fuel only; and being assisted by the addition of dress, which was indeed not wanted to set off the lively colours in which nature had drawn health, strength, comeliness, and youth. In the afternoon
Joseph,

Joseph, at their request, entertained them with an account of his adventures; nor could lady Booby conceal her dissatisfaction at those parts in which Fanny was concerned, especially when Mr. Booby launched forth into such rapturous praises of her beauty. She said, applying to her niece, that she wondered her nephew, who had pretended to marry for love, should think such a subject proper to amuse his wife with; adding, that, for her part, she should be jealous of a husband who spoke so warmly in praise of another woman. Pamela answer'd, indeed she thought she had cause; but it was an instance of Mr. Booby's aptness to see more beauty in women than they were mistresses of. At which words both the women fixed their eyes on two looking glasses; and lady Booby replied, that men were, in the general, very ill judges of beauty; and then, whilst both contemplated only their own faces, they paid a cross compliment to each other's charms. When the hour of rest approached, which the lady of the house deferred as long as decently she could, she informed Joseph (whom for the future we shall call Mr. Joseph, he having as good a title to that appellation as many others, I mean that uncontested one of good clothes) that she had ordered a bed to be provided for him. He declined this favour to his utmost; for his heart had long been with his Fanny; but she insisted on his accepting it, alledging that the parish had no proper accommodation for such a person as he was now to esteem himself. The squire and his lady both joining with her, Mr. Joseph was at last forced to give over his design of visiting Fanny that evening, who, on her side, as impatiently expected him till midnight, when in complacence to Mr. Adams's family, who had sat up two hours out of respect to her, she retired to bed, but not to sleep; the thoughts of her love kept her waking, and his not returning according to his promise filled her with uneasiness; of which, however, she could not assign any

any other cause than merely that of being absent from him.

MR. Joseph rose early in the morning, and visited her in whom his soul delighted. She no sooner heard his voice in the parson's parlour, than she leapt from her bed, and dressing herself in a few minutes, went down to him. They pass'd two hours with inexpressible happiness together; and then having appointed Monday, by Mr. Adams's permission, for their marriage, Mr. Joseph returned, according to his promise, to breakfast at the lady Booby's, with whose behaviour since the evening we shall now acquaint the reader.

SHE was no sooner retired to her chamber than she asked Slipslop what she thought of this wonderful creature her nephew had married. 'Madam!' said Slipslop, not yet sufficiently understanding what answer she was to make. 'I ask you,' answered 'the lady, what you think of the dowdy, my niece 'I think I am to call her?' Slipslop, wanting no further hint, began to pull her to pieces, and so miserably defaced her, that it would have been impossible for any one to have known the person. The lady gave her all the assistance she could, and ended with saying,—'I think, Slipslop, you have done her justice; but yet, bad as she is, she is an angel compared to this Fanny.' Slipslop then fell on Fanny, whom she hacked and hewed in the like barbarous manner, concluding with an observation, that there was always something in those low-life creatures which must eternally extinguish them from their betters. 'Really,' said the lady, 'I think there is 'one exception to your rule; I am certain you may 'guess who I mean.'—'Not I, upon my word,' 'madam,' said Slipslop.—'I mean a young fellow; sure you are the dullest wretch,' said the lady.—'O la, I am indeed.—Yes truly, Madam, he is an Accession,' answered Slipslop.—'Ay, is he not, Slipslop?' returned the lady. 'Is he

' he not so genteel that a prince might without a
 ' blush acknowledge him for his son. His behaviour
 ' is such that would not shame the best education.
 ' He borrows from his station a condescension in e-
 ' very thing to his superiors, yet unattended by that
 ' mean servility which is called good behaviour in
 ' such persons. Every thing he doth, hath no mark
 ' of the base motive of fear, but visibly shews some
 ' respect and gratitude, and carries with it the per-
 ' suasion of love.—And then for his virtues; such
 ' piety to his parents, such tender affection to his
 ' sister, such integrity in his friendship, such bravery,
 ' such goodness, that if he had been born a gentle-
 ' man, his wife would have possessed the most inva-
 ' luable blessing.'——' To be sure, Ma'am,' says
 ' Slipflop.—' But as he is,' answered the lady, ' if he
 ' had a thousand more good qualities, it must render
 ' a woman of fashion contemptible even to be suspect-
 ' of thinking of him, yes I should despise myself
 ' for such a thought.' ' To be sure, Ma'am,' said
 ' Slipflop. ' And why to be sure?' replied the lady;
 ' thou art always one's echo. Is he not more wor-
 ' thy of affection than a dirty country clown, tho'
 ' born of a family as old as the flood, or an idle worth-
 ' less rake, or little pufny beau of quality? And
 ' yet these we must condemn ourselves to, in order
 ' to avoid the censure of the world; to shun the
 ' contempt of others, we must ally ourselves to those
 ' we despise; we must prefer birth, title and fortune,
 ' to real merit. It is a tyranny of custom, a tyranny
 ' we must comply with: For we people of fashion
 ' are the slaves of custom.'——' Marry come up!' said
 ' Slipflop, who now well knew which party to take,
 ' if I was a woman of your ladyship's fortune and
 ' quality, I would be a slave to no body.'——' Me,'
 ' said the lady, ' I am speaking if a young woman
 ' of fashion, who had seen nothing of the world,
 ' should happen to like such a fellow.'——' Me, in-
 ' deed; I hope thou dost not imagine.'——' No,
 ' Ma'am,

‘ Ma’am, to be sure,’ cries Slipslop.—‘ No ! what
 ‘ no ?’ cied the lady. ‘ Thou art always ready to
 ‘ answer, before thou hast heard one. So far I must
 ‘ allow he is a charming fellow. Me, indeed ! No,
 ‘ Slipslop, all thoughts of men are over with me.—
 ‘ I have lost a husband, who——but if I should re-
 ‘ flect, I should run mad.—My future ease must
 ‘ depend upon forgetfulness. Slipslop, let me hear
 ‘ some of thy nonsense to turn my thoughts another
 ‘ way. What dost thou think of Mr. Andrews ?’
 ‘ Why I think,’ says Slipslop, he is the handsomest,
 ‘ most properest man I ever saw ; and if I was a la-
 ‘ dy of the greatest degree, it would be well for some
 ‘ folks. Your ladyship may talk of custom if you
 ‘ please ; but I am confidous there is no more com-
 ‘ parison between young Mr. Andrews, and most of
 ‘ the young gentlemen who come to your ladyship’s
 ‘ house in London ; a parcel of whipper-snapper
 ‘ sparks : I would sooner marry our old parson A-
 ‘ dams : Never tell me what people say, whilst I am
 ‘ happy in the arms of him I love. Some folks rail
 ‘ against other folks, because other folks have what
 ‘ some folks would be glad of.’—‘ And so,’ answer-
 ‘ ed the lady, ‘ if you was a woman of condition,
 ‘ you would really marry Mr. Andrews ?—Yes, I
 ‘ assure your ladyship,’ replied Slipslop, ‘ if he would
 ‘ have me.’——‘ Fool, idiot,’ cries the lady, if he
 ‘ would have a woman of fashion ! Is that a que-
 ‘ stion ?’ ‘ No truly, Madam,’ said Slipslop, ‘ I be-
 ‘ lieve it would be none if Fanny was out of the way ;
 ‘ and I am confidous if I was in your ladyship’s
 ‘ place, and liked Mr. Joseph Andrews, she should
 ‘ not stay in the parish a moment. I am sure lawyer
 ‘ Scout would send her packing, if your ladyship
 ‘ would but say the word.’ This last speech of Slip-
 ‘ slop raised a tempest in the mind of her mistress. She
 ‘ feared Scout had betrayed her, or rather that she had
 ‘ betrayed herself. After some silence, and a double
 ‘ change of her complexion ; first to pale, and then
 ‘ to

' to red, she thus spoke: ' I am astonished at the
 ' liberty you give your tongue. Would you insi-
 ' nuate, that I employed Scout against this wench,
 ' on the account of the fellow ? ' ' La Ma'am,' said
 ' Slipflop, frightened out of her wits, ' I assassinate such
 ' a thing ! ' ' I think you dare not,' answered the
 ' lady, ' I believe my conduct may defy malice itself
 ' to assert so cursed a slander. If I had ever discover-
 ' ed any wantonness, any lightness in my behaviour :
 ' if I had followed the example of some whom thou
 ' hast, I believe, seen, in allowing myself indecent
 ' liberties, even with a husband : But the dear man
 ' who is gone,' (here she began to sob) ' was he alive
 ' again,' (then she produced tears) ' could not upbraid
 ' me with any one act of tenderness or passion. No,
 ' Slipflop, all the time I cohabited with him, he ne-
 ' ver obtained even a kiss from me, without my ex-
 ' pressing reluctance in the granting it. I am sure
 ' he himself never suspected how much I loved him.
 — ' Since his death, thou knowest, tho' it is almost
 ' six weeks (it wants but a day) ago, I have not ad-
 ' mitted one visitor, till this fool my nephew arrived.
 ' I have confined myself quite to one party of friends.
 ' — And can such a conduct as this fear to be ar-
 ' raigned ? To be accused not only of a passion which
 ' I have always despised, but of fixing it on such an
 ' object, a creature so much beneath my notice. —
 — ' Upon my word, Ma'am,' says Slipflop,
 ' I do not understand your ladyship, nor know I
 ' any thing of the matter.' — ' I believe indeed thou
 ' dost not understand me. — Those are delicacies which
 ' exist only in superior minds ; thy coarse ideas can-
 ' not comprehend them. Thou art a low creature,
 ' of the Andrews breed, a reptile of a lower order,
 ' a weed that grows in the common garden of the
 ' creation.' — ' I assure your ladyship,' says Slipflop,
 whose passions were almost of as high an order as her
 lady's, ' I have no more to do with Common Garden
 ' than other folks. Really, your ladyship talks of
 ' servants

‘ servants as if they were not born of the christian
 ‘ specious. Servants have flesh and blood as well as
 ‘ quality ; and Mr. Andrews himself is a proof that
 ‘ they have as good, if not better. And for my
 ‘ own part, I can’t perceive my Dears * are coarser
 ‘ than other peoples ; and I am sure, if Mr. Andrews
 ‘ was a Dear of mine, I should not be ashamed of
 ‘ him in company with gentlemen ; for whoever hath
 ‘ seen him in his new clothes, must confess he looks
 ‘ as much like a gentleman as any body. Coarse,
 ‘ quotha ! I can’t bear to hear the poor young fellow
 ‘ run down neither ; for I will say this, I never heard
 ‘ him say an ill word of any body in his life. I am
 ‘ sure his coarseness doth not lie in his heart ; for he
 ‘ is the best natured man in the world ; and as for
 ‘ his skin, it is no coarser than other people’s, I am
 ‘ sure. His bosom, when a boy, was as white as dri-
 ‘ ven snow ; and where it is not covered with hairs, is
 ‘ so still. Ifakins ! if I was Mrs. Andrews, with a
 ‘ hundred a year, I should not envy the best she who
 ‘ wears a head. A woman that could not be happy
 ‘ with such a man, ought never to be so : For if he
 ‘ can’t make a woman happy, I never yet beheld the
 ‘ man who could. I say again I wish I was a great
 ‘ lady for his sake, I believe when I had made a gentle-
 ‘ man of him, he’d behave so, that no body should
 ‘ deprecate what I had done ; and I fancy few would
 ‘ venture to tell him he was no gentleman to his face,
 ‘ nor to mine neither.’ At which words, taking up
 the candles, she asked her mistress, who had been
 some time in her bed, if she had any farther com-
 mands ; who mildly answered she had none ; and
 telling her, she was a comical creature, bid her good-
 night.

C H A P.

* Meaning perhaps ideas.

C H A P. VII.

Philosophical reflections, the like not to be found in any light French romance. Mr. Booby's grave advice to Joseph, and Fanny's encounter with a beau.

HABIT, my good reader, hath so vast a prevalence over the human mind, that there is scarce any thing too strange or too strong to be asserted of it. The story of the miser, who, from long accustoming to cheat others, came at last to cheat himself, and with great delight and triumph picked his own pocket of a guinea to convey to his hoard, is not impossible or improbable. In like manner it fares with the practisers of deceit, who, from having long deceived their acquaintance, gain at last a power of deceiving themselves, and acquire that very opinion (however false) of their own abilities, excellencies and virtues, into which they have for years perhaps endeavoured to betray their neighbours. Now, reader, to apply this observation to my present purpose, thou must know, that as the passion, generally called love, exercises most of the talents of the female or fair world; so in this they now and then discover a small inclination to deceit; for which thou wilt not be angry with the beautiful creatures, when thou hast considered, that at the age of seven, or something earlier, Miss is instructed by her mother, that master is a very monstrous kind of animal, who will, if she suffers him to come too near her, infallibly eat her up, and grind her to pieces. That so far from kissing or toying with him of her own accord, she must not admit him to kiss or toy with her. And lastly, that she must never have any affection towards him; for if she should, all her friends in petticoats would esteem her a traitress, point at her, and hunt her out of their society. These impressions being first received

ceived, are farther and deeper inculcated by their school-mistresses and companions; so that by the age of ten they have contracted such a dread and abhorrence of the above named monster, that, whenever they see him, they fly from him as the innocent hare doth from the greyhound. Hence, to the age of fourteen or fifteen, they entertain a mighty antipathy to master; they resolve, and frequently profess, that they will never have any commerce with him, and entertain fond hopes of passing their lives out of his reach, of the possibility of which they have so visible an example in their good maiden aunt. But when they arrive at this period, and have now pass'd their second climacteric, when their wisdom, grown riper, begins to see a little farther, and from almost daily falling in master's way, to apprehend the great difficulty of keeping out of it; and when they observe him look often at them, and sometimes very eagerly and earnestly too, (for the monster seldom takes any notice of them till at this age) they then begin to think of their danger; and as they perceive they cannot easily avoid him, the wiser part bethink themselves of providing by other means for their security. They endeavour by all the methods they can invent to render themselves so amiable in his eyes, that he may have no inclination to hurt them; in which they generally succeed so well, that his eyes, by frequent languishing, soon lessen their idea of his fierceness, and so far abate their fears, that they venture to parley with him; and when they perceive him so different from what he hath been described, all gentleness, softness, kindness, tenderness, fondness, their dreadful apprehensions vanish in a moment; and now, (it being usual with the human mind to skip from one extreme to its opposite, as easily, and almost as suddenly, as a bird from one bough to another;) love instantly succeeds to fear: But as it happens to persons who have in their infancy been thoroughly frightened with certain no-

Persons called ghosts, that they retain their dread of those beings, after they are convinced that there are no such things; so these young ladies, tho' they no longer apprehend devouring, cannot so entirely shake off all that hath been instilled into them; they still entertain the idea of that censure which was so strongly imprinted on their tender minds, to which the declarations of abhorrence they every day hear from their companions greatly contribute. To avoid this censure therefore, is now their only care; for which purpose they still pretend the same aversion to the monster: And the more they love him, the more ardently they counterfeit the antipathy. By the continual and constant practice of which deceit on others, they at length impose on themselves, and really believe they hate what they love. Thus indeed it happened to lady Booby, who loved Joseph long before she knew it; and now loved him much more than she suspected. She had indeed, from the time of his sister's arrival in the quality of her niece, and from the instant she viewed him in the dress and character of a gentleman, began to conceive secretly a design which love had concealed from herself, till a dream betrayed it to her.

SHE had no sooner risen than she sent for her nephew; when he came to her, after many compliments on his choice, she told him, ' He might perceive in her condescension to admit her own servant
' to her table, that she looked on the family of Andrews as his relations, and indeed hers; that as he
' had married into such a family, it became him to
' endeavour by all methods to raise it as much as
' possible. At length she advised him to use all his
' art to dissuade Joseph from his intended match,
' which would still enlarge their relation to meanness
' and poverty; concluding, that by a commission in
' the army, or some other genteel employment, he
' might soon put young Mr. Andrews on the foot of
' a gentleman; and that being once done, his accom-
' plishments

‘plishments might quickly gain him an alliance, which would not be to their discredit.’

HER nephew heartily embraced this proposal; and finding Mr. Joseph with his wife, at his return to her chamber, he immediately began thus: ‘My love to my dear Pamela, brother, will extend to all her relations; nor shall I shew them less respect than if I had married into the family of a duke. I hope I have given you some early testimonies of this, and shall continue to give you daily more. You will excuse me therefore, brother, if my concern for your interest makes me mention what may be, perhaps, disagreeable to you to hear: But I must insist upon it, that if you have any value for my alliance or my friendship, you will decline any thoughts of engaging farther with a girl, who is, as you are a relation of mine, so much beneath you. I know there may be at first some difficulty in your compliance, but that will daily diminish; and you will in the end sincerely thank me for my advice. I own, indeed, the girl is handsome: ‘but beauty alone is a poor ingredient, and will make but an uncomfortable marriage.’ ‘Sir,’ said Joseph, ‘I assure you her beauty is her least perfection; nor do I know a virtue which that young creature is not possess’d of.’ ‘As to her virtues,’ answered Mr. Booby, ‘you can be yet but a slender judge of them: But if she had never so many, you will find her equal in these among her superiors in birth and fortune, which now you are to esteem on a footing with yourself; at least I will take care they shall shortly be so, unless you prevent me by degrading yourself with such a match, a match I have hardly patience to think of; and which would break the hearts of your parents, who now rejoice in the expectation of seeing you make a figure in the world.’ ‘I know not,’ replied Joseph, ‘that my parents have any power over my inclinations; nor am I obliged to sacrifice my happiness to their whim or ambition:

‘ Besides, I shall be very sorry to see, that the unexpected advancement of my sister, should, so suddenly inspire them with this wicked pride, and make them despise their equals. I am resolved on no account to quit my dear Fanny, no, tho’ I could raise her as high above her present station as you have raised my sister.’ ‘ Your sister, as well as myself,’ said Booby, ‘ are greatly obliged to you for the comparison : But, Sir, she is not worthy to be compared in beauty to my Pamela; nor hath she half her merit. And besides, Sir, as you civilly throw my marriage with your sister in my teeth, I must teach you the wide difference between us; my fortune enabled me to please myself; and it would have been as overgrown a folly in me to have omitted it, as in you to do it.’ My fortune enables me to please myself likewise,’ said Joseph; ‘, for all my pleasure is centred in Fanny; and whilst I have health, I shall be able to support her with my labour in that station to which she was born, and with which she is content.’ ‘ Brother, said Pamela, ‘ Mr. Booby advises you as a friend; and, no doubt, my papa and mamma will be of his opinion, and will have great reason to be angry with you for destroying what his goodness hath done, and throwing down our family again, after he hath raised it. It would become you better, brother, to pray for the assistance of grace against such a passion, than to indulge it.— Sure, sister, you are not in earnest; I am sure she is your equal at least.—’ She was my equal, answered Pamela, but I am no longer Pamela Andrews, I am now this gentleman’s lady, and as such am above her—I hope I shall never behave with an unbecoming pride; but at the same time, I shall always endeavour to know myself, and question not the assistance of grace to that purpose.’ They were now summoned to breakfast, and thus ended their discourse for the present, very little to the satisfaction of any of the parties.

FANNY

FANNY was now walking in an avenue at some distance from the house, where Joseph had promised to take the first opportunity of coming to her. She had not a shilling in the world, and had subsisted ever since her return, entirely on the charity of parson Adams. A young gentleman, attended by many servants, came up to her, and asked her if that was not the lady Booby's house before him? This indeed he well knew, but had framed the question for no other reason than to make her look up, and discover if her face was equal to the delicacy of her shape. He no sooner saw it, than he was struck with amazement. He stopt his horse, and swore she was the most beautiful creature he ever beheld. Then instantly alighting, and delivering his horse to his servant, he rapt out half a dozen oaths that he would kiss her; to which she at first submitted, begging he would not be rude: but he was not satisfied with the civility of a salute, nor even with the rudest attack he could make on her lips, but caught her in his arms, and endeavoured to kiss her breasts, which with all her strength she resisted, and, as our spark was not of the Herculean race, with some difficulty prevented. The young gentleman being soon out of breath in the struggle, quitted her, and remounting his horse called one of his servants to him, whom he ordered to stay behind with her, and make her any offers whatever, to prevail on her to return home with him in the evening; and to assure her he would take her into keeping. He then rode on with his other servants, and arrived at the lady's house, to whom he was a distant relation, and was come to pay a visit.

THE trusty fellow, who was employed in an office he had been long accustomed to, discharged his part with all the fidelity and dexterity imaginable; but to no purpose. She was entirely deaf to his offers, and rejected them with the utmost disdain. At last the pimp, who had perhaps more warm blood about him than his master, began to solicit for himself; he told

her, tho' he was a servant, he was a man of some fortune, which he would make her mistress of—— and this without any insult to her virtue, for that he would marry her. She answered, if his master himself, or the greatest lord in the land would marry her, she would refuse him. At last being weary with persuasions, and on fire with charms, which would have almost kindled a flame in the bosom of an ancient philosopher, or modern divine, he fastened his horse to the ground, and attacked her with much more force than the gentleman had exerted. Poor Fanny would not have been able to resist his rudeness a short time, but the deity, who presides over chaste love, sent her Joseph to her assistance. He no sooner came within sight, and perceived her struggling with a man, than like a cannon ball, or like lightning, or any thing that is swifter, if any thing be, he ran towards her, and coming up just as the ravisher had torn her handkerchief from her breast, before his lips had touched that seat of innocence and bliss, he dealt him so lusty a blow in that part of his neck which a rope would have become with the utmost propriety, that the fellow staggered backwards, and perceiving he had to do with something rougher than the little, tender, trembling hand of Fanny, he quitted her, and turning about saw his rival, with fire flashing from his eyes, again ready to assail him; and indeed before he could well defend himself, or return the first blow, he received a second, which, had it fallen on that part of the stomach to which it was directed, would have been probably the last he would have had any occasion for; but the ravisher lifting up his hand, drove the blow upwards to his mouth, whence it dislodged three of his teeth; and now not conceiving any extraordinary affection for the beauty of Joseph's person, nor being extremely pleased with this method of salutation, he collected all his force, and aimed a blow at Joseph's breast which he artfully parry'd with one fist, so that it lost its force entirely in air; and
 stepping

stepping one foot backward, he darted his fist so fiercely at his enemy, that had he not caught it in his hand (for he was a boxer of no inferior fame) it must have tumbled him on the ground. And now the ravisher meditated another blow, which he aimed at that part of the breast where the heart is lodged; Joseph did not catch it as before, yet so prevented its aim, that it fell directly on his nose, but with abated force. Joseph then moving both fist and foot forwards at the same time, threw his head so dexterously into the stomach of the ravisher, that he fell a lifeless lump on the field, where he lay many minutes breathless and motionless.

WHEN Fanny saw her Joseph receive a blow in his face, and blood running in a stream from him, she began to tear her hair, and invoke all human and divine power to his assistance. She was not, however, long under this affliction, before Joseph having conquered his enemy, ran to her, and assured her he was not hurt; she then instantly fell on her knees, and thanked God that he had made Joseph the means of her rescue, and at the same time preserved him from being injured in attempting it. She offered with her handkerchief to wipe his blood from his face; but he seeing his rival attempting to recover his legs, turned to him, and asked him if he had enough; to which the other answered he had; for he believed he had fought with the devil, instead of a man; and loosening his horse, said he should not have attempted the wench if he had known she had been so well provided for.

FANNY now begged Joseph to return with her to parson Adams, and to promise that he would leave her no more; these were propositions so agreeable to Joseph, that, had he heard them, he would have given an immediate assent: but indeed his eyes were now his only sense; for you may remember, reader, that the ravisher had tore her handkerchief from Fanny's neck, by which he had discovered such a

sight, that Joseph hath declared all the statues he ever beheld, were so much inferior to it in beauty, that it was more capable of converting a man into a statue, than of being imitated by the greatest master of that art. This modest creature, whom no warmth in summer could ever induce to expose her charms to the wanton sun, a modesty to which perhaps they owed their inconceivable whiteness, had stood many minutes bare-necked in the presence of Joseph, before her apprehension of his danger, and the horror of seeing his blood, would suffer her once to reflect on what concerned herself; till at last, when the cause of her concern had vanished, an admiration at his silence, together with observing the fixed position of his eyes, produced an idea in the lovely maid, which brought more blood into her face than had flowed from Joseph's nostrils. The snowy hue of her bosom was likewise exchanged to vermilion at the instant when she claped her handkerchief round her neck. Joseph saw the uneasiness she suffered, and immediately removed his eyes from an object, in surveying which he had felt the greatest delight which the organs of sight were capable of conveying to his soul. So great was his fear of offending her, and so truly did his passion for her deserve the noble name of love.

FANNY, being recovered from her confusion, which was almost equalled by what Joseph had felt from observing it, again mentioned her request; this was instantly and gladly complied with, and together they crossed two or three fields, which brought them to the habitation of Mr. Adams.

C H A P. VIII.

A discourse which happened between Mr. Adams, Mrs. Adams, Joseph, and Fanny, with some behaviour of Mr. Adams, which will be called by some few readers very low, absurd, and unnatural.

THE parson and his wife had just ended a long dispute when the lovers came to the door. Indeed this young couple had been the subject of the dispute; for Mrs. Adams was one of those prudent people who never do any thing to injure their families, or perhaps one of those good mothers who would even stretch their conscience to serve their children. She had long entertained hopes of seeing her eldest daughter succeed Mrs. Slipshod, and of making her second son an exciseman by lady Booby's interest. These were expectations she could not endure the thoughts of quitting, and was therefore very uneasy to see her husband so resolute to oppose the lady's intention in Fanny's affair. She told him, ' it behoved every man to take the first care of his family; that he had a wife and six children, the maintaining and providing for whom would be business enough for him without intermeddling in other folks affairs; that he had always preached up submission to superiors, and would do ill to give an example of the contrary behaviour in his own conduct; that if lady Booby did wrong, she must answer for it herself, and the sin would not lie at their door; that Fanny had been a servant, and bred up in the lady's own family, and consequently she must have known more of her than they did, and it was very improbable, if she had behaved herself well, that the lady would have been so bitterly her enemy; that perhaps he was too much inclined to think well of her, because she was handsome

' but

‘ but handsome women were often no better than
 ‘ they should be ; that G— made ugly women as
 ‘ well as handsome ones, and that if a woman had
 ‘ virtue, it signified nothing whether she had beauty
 ‘ or no.’ For all which reasons she concluded he
 should oblige the lady, and stop the future publication
 of the banns. But all these excellent arguments had
 no effect on the parson, who persisted in doing his
 duty without regarding the consequence it might
 have on his worldly interest ; he endeavoured to an-
 swer her as well as he could, to which she had just
 finished her reply, (for she had always the last word
 every where but at church) when Joseph and Fanny
 entered their kitchen, where the parson and his wife
 then sat at breakfast over some bacon and cabbage.
 There was a coldness in the civility of Mrs. Adams,
 which persons of accurate speculation might have ob-
 served, but escaped her present guests ; indeed it was
 a good deal covered by the heartiness of Adams,
 who no sooner heard that Fanny had neither eat nor
 drank that morning, than he presented her a bone
 of bacon he had just been gnawing, being the only
 remains of his provision, and then ran nimbly to the
 tap, and produced a mug of small beer, which he
 called ale ; however, it was the best in his house.
 Joseph addressing himself to the parson, told him
 the discourse which had past between squire Booby,
 his sister, and himself, concerning Fanny : he then
 acquainted him with the dangers whence he had re-
 scued her, and communicated some apprehensions
 on her account. He concluded, that he should never
 have an easy moment till Fanny was absolutely his,
 and begged that he might be suffered to fetch a li-
 cence, saying, he could easily borrow the money.
 The parson answered, that he had already given his
 sentiments concerning a licence, and that a very few
 days would make it unnecessary. ‘ Joseph,’ says he,
 ‘ I wish this haste doth not arise rather from your
 ‘ impatience than your fear ; but as it certainly
 ‘ springs

‘ springs from one of these causes, I will examine
 ‘ both. Of each of these therefore in their turn; and
 ‘ first, for the first of these, namely, impatience.
 ‘ Now, child, I must inform you, that if in your
 ‘ purposed marriage with this young woman, you
 ‘ have no intention but the indulgence of carnal appe-
 ‘ tites, you are guilty of a very heinous sin. Mar-
 ‘ riage was ordained for nobler purposes, as you will
 ‘ learn when you hear the service provided on that oc-
 ‘ casion read to you. Nay, perhaps, if you are a good
 ‘ lad, I shall give you a sermon *gratis*, wherein I shall
 ‘ demonstrate how little regard ought to be had to the
 ‘ flesh on such occasions. The text will be, child,
 ‘ Matthew the 5th, and part of the 28th verse, *Who-*
 ‘ *soever looketh on a woman so as to lust after her.*
 ‘ The latter part I shall omit, as foreign to my pur-
 ‘ pose. Indeed all such brutal lusts and affections
 ‘ are to be greatly subdued, if not totally eradica-
 ‘ ted, before the vessel can be said to be consecrated
 ‘ to honour. To marry with a view of gratifying
 ‘ those inclinations is a prostitution of that holy cere-
 ‘ mony, and must entail a curse on all who so lightly
 ‘ undertake it. If, therefore, this haste arises from
 ‘ impatience, you are to correct, and not give way
 ‘ to it. Now, as to the second head which I pro-
 ‘ posed to speak to, namely, fear: It argues a diffi-
 ‘ dence highly criminal of that power in which alone
 ‘ we should put our trust, seeing we may be well as-
 ‘ sured that he is able not only to defeat the designs
 ‘ of our enemies, but even to turn their hearts. In-
 ‘ stead of taking therefore any unjustifiable or de-
 ‘ sperate means to rid ourselves of fear, we should
 ‘ resort to prayer only on these occasions; and we
 ‘ may be then certain of obtaining what is best for us.
 ‘ When any accident threatens us, we are not to de-
 ‘ spair, nor, when it overtakes us, to grieve; we
 ‘ must submit in all things to the will of Providence,
 ‘ and set our affections so much on nothing here,
 ‘ that we cannot quit it without reluctance. You
 ‘ are

' are a young man, and can know but little of this
 ' world; I am older, and have seen a great deal.
 ' All passions are criminal in their excess; and even
 ' love itself, if it is not subservient to our duty,
 ' may render us blind to it. Had Abraham so loved
 ' his son Isaac, as to refuse the sacrifice required, is
 ' there any of us who would not condemn him?
 ' Joseph, I know your many good qualities, and
 ' value you for them: but as I am to render an ac-
 ' count of your soul, which is committed to my
 ' cure, I cannot see any fault without reminding you
 ' of it. You are too much inclined to passion, child,
 ' and have set your affections so absolutely on this
 ' young woman, that if G— required her at your
 ' hands, I fear you would reluctantly part with her.
 ' Now, believe me, no christian ought so to set his
 ' heart on any person or thing in this world, but
 ' that whenever it shall be required or taken from
 ' him in any manner by divine Providence, he may
 ' be able, peaceably, quietly, and contentedly to re-
 ' sign it.' At which words one came hastily in,
 and acquainted Mr. Adams that his youngest son was
 drowned. He stood silent a moment, and soon be-
 gan to stamp about the room, and deplore his loss with
 the bitterest agony. Joseph, who was overwhelmed
 with concern likewise, recovered himself sufficiently
 to endeavour to comfort the parson; in which at-
 tempt he used many arguments, that he had at several
 times remembered out of his own discourses, both
 in private and public, (for he was a great enemy to
 the passions, and preached nothing more than the
 conquest of them by reason and grace) but he was
 not at leisure now to hearken to his advice. ' Child,
 ' child,' said he, ' do not go about impossibilities.
 ' Had it been any other of my children, I could
 ' have borne it with patience; but my little prattler,
 ' the darling and comfort of my old-age,—the little
 ' wretch to be snatched out of life just at his entrance
 ' into it; the sweetest, best tempered boy, who ne-

' ver did a thing to offend me. It was but this
 ' morning I gave him his first lesson in *Quæ Genus*.
 ' This was the very book he learnt; poor child! it
 ' is of no further use to thee now. He would have
 ' made the best scholar, and have been an ornament
 ' to the church;—such parts, and such goodness, ne-
 ' ver met in one so young. And the handsomest lad
 ' too, says Mrs. Adams, recovering from a swoon in
 ' Fanny's arms.—My poor Jacky, shall I never see
 ' thee more?' cries the parson.—' Yes, surely,' says
 Joseph, ' and in a better place, you will meet again
 ' never to part more.'—I believe the parson did not
 hear these words, for he paid little regard to them,
 but went on lamenting whilst the tears trickled down
 into his bosom. At last he cried out, ' Where is
 ' my little darling?' and was fallying out, when,
 to his great surprize and joy, in which I hope the
 reader will sympathize, he met his son in a wet con-
 dition indeed, but alive, and running towards him.
 The person who brought the news of his misfortune,
 had been a little too eager, as people sometimes are,
 from, I believe, no very good principle, to relate
 ill news; and seeing him fall into the river, instead
 of running to his assistance, directly ran to acquaint
 his father of a fate which he had concluded to be
 inevitable, but whence the child was relieved by the
 same poor pedlar who had relieved his father before
 from a less distress. The parson's joy was now as
 extravagant as his grief had been before; he kissed
 and embraced his son a thousand times, and danced
 about the room like one frantic; but as soon as he
 discovered the face of his old friend the pedlar, and
 heard the fresh obligation he had to him, what were
 his sensations? not those which two courtiers feel in
 one another's embraces; not those with which a great
 man receives the vile, treacherous engines of his
 wicked purposes; not those with which a worthless
 younger brother wishes his elder joy of a son, or a
 man congratulates his rival on his obtaining a mistress,
 a place,

a place, or an honour.—No, reader, he felt the ebullition, the overflowings of a full, honest, open heart towards the person who had conferred a real obligation, and of which, if thou can'st not conceive an idea within, I will not vainly endeavour to assist thee.

WHEN these tumults were over, the parson, taking Joseph aside, proceeded thus—‘ No, Joseph, do not give too much way to thy passions, if thou dost expect happiness.—The patience of Joseph, nor perhaps of Job, could bear no longer; he interrupted the parson, saying, ‘ it was easier to give advice than take it; nor did he perceive he could so entirely conquer himself, when he apprehended he had lost his son, or when he found him recovered.’—‘ Boy,’ replied Adams, raising his voice, ‘ it doth not become green heads to advise grey hairs. —Thou art ignorant of the tenderness of fatherly affection; when thou art a father, thou wilt be capable then only of knowing what a father can feel. No man is obliged to impossibilities; and the loss of a child is one of those great trials, where our grief may be allowed to become immoderate.’ ‘ Well, Sir,’ cries Joseph, ‘ and if I love a mistress as well as you your child, surely her loss would grieve me equally.’ ‘ Yes, but such love is foolishness, and wrong in itself, and ought to be conquered,’ answered Adams, ‘ it favours too much of the flesh.’ ‘ Sure, Sir,’ says Joseph, ‘ it is not sinful to love my wife, no not even to doat on her to distraction!’ ‘ Indeed but it is,’ says Adams. Every man ought to love his wife, no doubt; we are commanded so to do; but we ought to love her with moderation and discretion.’—‘ I am afraid I shall be guilty of some sin, in spite of all my endeavours,’ says Joseph; ‘ for I shall love without any moderation, I am sure.’——‘ You talk foolishly and childishly,’ cries Adams, ‘ Indeed,’ says Mrs. Adams, who had listened to the latter part of their conversation, ‘ you talk more foolishly yourself. I hope, my dear, you

‘ you will never preach any such doctrine, as that husbands can love their wives too well. If I knew you had such a sermon in the house, I am sure I would burn it; and I declare, if I had not been convinced you had loved me as well as you could, I can answer for myself, I should have hated and despised you. Marry come up! Fine doctrine indeed! A wife hath a right to insist on her husband’s loving her as much as ever he can; and he is a sinful villain who doth not. Doth he not promise to love her, and to comfort her, and to cherish her, and all that? I am sure I remember it all, as well as if I had repeated it over but yesterday, and shall never forget it. Besides, I am certain you do not preach as you practise; for you have been a loving and a cherishing husband to me, that’s the truth on’t; and why you should endeavour to put such wicked nonsense into this young man’s head, I cannot devise. Don’t hearken to him. Mr. Joseph, be as good a husband as you are able, and love your wife with all your body and soul too.’ Here a violent rap at the door put an end to their discourse, and produced a scene which the reader will find in the next chapter.

C H A P. IX.

A visit which the good lady Booby and her polite friend paid to the parson.

THE lady Booby had no sooner had an account from the gentleman of his meeting a wonderful beauty near her house, and perceived the raptures with which he spoke of her, than immediately concluding it must be Fanny, she began to meditate a design of bringing them better acquainted; and to entertain hopes that the fine clothes, presents and promises of this youth, would prevail on her to abandon

don Joseph: She therefore proposed to her company a walk in the fields before dinner, when she led them towards Mr. Adams's house; and, as she approached it, told them, if they pleased she would divert them with one of the most ridiculous sights they had ever seen, which was an old foolish parson, who, she said laughing, kept a wife and six brats on a salary of about twenty pounds a year; adding, that there was not such another ragged family in the parish. They all readily agreed to this visit, and arrived whilst Mrs. Adams was declaiming, as in the last chapter. Beau Didapper, which was the name of the young gentleman we have seen riding towards lady Booby's, with his cane mimicked the rap of a London footman at the door. The people within, namely, Adams, his wife, and three children, Joseph, Fanny, and the pedlar, were all thrown into confusion by this knock; but Adams went directly to the door, which being opened, the lady Booby and her company walked in, and were received by the parson with about two hundred bows; and by his wife with as many curt'sies; the latter telling the lady, 'She was ashamed to be seen in such a pickle, and that her house was in such a litter: but that if she had expected such an honour from her ladyship, she should have found her in a better manner.' The parson made no apologies, though he was in his half cassock, and a flannel night-cap. He said, 'they were heartily welcome to his poor cottage,' and, turning to Mr. Didapper, cried out, *Non mea renidet in domo lacunar*. The beau answered, 'He did not understand Welch;' at which the parson stared, and made no reply.

Mr. Didapper, or beau Didapper, was a young gentleman of about four foot five inches in height. He wore his own hair, tho' the scarcity of it might have given him sufficient excuse for a periwig. His face was thin and pale: the shape of his body and legs none of the best; for he had very narrow shoulders,

ders, and no calf; and his gait might more properly be called hopping than walking. The qualifications of his mind were well adapted to his person. We shall handle them first negatively. He was not entirely ignorant: for he could talk a little French, and sing two or three Italian songs: he had lived too much in the world to be bashful, and too much at court to be proud: he seemed not much inclined to avarice; for he was profuse in his expences: nor had he all the features of prodigality; for he never gave a shilling:—no hater of women; for he always dangled after them; yet so little subject to lust, that he had, among those who knew him best, the character of great moderation in his pleasures. No drinker of wine; nor so addicted to passion, but that a hot word or two from an adversary made him immediately cool.

Now, to give him only a dash or two on the affirmative side: ‘tho’ he was born to an immense fortune, he chose, for the pitiful and dirty consideration of a place of little consequence, to depend entirely on the will of a fellow, whom they call a great man; who treated him with the utmost disrespect, and exacted of him a plenary obedience to his commands; which he implicitly submitted to, at the expence of his conscience, his honour, and of his country, in which he had himself so very large a share. And to finish his character; as he was entirely well satisfied with his own person and parts, so he was very apt to ridicule and laugh at any imperfection in another.’ Such was the little person or rather thing that hopped after lady Booby into Mr. Adams’s kitchen.

THE parson and his company retreated from the chimney-side, where they had been seated, to give room to the lady and hers. Instead of returning any of the curtsies or extraordinary civilities of Mrs. Adams, the lady turning to Mr. Booby, cried out, ‘*Quelle Bête! Quel Animal!*’ And presently after discovering Fanny

(for she did not need the circumstance of her standing by Joseph to assure the identity of her person) she asked the beau, 'Whether he did not think her a pretty girl?'—'Begad, Madam,' answered he, 'tis the very same I met.' 'I did not imagine,' replied the lady, 'you had so good a taste.' 'Because I never liked you, I warrant,' cries the beau. 'Ridiculous!' said she, 'you know you was always my aversion.' 'I would never mention aversion,' answered the beau, with that face*; dear lady Booby, wash your face before you mention aversion, I beseech you.' He then laughed, and turned about to coquet it with Fanny.

Mrs. Adams had been all this time begging and praying the ladies to sit down, a favour which she at last obtained. The little boy to whom the accident had happened, still keeping his place by the fire, was chid by his mother for not being more mannerly: But lady Booby took his part, and commending his beauty, told the parson he was his very picture. She then seeing a book in his hand, asked, 'if he could read?' 'Yes,' cried Adams, a little Latin, 'Madam, he is just got into Quæ Genus.' 'A fig for quere genius,' answered she, 'let me hear him read a little English.'—'Lege, Dick, Lege,' said Adams: But the boy made no answer, till he saw the parson knit his brows; and then cried, 'I don't understand you, father.' 'How, boy!' says Adams, 'What doth Lego make in the imperative mood? Legito, doth it not?' 'Yes,' answered Dick, '—And what besides?' says the father. 'Lege,' quoth the son, after some hesitation. 'A good boy,' says the father: 'And now, child, what is the English of Lego?'—To which the boy, after long puzzling, answered, he could not tell. 'How

* Left this should appear unnatural to some readers, we think proper to acquaint them, that it is taken verbatim from very polite conversation.

How,' cries Adams, in a passion,—What hath the water washed away your learning?' Why, what is Latin for the English verb read? Consider before you speak.'—The child considered some time, and then the parson cried twice or thrice, 'Le—, Le—.' Dick answered, 'Lego.'—'Very well;—and then, what is the English,' says the parson, 'of the verb Lego.'—'To read,' cried Dick—'Very well,' said the parson, 'a good boy, you can do well, if you will take pains.—I assure your ladyship he is not much above eight years old, and is out of his *Propria quæ Maribus* already.—Come, Dick, read to her ladyship;—which she again desiring, in order to give the beau time and opportunity with Fanny, Dick began as in the following chapter.

C H A P. X.

The history of two friends, which may afford an useful lesson to all those persons, who happen to take up their residence in married families.

L EONARD and Paul were two friends.'—'Pronounce it Lennard, child,' cried the parson.—'Pray, Mr. Adams,' says lady Booby, 'let your son read without interruption.' Dick then proceeded. 'Lennard and Paul were two friends, who, having been educated together at the same school, commenced a friendship which they preserved a long time for each other. It was so deeply fixed in both their minds, that a long absence, during which they had maintained no correspondence, did not eradicate nor lessen it: But it revived in all its force at their first meeting, which was not till after fifteen years absence, most of which time Lennard had spent in the East-Indies.'—'Pronounce it short Indies,' says Adams.—'Pray, Sir, be quiet,

‘ quiet,’ says the lady — The boy repeated — ‘ in the
 ‘ East-Indies, whilst Paul had served his king and
 ‘ country in the army. In which different services,
 ‘ they had found such different success, that Lennard
 ‘ was now married, and retired with a fortune of
 ‘ thirty thousand pound; and Paul was arrived to
 ‘ the degree of a lieutenant of foot; and was not
 ‘ worth a single shilling.’

‘ THE regiment in which Paul was stationed, hap-
 ‘ pened to be ordered into quarters, within a small
 ‘ distance from the estate which Lennard had pur-
 ‘ chased; and where he was settled. This latter, who
 ‘ was now become a country gentleman, and a justice
 ‘ of peace, came to attend the quarter-sessions, in the
 ‘ town where his old friend was quartered. Soon after
 ‘ his arrival, some affair in which a soldier was con-
 ‘ cerned, occasioned Paul to attend the justices. Man-
 ‘ hood, and time, and the change of climate, had so
 ‘ much altered Lennard, that Paul did not imme-
 ‘ diately recollect the features of his old acquaint-
 ‘ tance: But it was otherwise with Lennard. He
 ‘ knew Paul the moment he saw him; nor could
 ‘ he contain himself from quitting the bench, and
 ‘ running hastily to embrace him. Paul stood at
 ‘ first a little surprized; but had soon sufficient infor-
 ‘ mation from his friend, whom he no sooner remem-
 ‘ bered, than he returned his embrace with a passion
 ‘ which made many of the spectators laugh, and
 ‘ gave to some few a much higher and more agree-
 ‘ able sensation.

‘ NOT to detain the reader with minute circum-
 ‘ stances, Lennard insisted on his friend’s returning
 ‘ with him to his house that evening; which request
 ‘ was complied with, and leave for a month’s absence
 ‘ for Paul obtained of the commanding officer.

‘ If it was possible for any circumstance to give
 ‘ any addition to the happiness which Paul proposed
 ‘ in this visit, he received that additional pleasure, by
 ‘ finding on his arrival at his friend’s house, that
 ‘ his

his lady was an old acquaintance which he had formerly contracted at his quarters; and who had always appeared to be of a most agreeable temper. A character she had ever maintained among her intimates, being of that number, every individual of which is called quite the best sort of woman in the world.

BUT good as this lady was, she was still a woman; that is to say, an angel, and not an angel.—“You must mistake, child,” cries the parson, “for you read nonsense.” “It is so in the book,” answered the son. Mr. Adams was then silenced by authority, and Dick proceeded.—“For tho’ her person was of that kind to which men attribute the name of angel, yet in her mind she was perfectly woman. Of which a great degree of obstinacy gave the most remarkable, and perhaps most pernicious instance.

A DAY or two pass’d after Paul’s arrival, before any instances of this appear’d; but it was impossible to conceal it long. Both she and her husband soon lost all apprehension from their friend’s presence, and fell to their disputes with as much vigour as ever. These were still pursued with the utmost ardour and eagerness, however trifling the causes were whence they first arose. Nay, however incredible it may seem, the little consequence of the matter in debate was frequently given as a reason for the fierceness of the contention, as thus: “If you loved me, sure you would never dispute with me such a trifle as this.” The answer to which is very obvious; For the argument would hold equally on both sides, and was constantly retorted with some addition, as—“I am sure I have much more reason to say so, who am in the right.” During all these disputes, Paul always kept strict silence, and preserved an even countenance without shewing the least visible inclination to either party. One day, however, when Madam had left the room in a violent fury,

Lennard could not refrain from referring his cause to his friend. Was ever any thing so unreasonable, says he, as this woman? What shall I do with her? I doat on her to distraction; nor have I any cause to complain of more than this obstinacy in her temper; whatever she asserts she will maintain against all the reason and conviction in the world. Pray give me your advice.—First, says Paul, I will give my opinion, which is flatly that you are in the wrong; for supposing she is in the wrong, was the subject of your contention any-ways material? What signified it whether you was married in a red or yellow waistcoat? for that was your dispute. Now suppose she was mistaken, as you love her you say so tenderly, and I believe she deserves it, would it not have been wiser to have yielded, tho' you certainly knew yourself in the right, than to give either her or yourself any uneasiness? For my own part, if ever I marry, I am resolved to enter into an agreement with my wife, that in all disputes (especially about trifles) that party who is most convinced they are right, shall always surrender the victory: by which means we shall both be forward to give up the cause. I own, said Lennard, my dear friend, shaking him by the hand, there is great truth and reason in what you say; and I will for the future endeavour to follow your advice. They soon after broke up the conversation, and Lennard going to his wife asked her pardon, and told her his friend had convinced him he had been in the wrong. She immediately began a vast encomium on Paul, in which he seconded her, and both agreed he was the worthiest and wisest man upon earth. When next they met, which was at supper, tho' she had promised not to mention what her husband told her, she could not forbear casting the kindest and most affectionate looks on Paul, and asked him with the sweetest voice, whether she should help him to some potted woodcock?—Potted partridge, my dear, you mean, says

‘ says the husband. My dear, says she, I ask your
 ‘ friend if he will eat any potted woodcock; and I
 ‘ am sure I must know, who potted it. I think I
 ‘ should know too who shot them, reply’d the hus-
 ‘ band, and I am convinced that I have not seen a
 ‘ woodcock this year; however, tho’ I know I am
 ‘ in the right I submit, and the potted partridge is
 ‘ potted woodcock, if you desire to have it so. It
 ‘ is equal to me, says she, whether it is one or the
 ‘ other; but you would persuade one out of one’s
 ‘ senses; to be sure you are always in the right in
 ‘ your own opinion; but your friend, I believe,
 ‘ knows which he is eating. Paul answered nothing,
 ‘ and the dispute continued, as usual, the greatest
 ‘ part of the evening. The next morning the lady
 ‘ accidentally meeting Paul, and being convinced he
 ‘ was her friend, and of her side, accosted him thus:
 ‘ —I am certain, Sir, you have long since wondered
 ‘ at the unreasonableness of my husband. He is in-
 ‘ deed, in other respects, a good sort of man; but so
 ‘ positive, that no woman but one of my comply-
 ‘ ing temper could possibly live with him. Why,
 ‘ last night now, was ever any creature so unreason-
 ‘ able?—I am certain you must condemn him.—
 ‘ Pray, answer me, was he not in the wrong? Paul,
 ‘ after a short silence, spoke as follows: I am sorry,
 ‘ Madam, that as good-manners obliges me to an-
 ‘ swer against my will, so an adherence to truth for-
 ‘ ces me to declare myself of a different opinion.
 ‘ To be plain and honest, you was entirely in the
 ‘ wrong; the cause I own not worth disputing, but
 ‘ the bird was undoubtedly a partridge. O Sir, re-
 ‘ ply’d the lady, I cannot possibly help your taste—
 ‘ Madam, returned Paul, that is very little mate-
 ‘ rial; for had it been otherwise, a husband might
 ‘ have expected submission—Indeed! Sir, says she,
 ‘ I assure you!—Yes, Madam, cry’d he, he might,
 ‘ from a person of your excellent understanding; and
 ‘ pardon me for saying such a condescension would

' have shewn a superiority of sense even to your
 ' husband himself—But, dear Sir, said she, why
 ' should I submit when I am in the right?—For that
 ' very reason, answer'd he; it would be the greatest
 ' instance of affection imaginable: for can any thing
 ' be a greater object of our compassion than a per-
 ' son we love, in the wrong? Ay, but I should en-
 ' deavour, said she, to set him right. Pardon me,
 ' Madam, answer'd Paul, I will apply to your own
 ' experience, if you ever found your arguments had
 ' that effect. The more our judgments err, the less
 ' we are willing to own it: for my own part, I
 ' have always observed the persons who maintain the
 ' worst side in any contest, are the warmest. Why,
 ' says she, I must confess there is truth in what you
 ' say, and I will endeavour to practise it. The hus-
 ' band then coming in, Paul departed. And Lennard
 ' approaching his wife with an air of good-humour,
 ' told her he was sorry for their foolish dispute the
 ' last night: but he was now convinced of his error.
 ' She answer'd smiling, she believed she owed his
 ' condescension to his complacence; that she was
 ' ashamed to think a word had pass'd on so silly an
 ' occasion, especially as she was satisfy'd she had
 ' been mistaken. A little contention followed, but
 ' with the utmost good-will to each other, and was
 ' concluded by her asserting that Paul had thorough-
 ' ly convinced her she had been in the wrong. Upon
 ' which they both united in the praises of their com-
 ' mon friend.

' PAUL now pass'd his time with great satisfaction;
 ' these disputes being much less frequent, as well as
 ' shorter than usual: but the devil, or some unlucky
 ' accident, in which perhaps the devil had no hand,
 ' shortly put an end to his happiness. He was now
 ' eternally the private referee of every difference; in
 ' which, after having perfectly, as he thought, esta-
 ' blished the doctrine of submission, he never scrup-
 ' pled to assure both privately that they were in the
 ' right

' right in every argument, as before he had fol-
 ' lowed the contrary method. One day a violent
 ' litigation happen'd in his absence, and both par-
 ' ties agreed to refer it to his decision. The husband
 ' professing himself sure the decision would be in his
 ' favour; the wife answer'd, he might be mistaken;
 ' for she believed his friend was convinced how
 ' seldom she was to blame—and that if he knew all—
 ' The husband reply'd—My dear, I have no desire of
 ' any retrospect; but I believe, if you knew all too,
 ' you would not imagine my friend so entirely on
 ' your side. Nay, says she, since you provoke me,
 ' I will mention one instance. You may remember
 ' our dispute about sending Jacky to school in cold
 ' weather, which point I gave up to you from mere
 ' compassion, knowing myself to be in the right; and
 ' Paul himself told me afterwards, he thought me so.
 ' My dear, replied the husband, I will not scruple
 ' your veracity; but I assure you solemnly, on my
 ' applying to him, he gave it absolutely on my side,
 ' and said he would have acted in the same manner.
 ' They then proceeded to produce numberless other
 ' instances, in all which Paul had, on vows of secre-
 ' cy, given his opinion on both sides. In the conclu-
 ' sion, both believing each other, they fell severely
 ' on the treachery of Paul, and agreed that he had
 ' been the occasion of almost every dispute which had
 ' fallen out between them. They then became ex-
 ' tremely loving, and so full of condescension on
 ' both sides, that they vyed with each other in cen-
 ' suring their own conduct, and jointly vented their
 ' indignation on Paul, whom the wife, fearing a
 ' bloody consequence, earnestly entreated her husband
 ' to suffer quietly to depart the next day, which was
 ' the time fixed for his return to quarters, and then
 ' drop his acquaintance.

' HOWEVER ungenerous this behaviour in Lennard
 ' may be esteemed, his wife obtain'd a promise from
 ' him (tho' with difficulty) to follow her advice; but
 ' they

‘ they both express’d such unusual coldness that day
 ‘ to Paul, that he, who was quick of apprehension,
 ‘ taking Lennard aside, press’d him so home, that he
 ‘ at last discovered the secret. Paul acknowledged
 ‘ the truth, but told him the design with which he
 ‘ had done it——To which the other answered, he
 ‘ would have acted more friendly to have let him into
 ‘ the whole design; for that he might have assured
 ‘ himself of his secrecy. Paul reply’d, with some
 ‘ indignation, he had given him a sufficient proof
 ‘ how capable he was of concealing a secret from his
 ‘ wife. Lennard returned with some warmth—He
 ‘ had more reason to upbraid him, for that he had
 ‘ caused most of the quarrels between them by his
 ‘ strange conduct, and might (if they had not dis-
 ‘ cover’d the affair to each other) have been the oc-
 ‘ casion of their separation.’ Paul then said.—But
 something now happened which put a stop to Dick’s
 reading, and of which we shall treat in the next chap-
 ter.

C H A P. XI.

In which the history is continued.

JOSEPH ANDREWS had borne with great un-
 easiness the impertinence of beau Didapper to Fan-
 ny, who had been talking pretty freely to her, and
 offering her settlements; but the respect to the com-
 pany had restrained him from interfering, whilst the
 beau confined himself to the use of his tongue only;
 but the said beau watching an opportunity whilst the
 ladies eyes were disposed another way, offered a rude-
 ness to her with his hands; which Joseph no sooner
 perceived, than he presented him with so sound a box
 on the ear, that it conveyed him several paces from
 where he stood. The ladies immediately screamed
 out, rose from their chairs, and the beau, as soon as
 he

he recovered himself, drew his hanger, which Adams observing, snatched up the lid of a pot in his left hand, and covering himself with it as with a shield; without any weapon of offence in his other hand, stepped in before Joseph, and exposed himself to the enraged beau, who threatened such perdition and destruction, that it frightened the women, who were all got in a huddle together, out of their wits, even to hear his denunciations of vengeance. Joseph was of a different complexion, and begged Adams to let his rival come on; for he had a good cudgel in his hand, and did not fear him. Fanny now fainted into Mrs. Adams's arms, and the whole room was in confusion, when Mr. Booby passing by Adams, who lay snug under the pot-lid, came up to Didapper, and insisted on his sheathing the hanger, promising he should have satisfaction; which Joseph declared he would give him, and fight him at any weapon whatever. The beau now sheathed his hanger, and taking out a pocket-glass, and vowing vengeance all the time, re-adjusted his hair; the parson deposited his shield, and Joseph running to Fanny soon brought her back to life. Lady Booby chid Joseph for his insult on Didapper; but he answered he would have attacked an army in the same cause. 'What cause?' said the lady. 'Madam,' answered Joseph, 'he was rude to that young woman.'——, 'What,' says the lady, 'I suppose he would have kissed the wench; and is a gentleman to be struck for such an offer?' 'I must tell you, Joseph, 'these airs do not become you: '——' 'Madam,' said Mr. Booby, 'I saw the whole affair, and I do not commend my brother; for I cannot perceive why he should take upon him to be this girl's champion.'——' 'I can commend him,' says Adams, 'he is a brave lad; and it becomes any man to be the champion of the innocent; and he must be the basest coward, who would not vindicate a woman with whom he is on the brink of marriage.'——' 'Sir,' says Mr. Booby, 'my

'my brother is not a proper match for such a young
 'woman as this,'—No,' says lady Booby, 'nor
 'do you, Mr. Adams, act in your proper character,
 'by encouraging any such doings; and I am very
 'much surprized you should concern yourself in it.
 'I think your wife and family your properer care,'—
 —'Indeed, Madam, your ladyship says very true,'
 answered Mrs. Adams, 'he talks a pack of non-
 'sense, that the whole parish are his children. I am
 'sure I don't understand what he means by it; it
 'would make some women suspect he had gone astray:
 'but I acquit him of that; I can read scripture as
 'well as he; and I never found that the parson was
 'obliged to provide for other folks children; and
 'besides, he is but a poor curate, and hath little e-
 'nough, as your ladyship knows, for me and mine.'
 —'You say very well, Mrs. Adams,' quoth the lady
 Booby, who had not spoke a word to her before,
 'you seem to be a very sensible woman; and I assure
 'you, your husband is acting a very foolish part,
 'and opposing his own interest; seeing my nephew
 'is violently set against this match: and indeed I
 'can't blame him; it is by no means one suitable to
 'our family.' In this manner the lady proceeded
 with Mrs. Adams, whilst the beau hopped about the
 room, shaking his head, partly from pain, and part-
 ly from anger; and Pamela was chiding Fanny for
 her assurance, in aiming at such a match as her bro-
 ther.—Poor Fanny answered only with her tears,
 which had long since begun to wet her handkerchief;
 which Joseph perceiving, took her by the arm, and,
 wrapping it in his, carried her off, swearing he would
 own no relation to any one who was an enemy to her
 he loved more than all the world. He went out with
 Fanny under his left arm, brandishing a cudgel in his
 right, and neither Mr. Booby nor the beau thought
 proper to oppose him. Lady Booby and her com-
 pany made a very short stay behind him; for the la-

dy's bell now summoned them to dress; for which they had just time before dinner.

ADAMS seemed now very much dejected, which his wife perceiving, began to apply some matrimonial balsam. She told him he had reason to be concerned; for that he had probably ruined his family with his tricks almost: But perhaps he was grieved for the loss of his two children, Joseph and Fanny. His eldest daughter went on:—“Indeed, father, it is very hard to bring strangers here to eat your childrens bread out of their mouths.—You have kept them ever since they came home; and for any thing I see to the contrary may keep them a month longer: Are you obliged to give her meat, tho’ she was never so handsome? But I don’t see she is so much handsomer than other people. If people were to be kept for their beauty, she would scarce fare better than her neighbours, I believe. —As for Mr. Joseph, I have nothing to say, he is a young man of honest principles, and will pay some time or other for what he hath: But for the girl,—Why doth she not return to her place she ran away from? I would not give such a vagabond slut a halfpenny, tho’ I had a million of money; no, tho’ she was starving.” “Indeed but I would,” cries little Dick; “and, father, rather than poor Fanny shall be starved, I will give her all this bread and cheese.”—“(Offering what he held in his hand.)” Adams smiled on the boy, and told him, he rejoiced to see he was a christian; and that if he had a halfpenny in his pocket, he would have given it him; telling him, it was his duty to look upon all his neighbours as his brothers and sisters, and love them accordingly. “Yes, papa,” says he, “I love her better than my sisters; for she is handsomer than any of them.” “Is she so, saucebox?” says the sister, giving him a box on the ear, which the father would probably have resented, had not Joseph, Fanny, and the pedlar, at that instant returned

ed together.—Adams bid his wife prepare some food for their dinner ; she said, ‘ truly she could not, ‘ she had something else to do.’ Adams rebuked her for disputing his commands, and quoted many texts of scripture to prove, “ That the husband is “ the head of the wife, and she is to submit and “ obey.” The wife answered, ‘ it was blasphemy ‘ to talk scripture out of church ; that such things ‘ were very proper to be said in the pulpit ; but that ‘ it was profane to talk them in common discourse. ‘ Joseph told Mr. Adams he was not come with any ‘ design to give him or Mrs. Adams any trouble ; ‘ but to desire the favour of all their company to the ‘ George (an alehouse in the parish) where he had be- ‘ spoke a piece of bacon and greens for their dinner.’ Mrs. Adams, who was a very good sort of woman, only rather too strict in œconomics, readily accepted this invitation, as did the parson himself by her example ; and away they all walked together, not omitting little Dick, to whom Joseph gave a shilling, when he heard of his intended liberality to Fanny.

C H A P. XII.

Where the good-natured reader will see something which will give him no great pleasure.

THE pedlar had been very inquisitive from the time he had first heard that the great house in this parish belonged to the lady Booby ; and had learnt that she was the widow of Sir Thomas, and that Sir Thomas had bought Fanny, at about the age of three or four years, of a travelling woman ; and now their homely but hearty meal was ended, he told Fanny, he believed he could acquaint her with her parents. The whole company, especially she herself, started at this offer of the pedlar’s.—He then proceeded thus, while they all lent their strictest attention ;

attention : ‘ Tho’ I am now contented with this humble way of getting my livelihood, I was formerly a gentleman; for so all those of my profession are called. In a word, I was a drummer in an Irish regiment of foot. Whilst I was in this honourable station; I attended an officer of our regiment into England a recruiting. In our march from Bristol to Froome (for since the decay of the woolen trade, the clothing towns have furnished the army with a great number of recruits) we overtook on the road a woman who seemed to be about thirty years old, or thereabouts, not very handsome; but well enough for a soldier. As we came up to her, she mended her pace, and falling into discourse with our ladies, (for every man of the party, namely, a serjeant, two private men, and a drum, were provided with their woman, except myself) she continued to travel on with us. I, perceiving she must fall to my lot, advanced presently to her, made love to her in our military way, and quickly succeeded to my wishes. We struck a bargain within a mile, and lived together as man and wife to her dying day.—‘ I suppose,’ says Adams, interrupting him, ‘ you were married with a licence: For I don’t see how you could contrive to have the banns published while you were marching from place to place.’——‘ No Sir,’ said the pedlar, we took a licence to go to bed together, without any banns.’—Ay, ay,’ said the parson, ‘ *ex necessitate*, a licence may be allowable enough; but surely, surely, the other is the more regular and eligible way.’——The pedlar proceeded thus; She returned with me to our regiment, and removed with us from quarters to quarters, till at last, whilst we lay at Gallway, she fell ill of a fever, and died. When she was on her death-bed she called me to her, and, crying bitterly, declared she could not depart this world without discovering a secret to me, which she said was the only sin which

‘ sat

' sat heavy on her heart. She said she had formerly
 ' travelled in a company of gypsies, who had made
 ' a practice of stealing away children; that for her
 ' own part, she had been only once guilty of the
 ' crime; which she said she lamented more than all
 ' the rest of her sins, since probably it might have
 ' occasioned the death of the parents: For, added
 ' she, it is almost impossible to describe the beauty of
 ' the young creature, which was about a year and a
 ' half old when I kidnapped it. We kept her (for
 ' she was a girl) above two years in our company,
 ' when I sold her myself for three guineas to Sir Tho-
 ' mas Booby in Somersetshire. Now, you know
 ' whether there are any more of that name in this
 ' county.'—'Yes,' says Adams, 'there are several
 ' Boobys who are squires, but I believe no baronet
 ' now alive; besides it answers so exactly in every
 ' point, there is no room for doubt; but you have
 ' forgot to tell us the parents from whom the child
 ' was stolen.'—'Their name,' answered the pedlar,
 ' was Andrews. They lived about thirty miles
 ' from the squire; and she told me, that I might be
 ' sure to find them out by one circumstance; for
 ' that they had a daughter of a very strange name,
 ' Pamēla, or Pamēla; some pronounced it one way,
 ' and some the other.' Fanny, who had changed
 colour at the first mention of the name, now fainted
 away; Joseph turned pale, and poor Dickie began
 to roar; the parson fell on his knees, and ejaculated
 many thanksgivings, that this discovery had been
 made before the dreadful sin of incest was commit-
 ted; and the pedlar was struck with amazement, not
 being able to account for all this confusion, the cause
 of which was presently opened by the parson's daugh-
 ter, who was the only unconcerned person; (for the
 mother was chafing Fanny's temples, and taking the
 utmost care of her) and indeed Fanny was the only
 creature whom the daughter would not have pitied in
 her situation; wherein, tho' we compassionate her
 ourselves,

ourselves, we shall leave her for a little while, and pay a short visit to lady Booby.

C H A P. XIII.

The history returning to the lady Booby, gives some account of the terrible conflict in her breast between love and pride; with what happened on the present discovery.

THE lady sat down with her company to dinner; but eat nothing. As soon as her cloth was removed, she whispered Pamela, that she was taken a little ill, and desired her to entertain her husband and beau Didapper. She then went up into her chamber, sent for Sliplop, threw herself on the bed, in the agonies of love, rage, and despair; nor could she conceal these boiling passions longer, without bursting. Sliplop now approached her bed, and asked how her ladyship did; but instead of revealing her disorder, as she intended, she entered into a long encomium on the beauty and virtues of Joseph Andrews; ending at last with expressing her concern, that so much tenderness should be thrown away on so despicable an object as Fanny. Sliplop well knowing how to humour her mistress's frenzy, proceeded to repeat, with exaggeration, if possible, all her mistress had said, and concluded with a wish, that Joseph had been a gentleman, and that she could see her lady in the arms of such a husband. The lady then started from the bed, and taking a turn or two cross, the room, cry'd out with a deep sigh,—“Sure he
“ would make any woman happy.”—“Your lady-
‘ ship,’ says she, ‘ would be the happiest woman in
‘ the world with him.—A fig for custom and nonsense.
‘ What vails what people say? Shall I be afraid of
‘ eating sweetmeats, because people may say I have
‘ a sweet tooth? If I had a mind to marry a man, all

' the world should not hinder me. Your ladyship
 ' hath no parents to tutelar your infections; besides,
 ' he is of your ladyship's family now, and as good
 ' a gentleman as any in the country; and why
 ' should not a woman follow her mind as well as a
 ' man? Why should not your ladyship marry the
 ' brother, as well as your nephew the sister? I am
 ' sure, if it was a fragrant crime, I would not per-
 ' suade your ladyship to it.'—' But, dear Slipflop,
 answered the lady, ' if I could prevail on myself to
 ' commit such a weakness, there is that cursed Fanny
 ' in the way, whom the idiot,——O how I hate and
 ' despise him! '—She, a little ugly mynx,' cries Slip-
 ' flop, ' leave her to me.—I suppose your ladyship
 ' hath heard of Joseph's fitting with one of Mr. Di-
 ' dapper's servants about her; and his master hath
 ' ordered them to carry her away by force this even-
 ' ing. I'll take care they shall not want assistance.
 ' I was talking with this gentleman, who was below
 ' just when your ladyship sent for me.'—Go back,'
 ' says the lady Booby, ' this instant; for I expect Mr.
 ' Didapper will soon be going. Do all you can; for
 ' I am resolved this wench shall not be in our family;
 ' I will endeavour to return to the company; but
 ' let me know as soon as she is carried off.' Slipflop
 went away; and her mistress began to arraign her own
 conduct in the following manner:

' WHAT am I doing? How do I suffer this passion
 ' to creep imperceptibly upon me! How many days
 ' are pass'd since I could have submitted to ask my-
 ' self the question?—Marry a footman! distraction!
 ' Can I afterwards bear the eyes of my acquaintance?
 ' But I can retire from them; retire with one in
 ' whom I propose more happiness than the world
 ' without him can give me! Retire——to feed con-
 ' tinually on beauties, which my inflamed imagination
 ' sickens with eagerly gazing on; to satisfy every ap-
 ' petite, every desire, with their utmost wish.—
 ' Ha! and do I doat thus on a footman! I despise, I
 detest

' detest my passion.—Yet why? Is he not generous,
 ' gentle, kind?—Kind to whom? to the meanest
 ' wretch, a creature below my consideration. Doth
 ' he not?—Yes, he doth prefer her; curse his beau-
 ' ties, and the little low heart that possesses them;
 ' which can basely descend to this despicable wench,
 ' and be ungratefully deaf to all the honours I do
 ' him.—And can I then love this monster? No, I
 ' will tear his image from my bosom, tread on him,
 ' spurn him. I will have those pitiful charms, which
 ' now I despise, mangled in my sight; for I will not
 ' suffer the little jade I hate to riot in the beauties I
 ' contemn. No, tho' I despise him myself; tho' I
 ' would spurn him from my feet, was he to languish
 ' at them, no other should taste the happiness I scorn.
 ' Why do I say happiness? To me it would be mi-
 ' sery.—To sacrifice my reputation, my character,
 ' my rank in life, to the indulgence of a mean and a
 ' vile appetite.—How I detest the thought! How
 ' much more exquisite is the pleasure resulting from
 ' the reflection of virtue and prudence, than the faint
 ' relish of what flows from vice and folly! Whither
 ' did I suffer this improper, this mad passion to hurry
 ' me, only by neglecting to summon the aids of rea-
 ' son to my assistance? Reason, which hath now set
 ' before me my desires in their proper colours, and
 ' immediately helped me to expel them. Yes, I
 ' thank heaven and my pride, I have now perfectly
 ' conquered this unworthy passion; and if there was
 ' no obstacle in its way, my pride would disdain any
 ' pleasures which could be the consequence of so base,
 ' so mean, so vulgar'—Slipslop returned at this instant
 in a violent hurry, and with the utmost eagerness,
 cry'd out,——' O, Madam, I have strange news.
 ' Tom the footman is just come from the George;
 ' where it seems Joseph and the rest of them are a
 ' jinketting; and he says, there is a strange man who
 ' hath discovered that Fanny and Joseph are brother
 ' and sister.'—' How, Slipslop!' cries the lady in a
 ' surprize.—

‘surprize.—‘ I had not time, Madam, cries Slip-
 ‘flop, to enquire about particles, but Tom says, it
 ‘is most certainly true.’

THIS unexpected account entirely obliterated all those admirable reflections which the supreme power of reason had so wisely made just before. In short, when despair, which had more share in producing the resolutions of hatred we have seen taken, began to retreat, the lady hesitated a moment, and then forgetting all the purport of her soliloquy, dismissed her woman again, with orders to bid Tom attend her in the parlour, whither she now hastened to acquaint Pamela with the news. Pamela said, she could not believe it: For she had never heard that her mother had lost any child, or that she had ever had any more than Joseph and herself. The lady flew into a violent rage with her, and talked of upstarts and disowning relations, who had so lately been on a level with her. Pamela made no answer: But her husband, taking up her cause, severely reprimanded his aunt for her behaviour to his wife; he told her, if it had been earlier in the evening she should not have staid a moment longer in her house; that he was convinced, if this young woman could be proved her sister, she would readily embrace her as such; and he himself would do the same: He then desired the fellow might be sent for, and the young woman with him; which lady Booby immediately ordered, and thinking proper to make some apology to Pamela for what she had said, it was readily accepted, and all things reconciled.

THE pedlar now attended, as did Fanny and Joseph, who would not quit her; the parson likewise was induced, not only by curiosity, of which he had no small portion, but his duty, as he apprehended it, to follow them: for he continued all the way to exhort them, who were now breaking their hearts, to offer up thanksgivings, and be joyful for so miraculous an escape.

WHEN they arrived at Booby-Hall, they were presently called into the parlour, where the pedlar repeated the same story he had told before, and insisted on the truth of every circumstance; so that all who heard him were extremely well satisfied of the truth, except Pamela, who imagined, as she had never heard either of her parents mention such an accident that it must be certainly false; and except the lady Booby, who suspected the falshood of the story from her ardent desire that it should be true; and Joseph, who feared its truth, from his earnest wishes that it might prove false.

MR. Booby now desired them all to suspend their curiosity and absolute belief or disbelief, till the next morning, when he expected old Mr. Andrews and his wife to fetch himself and Pamela home in his coach, and then they might be certain of certainly knowing the truth or falshood of this relation; in which he said, as there were many strong circumstances to induce their credit, so he could not perceive any interest the pedlar could have in inventing it, or in endeavouring to impose such a falshood on them.

THE lady Booby, who was very little used to such company, entertained them all, *viz.* her nephew, his wife, her brother, and sister, the beau, and the parson, with great good-humour at her own table. As to the pedlar, she ordered him to be made as welcome as possible by her servants. All the company in the parlour, except the disappointed lovers, who sat sullen and silent, were full of mirth: For Mr. Booby had prevailed on Joseph to ask Mr. Didapper's pardon; with which he was perfectly satisfied. Many jokes pass'd between the beau and the parson, chiefly on each other's dress; these afforded much diversion to the company. Pamela chid her brother Joseph for the concern which he express'd at discovering a new sister. She said, if he loved Fanny as he ought, with a pure affection, he had no reason to lament being related to her.—Upon which

Adams began to discourse on Platonic love ; whence he made a quick transition to the joys in the next world, and concluded with strongly asserting that there was no such thing as pleasure in this. At which Pamela and her husband smiled on one another.

THIS happy pair proposing to retire (for no other person gave the least symptom of desiring rest) they all repaired to several beds provided for them in the same house ; nor was Adams himself suffered to go home, it being a stormy night. Fanny indeed often begged she might go home with the parson ; but her stay was so strongly insisted on, that she at last, by Joseph's advice, consented.

C H A P. XIV.

Containing several curious night-adventures, in which Mr. Adams fell into many hair-breadth scapes, partly owing to his goodness, and partly to his inadvertency.

ABOUT an hour after they had all separated (it being now past three in the morning) beau Didapper, whose passion for Fanny permitted him not to close his eyes, but had employed his imagination in contrivances how to satisfy his desires, at last hit on a method by which he hoped to effect it. He had ordered his servant to bring him word where Fanny lay, and had received his information ; he therefore arose, put on his breeches and nightgown, and stole softly along the gallery which led to her apartment ; and being come to the door, as he imagined it, he opened it with the least noise possible, and entered the chamber. A savour now invaded his nostrils which he did not expect in the room of so sweet a young creature, and which might have probably had no good effect on a cooler lover. However, he groped out the bed with difficulty ; for there was
not

not a glimpse of light, and opening the curtains, he whispered in Joseph's voice (for he was an excellent mimic) 'Fanny, my angel, I am come to inform thee that I have discovered the falshood of the story we last night heard. I am no longer thy brother, but thy lover; nor will I be delayed the enjoyment of thee one moment longer. You have sufficient assurances of my constancy not to doubt my marrying you, and it would be want of love to deny me the possession of thy charms.'—So saying, he disincumbered himself from the little clothes he had on, and, leaping into bed, embraced his angel, as he conceived her, with great rapture. If he was surprized at receiving no answer, he was no less pleased to find his hug returned with equal ardour. He remained not long in this sweet confusion; for both he and his paramour presently discovered their error. Indeed it was no other than the accomplished Slipslop whom he had engaged; but tho' she immediately knew the person whom she had mistaken for Joseph, he was at a loss to guess at the representative of Fanny. He had so little seen or taken notice of this gentlewoman, that light itself would have afforded him no assistance in his conjecture. Beau Didapper no sooner had perceived his mistake, than he attempted to escape from the bed with much greater haste than he had made to it; but the watchful Slipslop prevented him. For that prudent woman being disappointed of those delicious offerings which her fancy had promised her pleasure, resolved to make an immediate sacrifice to her virtue. Indeed she wanted an opportunity to heal some wounds which her late conduct had, she feared, given her reputation; and as she had a wonderful presence of mind, she conceived the person of the unfortunate beau to be luckily thrown in her way to restore her lady's opinion of her impregnable chastity. At that instant therefore, when he offered to leap from the bed, she caught fast hold of his shirt, at the same time roaring out, 'O thou

‘ villain! who hast attacked my chastity, and, I believe, ruined me in my sleep; I will swear a rape against thee, I will prosecute thee with the utmost vengeance.’ The beau attempted to get loose, but she held him fast, and when he struggled, she cried out, ‘ Murder! murder! rape! robbery! ruin!’ At which words parson Adams, who lay in the next chamber, wakeful, and meditating on the pedlar’s discovery, jumped out of bed, and, without staying to put a rag of clothes on, hastened into the apartment whence the cries proceeded. He made directly to the bed in the dark, where laying hold of the beau’s skin (for Slipslop had torn his shirt almost off) and finding his skin extremely soft, and hearing him in a low voice begging Slipslop to let him go, he no longer doubted but this was the young woman in danger of ravishing, and immediately falling on the bed, and laying hold on Slipslop’s chin, where he found a rough beard, his belief was confirmed; he therefore rescued the beau, who presently made his escape, and then turning towards Slipslop, received such a cuff on his chops, that his wrath kindling instantly, he offered to return the favour so stoutly, that, had poor Slipslop received the fist, which in the dark past by her, and fell on the pillow, she would most probably have given up the ghost.—Adams, missing his blow, fell directly on Slipslop, who cuffed and scratched as well as she could; nor was he behind hand with her in his endeavours, but happily the darkness of the night befriended her.—She then cried she was a woman; but Adams answered she was rather the devil, and if she was, he would grapple with him; and being again irritated by another stroke on his chops, he gave her such a remembrance in the guts, that she began to roar loud enough to be heard all over the house. Adams then seizing her by the hair (for her double-clout had fallen off in the scuffle) pinned her head down to the bolster, and then both called for lights together. The lady Booby, who was as
wakeful

wakeful as any of her guests, had been alarmed from the beginning; and, being a woman of a bold spirit, she slipped on a night-gown, petticoat, and slippers, and taking a candle, which always burnt in her chamber, in her hand, she walked undauntedly to Slip-slop's room; where she entered just at the instant as Adams had discovered, by the two mountains which Slip-slop carried before her, that he was concerned with a female. He then concluded her to be a witch, and said, he fancied those breasts gave suck to a legion of devils. Slip-slop seeing lady Booby enter the room, cried, help! or I am ravished, with a most audible voice; and Adams, perceiving the light, turned hastily, and saw the lady (as she did him) just as she came to the feet of the bed; nor did her modesty, when she found the naked condition of Adams, suffer her to approach farther.—She then began to revile the parson as the wickedest of all men, and particularly railed at his impudence in chusing her house for the scene of his debaucheries, and her own woman for the object of his bestiality. Poor Adams had before discovered the countenance of his bed-fellow, and now first recollecting he was naked, he was no less confounded than lady Booby herself, and immediately whipt under the bed-clothes, whence the chaste Slip-slop endeavoured in vain to shut him out. Then putting forth his head, on which, by way of ornament, he wore a flannel night-cap, he protested his innocence, and asked ten thousand pardons of Mrs. Slip-slop for the blows he had struck her, vowing he had mistaken her for a witch. Lady Booby then casting her eyes on the ground, observed something sparkle with great lustre, which, when she had taken it up, appeared to be a very fine pair of diamond buttons for the sleeves. A little farther she saw lie the sleeve itself of a shirt with laced ruffles. ‘Hey dey!’ says she, ‘what is the meaning of this?’—‘O, Madam,’ says Slip-slop, ‘I don’t know what hath happened, I have been so terrified. Here may
‘ have

‘ have been a dozen men in the room.’ ‘ To whom belongs this laced shirt and jewels, says the lady.’ — ‘ Undoubtedly,’ cries the parson, ‘ to the young gentleman whom I mistook for a woman on coming into the room, whence proceeded all the subsequent mistakes; for if I had suspected him for a man, I would have seized him had he been another Hercules, tho’ indeed he seems rather to resemble Hylas.’ He then gave an account of the reason of his rising from bed, and the rest, till the lady came into the room; at which, and the figures of Slipslop and her gallant, whose heads only were visible at the opposite corners of the bed, she could not refrain from laughter; nor did Slipslop persist in accusing the parson of any motions towards a rape. The lady therefore desired him to return to his bed as soon as she was departed, and then ordering Slipslop to rise and attend her in her own room, she returned herself thither. When she was gone, Adams renewed his petitions for pardon to Mrs. Slipslop, who, with a most christian temper, not only forgave, but began to move with such courtesy towards him, which he taking as a hint to begin, immediately quitted the bed, and made the best of his way towards his own; but unluckily, instead of turning to the right, he turned to the left, and went to the apartment where Fanny lay, who (as the reader may remember) had not slept a wink the preceding night, and who was so hagged out with what had happened to her in the day, that, notwithstanding all thoughts of her Joseph, she was fallen into so profound a sleep, that all the noise in the adjoining room had not been able to disturb her. Adams groped out the bed, and turning the clothes down softly, a custom Mrs. Adams had long accustomed him to, crept in, and deposited his carcase on the bed-post, a place which that good woman had always assigned him.

As the cat or lap-dog of some lovely nymph for whom ten thousand lovers languish, lies quietly by
the

the side of the charming maid, and, ignorant of the scene of delight on which they repose, meditates the future capture of a mouse, or surprisal of a plate of bread and butter: so Adams lay by the side of Fanny, ignorant of the paradise to which he was so near; nor could the emanation of sweets which flowed from her breath, overpower the fumes of tobacco which played in the parson's nostrils. And now sleep had not overtaken the good man, when Joseph, who had secretly appointed Fanny to come to her at the break of day, rapped softly at the chamber-door, which, when he had repeated twice, Adams cry'd, come in, whoever you are. Joseph thought he had mistaken the door, tho' she had given him the most exact directions; however, knowing his friend's voice, he opened it, and saw some female vestments lying on a chair. Fanny waking at the same instant, and stretching out her hand on Adams's beard, she cry'd out, — 'O heavens! where am I?' 'Bless me! where am I?' said the parson. Then Fanny screamed, Adams leapt out of bed, and Joseph stood, as the tragedians call it, like the statue of Surprize. How came 'she into my room?' cry'd Adams. 'How came you into hers?' cry'd Joseph, in an astonishment. 'I know nothing of the matter,' answered Adams, 'but that she is a vestal for me. As I am a christian, I know not whether she is a man or woman. He is an infidel who doth not believe in witchcraft. They as surely exist now as in the days of Saul. My clothes are bewitched away too, and Fanny's brought into their place.' For he still insisted he was in his own apartment; but Fanny denied it vehemently, and said, his attempting to persuade Joseph of such a falsehood, convinced her of his wicked designs. 'How!' said Joseph in a rage, 'hath he offered any rudeness to you?'—She answered, she could not accuse him of any more than villainously stealing to bed to her, which she thought rudeness sufficient, and what no man would do without a wicked

wicked intention. Joseph's great opinion of Adams was not easily to be staggered, and when he heard from Fanny that no harm had happened, he grew a little cooler; yet still he was confounded, and as he knew the house, and that the womens apartments were on this side Mrs. Slipflop's room, and the mens on the other, he was convinced that he was in Fanny's chamber. Assuring Adams therefore of this truth, he begged him to give some account how he came there. Adams then, standing in his shirt, which did not offend Fanny as the curtains of the bed were drawn, related all that had happened, and when he had ended, Joseph told him, it was plain he had mistaken, by turning to the right instead of the left. 'Odso!' cries Adams, 'that's true, as sure as sixpence, you 'ave hit on the very thing.' He then traversed the room, rubbing his hands, and begged Fanny's pardon, assuring her he did not know whether she was man or woman. That innocent creature firmly believing all he said, told him, she was no longer angry, and begged Joseph to conduct him into his own apartment, where he should stay himself, till she had put her clothes on. Joseph and Adams accordingly departed, and the latter soon was convinced of the mistake he had committed; however, whilst he was dressing himself, he often asserted he believed in the power of witchcraft notwithstanding, and did not see how a christian could deny it.

C H A P. XV.

The arrival of gaffar and gammar Andrews, with another person not much expected; and a perfect solution of the difficulties raised by the pedlar.

AS soon as Fanny was dress'd, Joseph returned to her, and they had a long conversation together, the conclusion of which was, that if they found themselves

selves to be really brother and sister, they vowed a perpetual celibacy, and to live together all their days, and indulge a Platonic friendship for each other.

THE company were all very merry at breakfast, and Joseph and Fanny rather more chearful than the preceding night. The lady Booby produced the diamond button, which the beau most readily owned, and alledged that he was very subject to walk in his sleep. Indeed he was far from being ashamed of his amour, and rather endeavoured to insinuate that more than was really true had pass'd between him and the fair Slipslop.

THEIR tea was scarce over, when news came of the arrival of old Mr. Andrews and his wife. They were immediately introduced, and kindly received by the lady Booby, whose heart went now pit-a-pat, as did those of Joseph and Fanny. They felt perhaps little less anxiety in this interval than Oedipus himself, whilst his fate was revealing.

MR. Booby first open'd the cause, by informing the old gentleman that he had a child in the company more than he knew of, and taking Fanny by the hand, told him, this was that daughter of his who had been stolen away by gypsies in her infancy. Mr. Andrews, after expressing some astonishment, assured his honour that he had never lost a daughter by gypsies, nor ever had any other children than Joseph and Pamela. These words were a cordial to the two lovers; but had a different effect on lady Booby. She ordered the pedlar to be called, who recounted his story as he had done before.—At the end of which old Mrs. Andrews running to Fanny, embraced her, crying out, 'She is, she is my child.' The company were all amazed at this disagreement between the man and his wife; and the blood had now forsaken the cheeks of the lovers, when the old woman turning to her husband, who was more surprized than all the rest, and having a little recovered her own spirits, delivered herself as follows. 'You may remember, my dear, when you
' went

' went a serjeant to Gibraltar, you left me big with
 ' child, you staid abroad, you know, upwards of
 ' three years. In your absence I was brought to bed,
 ' I verily believe, of this daughter, whom I am sure
 ' I have reason to remember, for I suckled her at this
 ' very breast till the day she was stolen from me. One
 ' afternoon, when the child was about a year, or a
 ' year and half old, or thereabouts, two gypsy wo-
 ' men came to the door, and offered to tell my for-
 ' tune. One of them had a child in her lap; I shewed
 ' them my hand, and desired to know if you was
 ' ever to come home again, which I remember as well
 ' as if it was but yesterday, they faithfully promised
 ' me you should—I left the girl in the cradle, and
 ' went to draw them a cup of liquor, the best I had;
 ' when I returned with the pot (I am sure I was not
 ' absent longer than whilst I am telling it to you) the
 ' women were gone. I was afraid they had stolen
 ' something, and looked and looked, but to no pur-
 ' pose, and heaven knows I had very little for them
 ' to steal. At last hearing the child cry in the cradle,
 ' I went to take it up—but O the living! how was
 ' I surprized to find, instead of my own girl that I
 ' had put into the cradle, who was as fine a fat thriv-
 ' ing child as you shall see in a summer's day, a poor
 ' sickly boy, that did not seem to have an hour to
 ' live. I ran out, pulling my hair off, and crying like
 ' any mad after the women, but never could hear a
 ' word of them from that day to this. When I came
 ' back, the poor infant (which is our Joseph there,
 ' as stout as he now stands) lifted up its eyes upon me
 ' so piteously, that to be sure, notwithstanding my
 ' passion, I could not find in my heart to do it any
 ' mischief. A neighbour of mine happening to come
 ' in at the same time, and hearing the case, advised
 ' me to take care of this poor child, and God would
 ' perhaps one day restore me my own. Upon which
 ' I took the child up, and suckled it, to be sure,
 ' all the world as if it had been born of my own na-
 ' tural

‘tural body. And as true as I am alive, in a little time I loved the boy all to nothing as if it had been my own girl.—Well, as I was saying, times growing very hard, I having two children, and nothing but my own work, which was little enough, God knows, to maintain them, was obliged to ask relief of the parish; but instead of giving it me, they removed me, by justices warrants, fifteen miles to the place where I now live, where I had not been long settled before you came home. Joseph (for that was the name I gave him myself—the Lord knows whether he was baptized or no, or by what name) Joseph, I say, seemed to me to be about five years old when you returned; for I believe he is two or three years older than our daughter here; (for I am thoroughly convinced she is the same) and when you saw him you said he was a chopping boy, without ever minding his age; and so I seeing you did not suspect any thing of the matter, thought I might e’en as well keep it to myself, for fear you should not love him as well as I did. And all this is veritably true, and I will take my oath of it before any justice in the kingdom.’

THE pedlar, who had been summoned by the order of lady Booby, listened with the utmost attention to gaffar Andrews’s story, and when she had finished, asked her if the supposititious child had no mark on its breast? To which she answered, ‘Yes, he had as fine a strawberry as ever grew in a garden.’ This Joseph acknowledged, and unbuttoning his coat, at the intercession of the company, shewed to them. ‘Well,’ says gaffar Andrews, who was a comical sly old fellow, and very likely desired to have no more children than he could keep, ‘you have proved, I think, very plainly, that this boy doth not belong to us; but how are you certain that the girl is ours?’ The parson then brought the pedlar forward, and desired him to repeat the story which he had communicated to him the preceding day at the ale-

alehouse; which he complied with, and related what the reader, as well as Mr. Adams, hath seen before. He then confirmed, from his wife's report, all the circumstances of the exchange, and of the strawberry on Joseph's breast. At the repetition of the word Strawberry, Adams, who had seen it without any emotion, started, and cry'd ' Bless me! something comes into my head.' But before he had time to bring any thing out, a servant called him forth. When he was gone, the pedlar assured Joseph, that his parents were persons of much greater circumstances than those he had hitherto mistaken for such; for that he had been stolen from a gentleman's house, by those whom they call gypsies, and had been kept by them during a whole year, when looking on him as in a dying condition, they had exchanged him for the other healthier child, in the manner before related. He said, as to the name of his father, his wife had either never known or forgot it; but that she had acquainted him he lived about forty miles from the place where the exchange had been made, and which way, promising to spare no pains in endeavouring with him to discover the place.

BUT fortune, which seldom doth good or ill, or makes men happy or miserable by halves, resolved to spare him this labour. The reader may please to recollect, that Mr. Wilson had intended a journey to the west, in which he was to pass through Mr. Adams's parish, and had promised to call on him. He was now arrived at the lady Booby's gates for that purpose, being directed thither from the parson's house, and had sent in the servant whom we have above seen call Mr. Adams forth. This had no sooner mentioned the discovery of a stolen child, and had uttered the word Strawberry, than Mr. Wilson, with wildness in his looks, and the utmost eagerness in his words, begged to be shewed into the room, where he entered without the least regard to any of the company but Joseph, and embracing him with a
com-

complexion all pale and trembling, desired to see the mark on his breast; the parson followed him capering, rubbing his hands, and crying out, *Hic est quem quaeris; inventus est, &c.* Joseph complied with the request of Mr. Wilson, who no sooner saw the mark, than abandoning himself to the most extravagant rapture of passion, he embraced Joseph, with inexpressible ecstasy, and cried out in tears of joy, 'I have discovered my son, I have him again in my arms!' Joseph was not sufficiently apprized yet, to taste the same delight with his father, (for so in reality he was;) however, he returned some warmth to his embraces. But he no sooner perceived from his father's account, the agreement of every circumstance, of person, time, and place, than he threw himself at his feet, and embracing his knees, with tears begged his blessing, which was given with much affection, and received with such respect, mixed with such tenderness on both sides, that it affected all present: But none so much as lady Booby, who left the room in an agony, which was but too much perceived, and not very charitably accounted for by some of the company.

C H A P. XVI.

Being the last. In which this true history is brought to a happy conclusion.

FANNY was very little behind her Joseph, in the duty she express'd towards her parents; and the joy she evidenced in discovering them. Gammar Andrews kiss'd her, and said she was heartily glad to see her: But for her part she could never love any one better than Joseph. Gaffar Andrews testified no remarkable emotion, he blessed and kissed her, but complained bitterly, that he wanted his pipe, not having had a whiff that morning.

Mr. Booby, who knew nothing of his aunt's fondness, imputed her abrupt departure to her pride, and disdain of the family into which he was married; he was therefore desirous to be gone with the utmost celerity: And now, having congratulated Mr. Wilson and Joseph on the discovery, he saluted Fanny, called her sister, and introduced her as such to Pamela, who behaved with great decency on the occasion.

He now sent a message to his aunt, who returned, that she wished him a good journey; but was too disordered to see any company: He therefore prepared to set out, having invited Mr. Wilson to his house; and Pamela and Joseph both so insisted on his complying, that he at last consented, having first obtained a messenger from Mr. Booby, to acquaint his wife with the news; which, as he knew it would render her completely happy, he could not prevail on himself to delay a moment in acquainting her with.

THE company were ranged in this manner. The two old people, with their two daughters, rode in the coach; the squire, Mr. Wilson, Joseph, parson Adams, and the pedlar proceeded on horseback.

IN their way Joseph informed his father of his intended match with Fanny; to which, tho' he expressed some reluctance at first, on the eagerness of his son's instances he consented, saying, if she was so good a creature as she appeared, and he described her, he thought the disadvantages of birth and fortune might be compensated. He however insisted on the match being deferred till he had seen his mother; in which Joseph perceiving him positive, with great duty obeyed him, to the great delight of parson Adams, who by these means saw an opportunity of fulfilling the church forms, and marrying his parishioners without a licence.

Mr. Adams greatly exulting on this occasion, (for such ceremonies were matters of no small moment with him) accidentally gave spurs to his horse, which the generous beast disdaining, for he was of high

mettle, and had been used to more expert riders than the gentleman who at present bestrode him, for whose horsemanship he had perhaps some contempt, immediately ran away full speed, and played so many antic tricks, that he tumbled the parson from his back; which Joseph perceiving, came to his relief. This accident afforded infinite merriment to the servants, and no less frightened poor Fanny, who beheld him as he pass'd by the coach; but the mirth of the one and terror of the other were soon determined, when the parson declared he had received no damage.

THE horse having freed himself from his unworthy rider, as he probably thought him, proceeded to make the best of his way; but was stopped by a gentleman and his servants who were travelling the opposite way; and were now at a little distance from the coach. They soon met; and as one of the servants delivered Adams his horse, his master hail'd him, and Adams looking up, presently recollected he was the justice of peace before whom he and Fanny had made their appearance. The parson presently saluted him very kindly; and the justice informed him, that he had found the fellow who attempted to swear against him and the young woman the very next day, and had committed him to Salisbury goal, where he was charged with many robberies.

MANY compliments having pass'd between the parson and the justice, the latter proceeded on his journey, and the former having with some disdain refused Joseph's offer of changing horses, and declared he was as able a horseman as any in the kingdom, remounted his beast; and now the company again proceeded, and happily arrived at their journey's end. Mr. Adams, by good luck rather than by good riding, escaping a second fall.

THE company arriving at Mr. Booby's house, were all received by him in the most courteous, and entertained in the most splendid manner, after the custom of the old English hospitality, which is still preserved

in some very few families in the remote parts of England. They all pass'd that day with the utmost satisfaction ; it being perhaps impossible to find any set of people more solidly and sincerely happy. Joseph and Fanny found means to be alone upwards of two hours, which were the shortest, but the sweetest imaginable.

IN the morning, Mr. Wilson propos'd to his son to make a visit with him to his mother ; which, notwithstanding his dutiful inclinations, and a longing desire he had to see her, a little concern'd him, as he must be oblig'd to leave his Fanny : But the goodness of Mr. Booby reliev'd him ; for he propos'd to send his own coach and six for Mrs. Wilson, whom Pamela so very earnestly invited, that Mr. Wilson at length agreed with the entreaties of Mr. Booby and Joseph, and suffer'd the coach to go empty for his wife.

ON Saturday night the coach return'd with Mrs. Wilson, who added one more to this happy assembly. The reader may imagine much better and quicker too than I can describe, the many embraces and tears of joy which succeed'd her arrival. It is sufficient to say, she was easily prevail'd with to follow her husband's example, in consenting to the match.

ON Sunday Mr. Adams perform'd the service at the squire's parish church, the curate of which very kindly exchanged duty, and rode twenty miles to the lady Booby's parish so to do ; being particularly charg'd not to omit publishing the banns, being the third and last time.

AT length the happy day arriv'd, which was to put Joseph in the possession of all his wishes. He arose and dress'd himself in a neat, but plain suit of Mr. Booby's, which exactly fitted him ; for he refus'd all finery ; as did Fanny likewise, who could be prevail'd on by Pamela to attire herself in nothing richer than a white dimity night-gown. Her shift indeed, which Pamela presented her, was of the finest kind, and had an edging of lace round the bosom ; she likewise equipp'd her with a pair of fine white thread

thread stockings, which were all she would accept; for she wore one of her own short round-eared caps, and over it a little straw hat, lined with cherry-coloured silk, and tied with a cherry-coloured ribbon. In this dress she came forth from her chamber, blushing and breathing sweets; and was by Joseph, whose eyes sparkled fire, led to church, the whole family attending, where Mr. Adams performed the ceremony; at which nothing was so remarkable, as the extraordinary and unaffected modesty of Fanny, unless the true christian piety of Adams, who publicly rebuked Mr. Booby and Pamela for laughing in so sacred a place, and on so solemn an occasion. Our parson would have done no less to the highest prince on earth: For tho' he paid all submission and deference to his superiors in other matters, where the least spice of religion intervened, he immediately lost all respect of persons. It was his maxim, that he was a servant of the highest, and could not, without departing from his duty, give up the least article of his honour, or of his cause, to the greatest earthly potentate. Indeed he always asserted, that Mr. Adams at church with his surplice on, and Mr. Adams without that ornament, in any other place, were two very different persons.

WHEN the church rites were over, Joseph led his blooming bride back to Mr. Booby's (for the distance was so very little, they did not think proper to use a coach;) the whole company attended them likewise on foot; and now a most magnificent entertainment was provided, at which parson Adams demonstrated an appetite surprizing, as well as surpassing every one present. Indeed the only persons who betrayed any deficiency on this occasion, were those on whose account the feast was provided. They pampered their imaginations with the much more exquisite repast which the approach of night promised them; the thoughts of which filled both their minds, tho' with

different sensations ; the one all desire, while the other had her wishes tempered with fears.

At length, after a day pass'd with the utmost merriment, corrected by the strictest decency ; in which, however, parson Adams, being well filled with ale and pudding, had given a loose to more facetiousness than was usual to him ; the happy, the bless'd moment arrived, when Fanny retired with her mother, her mother-in-law, and her sister. She was soon undress'd ; for she had no jewels to deposite in their caskets, nor fine laces to fold with the nicest exactness. Undressing to her was properly discovering, not putting off ornaments : For as all her charms were the gifts of nature, she could divest herself of none. How, reader, shall I give thee an adequate idea of this lovely young creature ! the bloom of roses and lilies might a little illustrate her complexion, or their smell her sweetness : but to comprehend her entirely, conceive youth, health, bloom, neatness, and innocence, in her bridal bed ; conceive all these in their utmost perfection, and you may place the charming Fanny's picture before your eyes.

JOSEPH no sooner heard she was in bed, than he fled with the utmost eagerness to her. A minute carried him into her arms, where we shall leave this happy couple to enjoy the private rewards of their constancy ; rewards so great and sweet, that I apprehend Joseph neither envied the noblest duke, nor Fanny the finest duchess that night.

THE third day, Mr. Wilton and his wife, with their son and daughter returned home ; where they now live together in a state of bliss scarce ever equalled. Mr. Booby hath with unprecedented generosity given Fanny a fortune of two thousand pounds, which Joseph hath laid out in a little estate in the same parish with his father, which he now occupies, (his father having stocked it for him ;) and Fanny presides with most excellent management in his dairy ; where, however, she is not at present very able to bustle much,

much, being, as Mr. Willson informs me in his last letter, extremely big with her first child.

MR. Booby hath presented Mr. Adams with a living of one hundred and thirty pounds a year. He at first refused it, resolving not to quit his parishioners, with whom he had lived so long: But, on recollecting he might keep a curate at this living, he hath been lately inducted into it.

THE pedlar, besides several handsome presents both from Mr. Willson and Mr. Booby, is, by the latter's interest, made an exciseman; a trust which he discharges with such justice, that he is greatly beloved in his neighbourhood.

As for the lady Booby, she returned to London in a few days, where a young captain of dragoons, together with eternal parties at cards, soon obliterated the memory of Joseph.

JOSEPH remains bless'd with his Fanny, whom he doats on with the utmost tenderness, which is all returned on her side. The happiness of this couple is a perpetual fountain of pleasure to their fond parents; and what is particularly remarkable, he declares he will imitate them in their retirement; nor will be prevailed on by any booksellers, or their authors, to make his appearance in high-life.

T H E
P R E F A C E
T O
D A V I D S I M P L E.

AS so many worthy persons have, I am told, ascribed the honour of this performance to me, they will not be surprized at seeing my name to this preface : nor am I very insincere, when I call it an honour ; for if the authors of the age are amongst the number of these who conferred it on me, I know very few of them to whom I shall return the compliment of such a suspicion.

I COULD indeed have been very well content with the reputation, well knowing that some writings may be justly laid to my charge, of a merit greatly inferior to that of the following work ; had not the imputation directly accused me of falshood, in breaking a promise, which I have solemnly made in print, of never publishing, even a pamphlet, without setting my name to it, a promise I have always hitherto faithfully kept ; and for the sake of mens characters, I wish all other writers were by law obliged to use the same method : but, 'till they are, I shall no longer impose any such restraint on myself.



A SECOND reason which induces me to refute this untruth, is, that it may have a tendency to injure me in a profession, to which I have applied with so arduous and intent a diligence, that I have had no leisure, if I had inclination, to compose any thing of this kind. Indeed I am very far from entertaining such an inclination; I know the value of the reward, which fame confers on authors, too well, to endeavour any longer to obtain it; nor was the world ever more unwilling to bestow the glorious, envied prize of the laurel or bays, than I should now be to receive any such garland or fool's cap. There is not, I believe, (and it is bold to affirm) a single Free Briton in this kingdom, who hates his wife more heartily than I detest the muses. They have indeed behaved to me like the most infamous harlots, and have laid many a spurious, as well as deformed production at my door: in all which, my good friends the critics have, in their profound discernment, discovered some resemblance of the parent; and thus I have been reputed and reported the author of half the scurrility, bawdy, treason, and blasphemy, which these few last years have produced.

I AM far from thinking every person who hath thus aspersed me, had a determinate design of doing me an injury; I impute it only to an idle, childish levity, which possesses too many minds, and makes them report their conjectures as matters of fact, without weighing the proof, or considering the consequence. But as to the former of these, my readers will do well to examine their own talents very strictly, before they are too thoroughly convinced of their abilities to distinguish an author's style so accurately, as from that only to pronounce an anonymous work to be his: and as to the latter, a little reflection will convince them of the cruelty they are guilty of by such reports. For my own part, I can aver, that there are few crimes, of which I should have been
more

more ashamed than of some writings laid to my charge. I am as well assured of the injuries I have suffered from such unjust imputations, not only in general character, but as they have, I conceive, frequently raised me inveterate enemies, in persons to whose disadvantage I have never entertained a single thought: nay, in men whose characters, and even names have been unknown to me.

AMONG all the scurrilities with which I have been accused, (though equally and totally innocent of every one) none ever raised my indignation so much as the *Causidicate*: this accused me not only of being a bad writer, and a bad man, but with downright idiotism, in flying in the face of the greatest men of my profession. I take therefore this opportunity to protest, that I never saw that infamous, paultry libel, till long after it had been in print; nor can any man hold it in greater contempt and abhorrence than myself.

THE reader will pardon my dwelling so long on this subject, as I have suffered so cruelly by these aspersions in my own ease, in my reputation, and in my interest. I shall however henceforth, treat such censure with the contempt it deserves; and do here revoke the promise I formerly made; so that I shall now look upon myself at full liberty to publish an anonymous work, without any breach of faith. For though probably I shall never make any use of this liberty, there is no reason why I should be under a restraint, for which I have not enjoyed the purposed recompence.

A THIRD, and indeed the strongest reason which hath drawn me into print, is to do justice to the real and sole author of this little book; who, notwithstanding the many excellent observations dispersed through it, and the deep knowledge of human nature it discovers, is a young woman; one so nearly and dearly allied to me, in the highest friendship as well as relation, that if she had wanted any assistance of mine,

mine, I would have been as ready to have given it her, as I would have been just to my word in owning it : but in reality, two or three hints which arose on the reading it, and some little direction as to the conduct of the second volume, much the greater part of which I never saw till in print, were all the aid she received from me. Indeed I believe there are few books in the world so absolutely the author's own as this.

THERE were some grammatical and other errors in style in the first impression, which my absence from town prevented my correcting, as I have endeavoured, tho' in great haste, in this edition : by comparing the one with the other, the reader may see, if he thinks it worth his while, the share I have in this book, as it now stands, and which amounts to little more than the correction of some small errors, which want of habit in writing chiefly occasioned, and which no man of learning would think worth his censure in a romance ; nor any gentleman, in the writings of a young woman.

AND as the faults of this work want very little excuse, so its beauties want as little recommendation : tho' I will not say but they may sometimes stand in need of being pointed out to the generality of readers. For as the merit of this work consists in a vast penetration into human nature, a deep and profound discernment of all the mazes, windings and labyrinths, which perplex the heart of man to such a degree, that he is himself often incapable of seeing thro' them ; and as this is the greatest, noblest, and rarest of all the talents which constitute a genius ; so a much larger share of this talent is necessary, even to recognize these discoveries, when they are laid before us, than falls to the share of a common reader. Such beauties therefore in an author must be contented to pass often unobserved and untasted ; whereas, on the contrary, the imperfections of this little book, which
arise,

arise, not from want of genius, but of learning, lie open to the eyes of every fool, who has had a little Latin inoculated into his tail; but had the same great quantity of birch been better employed, in scourging away his ill-nature, he would not have exposed it in endeavouring to cavil at the first performance of one, whose sex and age entitle her to the gentlest criticism, while her merit, of an infinitely higher kind, may defy the severest. But, I believe, the warmth of my friendship hath led me to engage a critic of my own imagination only: for I should be sorry to conceive such a one had any real existence. If however any such composition of folly, meanness and malevolence should actually exist, he must be as incapable of conviction, as unworthy of an answer. I shall therefore proceed to the more pleasing task of pointing out some of the beauties of this little work.

I HAVE attempted in my preface to Joseph Andrews to prove, that every work of this kind is in its nature a comic epic poem, of which Homer left us a precedent, tho' it be unhappily lost.

THE two great originals of a serious air, which we have derived from that mighty genius, differ principally in the action, which in the *Iliad* is entire and uniform; in the *Odyssæy*, is rather a series of actions, all tending to produce one great end. Virgil and Milton are, I think, the only pure imitators of the former; most of the other Latin, as well as Italian, French, and English epic poets, chusing rather the history of some war, as Lucan and Silius Italicus; or a series of adventures, as Ariosto, &c. for the subject of their poems.

IN the same manner the comic writer may either fix on one action, as the authors of *Le Lutrin*, the *Dunciad*, &c. or on a series, as Butler in verse, and Cervantes in prose have done.

OF this latter kind is the book now before us, where the fable consists of a series of separate adventures

tures detached from, and independent on each other, yet all tending to one great end; so that those who should object want of unity of action here, may, if they please, or if they dare, fly back with their objection, in the face even of the *Odysey* itself.

THIS fable hath in it these three difficult ingredients, which will be found on consideration to be always necessary to works of this kind, viz. that the main end or scope be at once amiable, ridiculous and natural.

IF it be said, that some of the comic performances I have above mentioned differ in the first of these, and set before us the odious instead of the amiable; I answer, that is far from being one of their Perfections; and of this the authors themselves seem so sensible, that they endeavour to deceive the reader by false glosses and colours, and by the help of irony at least to represent the aim and design of their heroes in a favourable and agreeable light.

I MIGHT farther observe, that as the incidents arising from this fable, though often surprizing, are every where natural, (credibility not being once shocked through the whole) so there is one beauty very apparent, which hath been attributed by the greatest of critics, to the greatest of poets, that every episode bears a manifest impression of the principal design, and chiefly turns on the perfection or imperfection of friendship; of which noble passion, from its highest purity to its lowest falsehoods and disguises, this little book is, in my opinion, the most exact model.

As to the Characters here described, I shall repeat the saying of one of the greatest men in this age, 'That they are as wonderfully drawn by the writer, as they were by Nature herself.' There are many strokes in *Orgueil*, *Spatter*, *Varnish*, *Le-vif*, the *Balancer*, and some others, which would have shined in the pages of *Theophrastus*, *Horace*, or
La

La Bruyere. Nay, there are some touches, which I will venture to say might have done honour to the pencil of the immortal Shakespear himself.

THE sentiments are in general extremely delicate; those particularly which regard friendship, are, I think, as noble and elevated as I have any where met with: nor can I help remarking, that the author hath been so careful, in justly adapting them to her characters, that a very indifferent reader, after he is in the least acquainted with the character of the speaker, can seldom fail of applying every sentiment to the person who utters it. Of this we have the strongest instance in Cynthia and Camilla, where the lively spirit of the former, and the gentle softness of the latter, breathe through every sentence which drops from either of them.

THE diction I shall say no more of, than as it is the last, and lowest perfection in a writer, and one which many of great genius seem to have little regarded; so I must allow my author to have the least merit on this head: many errors in style existing in the first edition, and some, I am convinced, remaining still uncured in this; but experience and habit will most certainly remove this objection; for a good style, as well as a good hand in writing, is chiefly learned by practice.

I SHALL here finish these short remarks on this little book, which have been drawn from me by those people, who have very falsely and impertinently called me its author. I declare I have spoken no more than my real sentiments of it, nor can I see why any relation or attachment to merit, should restrain me from its commendation.

THE true reason why some have been backward in giving this book its just praise, and why others have sought after some more known and experienced author for it, is, I apprehend, no other than an astonishment how one so young, and, in appearance, so

unacquainted with the world, should know so much both of the better and worse part, as is here exemplified: but, in reality, a very little knowledge of the world will afford an observer, moderately accurate, sufficient instances of evil; and a short communication with her own heart, will leave the author of this book very little to seek abroad of all the good which is to be found in human nature.

FAMILIAR LETTERS

BY HENRY FIELDING.
IN WHICH ARE
DAVID SIMPLE, and some others.

THE Taste of the public, with regard to epistolary writing, having been much varied by some modern authors, it may not be amiss to premise some short matter concerning it in this place, that the reader may not expect another kind of entertainment than he will meet with in the following papers, nor impute the author's design'd deviation from the common Road, to any mistake or error.

Those writings which are called letters, may be divided into two classes. Under the first class may be ranged those letters, as well ancient as modern, which have been written by men, who have filled up the principal characters on the stage of life, upon great and memorable occasions. These have been always esteemed as the most valuable parts of history, as they are not only the most authentic memorials of facts, but as they serve powerfully to illustrate the true character of the writer, and do in a manner introduce the reader himself to our acquaintance.

THE second kind owe their merit not to truth, but to invention; to wit, the letters which contain imaginary novels, or shorter tales, either partial or universal; these bear the same relation to the former

T H E
P R E F A C E
T O T H E
F A M I L I A R L E T T E R S

Between the Principal Characters in
DAVID SIMPLE, and some others.

THE Taste of the public, with regard to epistolary writing, having been much vitiated by some modern authors, it may not be amiss to premise some short matter concerning it in this place, that the reader may not expect another kind of entertainment than he will meet with in the following papers, nor impute the author's design'd deviation from the common Road, to any mistake or error.

THOSE writings which are called letters, may be divided into four classes. Under the first class may be ranged those letters, as well ancient as modern, which have been written by men, who have filled up the principal characters on the stage of life, upon great and memorable occasions. These have been always esteemed as the most valuable parts of history, as they are not only the most authentic memorials of facts, but as they serve greatly to illustrate the true character of the writer, and do in a manner introduce the person himself to our acquaintance.

A SECOND kind owe their merit not to truth, but to invention; such are the letters which contain ingenious novels, or shorter tales, either pathetic or humorous; these bear the same relation to the former,

as

as romance doth to true history; and, as the former may be called short histories, so may these be styled short romances.

IN the next branch may be ranked those letters, which have past between men of eminence in the republic of literature. Many of these are in high estimation in the learned world, in which they are considered as having equal authority to that, which the political world allows to those of the first class.

BESIDES these three kinds of letters, which have all their several merits, there are two more, with which the moderns have very plentifully supplied the world, though I shall not be very profuse in my encomiums on either: these are love-letters, and letters of conversation, in which last are contained the private affairs of persons of no consequence to the public, either in a political or learned consideration, or indeed in any consideration whatever.

WITH these two kinds of letters the French language in particular so vastly abounds, that it would employ most of the leisure hours of life to read them all; nay, I believe indeed, they are the principal study of many of our fine gentlemen and ladies, who learn that language.

AND hence such readers have learnt the critical phrases of a familiar easy style, a concise epistolary style, &c. and these they apply to all letters whatever.

Now, from some polite modern performances, written, I suppose, by this rule, I much doubt, whether these French readers have any just and adequate notion of this epistolary style, with which they are so enamoured. To say the truth, I question whether they do not place it entirely in short, abrupt, unconnected periods; a stile so easy, that any man may write it, and which, one would imagine, it must be very difficult to procure any person to read.

To such critics therefore I would recommend Ovid, who was perhaps the ablest writer of *les Lettres Galantes*, that ever lived. In his *Arte Amandi*, they will find the following rule:

—*præsens ut videre loqui.*

viz. that these letters should preserve the style of conversation; and in his epistles they will see this excellently illustrated by example. But if we are to form our idea of the conversation of some modern writers from their letters, we shall have, I am afraid, a very indifferent opinion of both.

BUT in reality, this style of conversation is only proper, at least only necessary to these, which I have called letters of conversation; and is not at all requisite, either to letters of business, which in after-ages make a part of history, or to those on the subject of literature and criticism.

MUCH less is it adapted to the novel or story-writer; for what difference is there, whether a tale is related this or any other way? And sure no one will contend, that the epistolary style is in general the most proper to a novelist, or that it hath been used by the best writers of this kind.

IT is not my purpose here to write a large dissertation on style in general, nor to assign what is proper to the historian, what to the romance, and what to the novel-writer, nor to observe in what manner all these differ from each other; it is sufficient to have obviated an objection, which, I foresaw, might be made to these little volumes by some, who are in truth as incapable of knowing any of the faults, as of reaping any of the beauties of an author; and I assure them, there is no branch of criticism in which learning, as well as good sense is more required, than to the forming an accurate judgment of style, tho' there is none, I believe, in which every trifling reader is more ready to give his decision.

INSTEAD of laying down any rules for the use of such tyros in the critical art, I shall recommend them to one, who is a master of style, as of every other excellence. This gentleman in his Persian letters, many of which are written on the most important subjects in ethics, politics, and philosophy, hath condescended to introduce two or three novels: in these they will find that inimitable writer very judiciously changing the style which he uses on other occasions, where the subjects of his letters require the air and style of conversation; to preserve which, in relating stories that run to any length, would be faulty in the writer, and tiresome to the reader.

To conclude this point, I know not of any essential difference between this and any other way of writing novels, save only, that by making use of letters the writer is freed from the regular beginnings and conclusions of stories, with some other formalities, in which the reader of taste finds no less ease and advantage, than the author himself.

As to the matter contained in the following volumes, I am not perhaps at liberty to declare my opinion: Relation and friendship to the writer may draw upon me the censure of partiality, if I should be as warm, as I am inclined to be in their commendation.

THE reader will however excuse me, if I advise him not to run them over with too much haste and indifference; such readers will, I promise them, find little to admire in this book, whose beauties (if it have any) require the same attention to discover them, with which the author herself hath considered that book of nature, whence they are taken. In Books, as well as Pictures, where the excellence lies in the expression or colouring only, the first glance of the eye acquaints us with all the perfection of the piece; but the nicest and most delicate touches of nature are not so soon perceived. In the works of Cervantes or Hogarth, he is,

I believe, a wretched judge, who discovers no new beauties on a second, or even a third perusal.

AND here I cannot control myself from averring, that many touches of this kind appear to me in these letters; some of which I cannot help thinking as fine, as I have ever met with in any of the authors, who have made human nature their subject.

As such observations are generally supposed to be the effects of long experience in, and much acquaintance with mankind, it may perhaps surprize many, to find them in the works of a woman; especially of one, who, to use the common phrase, hath seen so little of the world: and I should not wonder on this account, that these letters were ascribed to another author, if I knew any one capable of writing them.

But in reality the knowledge of human nature is not learnt by living in the hurry of the world. True genius, with the help of a little conversation, will be capable of making a vast progress in this learning; and indeed I have observed, there are none who know so little of men, as those who are placed in the crouds, either of business or pleasure. The truth of the assertion, that pedants in colleges have seldom any share of this knowledge, doth not arise from any defect in the college, but from a defect in the pedant, who would have spent many years at St. James's to as little purpose: for daily experience may convince us, that it is possible for a blockhead to see much of the world, and know little of it.

THE objection to the sex of the author hardly requires an answer: it will be chiefly advanced by those, who derive their opinion of women very unfairly from the fine ladies of the age; whereas, if the behaviour of their counterparts the beaux, was to denote the understanding of men, I apprehend the conclusion would be in favour of the women, without making a compliment to that sex. I can of my own knowledge, and from my own acquaintance bear testimony to the possibility

sibility of those examples, which history gives of women eminent for the highest endowments and faculties of the Mind. I shall only add an answer to the same objection, relating to David Simple, given by a lady of very high rank, whose Quality is however less an honour to her than her understanding. ‘So far,’ said she, ‘from doubting David Simple to be the performance of a woman, I am well convinced, it could not have been written by a man.’

In the conduct of women, in that great and important business of their lives, the affair of love, there are mysteries, with which men are perfectly unacquainted: their education being on this head in constraint of, nay in direct opposition to, truth and nature, creates such a constant struggle between nature and habit, truth and hypocrisy, as introduce often much humour into their characters; especially when drawn by sensible writers of their own sex, who are on this subject much more capable than the ablest of ours.

I REMEMBER it was the observation of a lady, for whose opinion I have a great veneration, that there is nothing more generally unnatural, than the characters of women on the stage, and that even in our best plays: if this be fact, as I sincerely believe it is, whence can it proceed, but from the ignorance in which the artificial behaviour of women leaves us, of what really passes in their minds, and which, like all other mysteries, is known only to the initiated?

MANY of the foregoing assertions will, I question not, meet with very little assent from those great and wise men, who are not only absolute masters of some poor woman’s person, but likewise of her thoughts. With such opposition I must rest contented; but what I more dread, is, that I may have unadvisedly drawn the resentment of her own lovely sex against the author of these volumes, for having betrayed the secrets of the society.

To

To this I shall attempt giving two answers: first, that these nice touches will, like the signs of masonry, escape the observation and detection of all those who are not already in the secret.

SECONDLY, if she should have exposed some of those nicer female foibles, which have escaped most other writers, she hath at the same time nobly displayed the beauties and virtues of the more amiable part, which abundantly overbalances in the account. By comparing these together, young ladies may, if they please, receive great advantages: I will venture to say, no book extant is so well calculated for their instruction and improvement. It is indeed a glass, by which they may dress out their minds, and adorn themselves with more becoming, as well as more lasting graces, than the dancing-master, the mantua-maker, or the milliner can give them. Here even their vanity may be rendered useful, as it may make them detest and scorn all base, mean, shuffling tricks, and admire and cultivate whatever is truly amiable, generous, and good: here they must learn, if they will please to attend, that the consummation of a woman's character, is to maintain the qualities of goodness, tenderness, affection, and sincerity, in the several social offices and duties of life; and not to unite ambition, avarice, luxury, and wantonness in the person of a woman of the world, or to affect folly, childishness and levity, under the appellation of a fine lady.

To conclude, I hope, for the sake of my fair-country-women, that these excellent pictures of virtue and vice, which, to my knowledge, the author hath bestowed such pains in drawing, will not be thrown away on the world, but that much more advantage may accrue to the reader, than the good-nature and sensibility of the age have, to their immortal honour, bestowed on the author.

E N D of the FOURTH VOLUME.



